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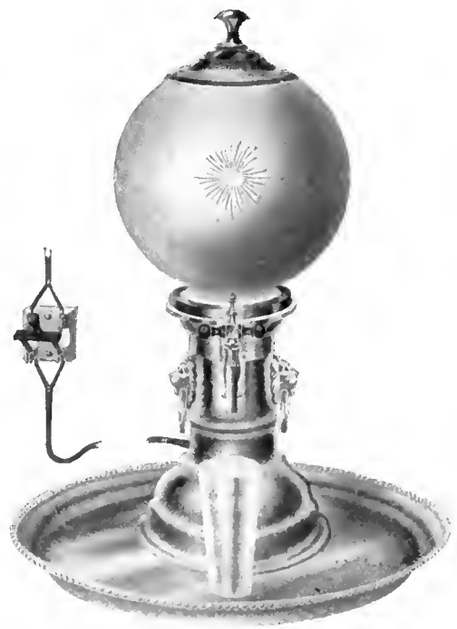

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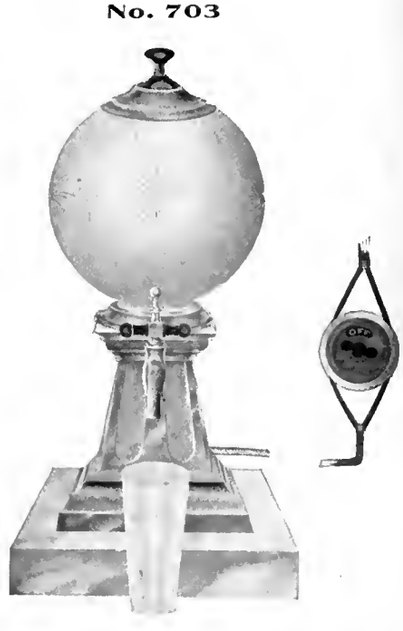

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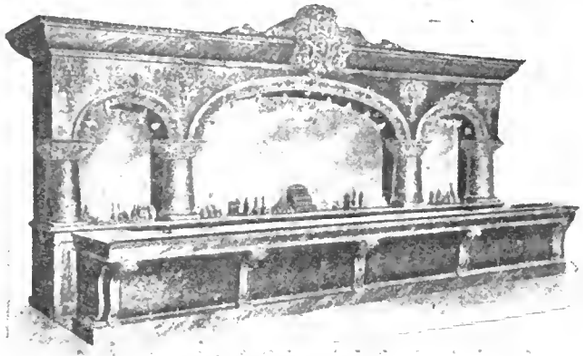

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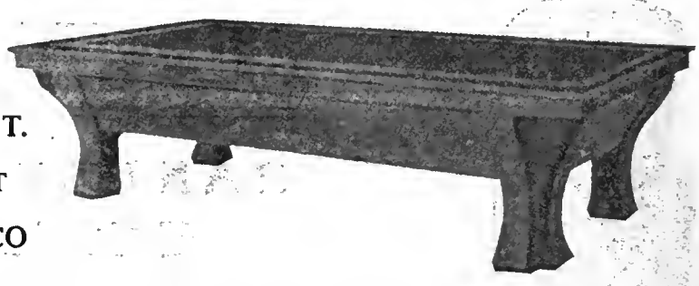

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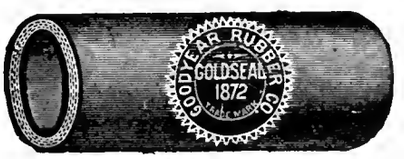

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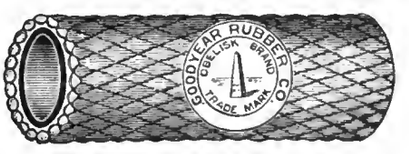

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THE KIRBY DISTILLING CO. INCORPORATED Fowler, Fresno Co., Cal.

Makes a Specialty of PURE GRAPE BRANDY, and making NO WINE, has NO WASH OR SOUR WINE TO PUT INTO BRANDY

OUR STILLS ARE KNOWN AS NUMBERS 263 OR 357 FIRST DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

These Numbers ARE BURNED on the GOVERNMENT or STAMPED HEAD of EVERY PACKAGE, there being No Other Genuine "KIRBY BRANDY."

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Guaranteed Chemically Pure. Long fibre with asbestos used by the largest wine producers in California to whom we refer by permission. Correspondence solicited.

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KIDNEY AND LIVER BITTERS

Full 32 ounces (qt. bottles) $10.00 per case

FERRO-QUINA BITTERS is the leading Bitters of the day It is used in all the saloons of the city and other towns of the Coast. This new Bitters may be taken pure or mixed with Whiskey It makes a wonderful drink mixed with Vermouth. It is a great appetizer. It is a great Tonic Bitters, and makes you feel strong and happy As soon as you get up in the morning take about a wine-glassful in a tumbler of mineral water, and it will operate pleasantly upon your liver. We claim no other Bitters in the market can equal the FERRO-QUINA BITTERS ☛ For sale in any first-class saloon.

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Patent Wine and Liquor Filter

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Cost of Clarifying Materials, as well as Storage, Shrinkage and Waste

Filters to crystal brilliancy the most turbid wines and liquors, without any deterioration or loss in color, flavor, quantity or quality, imparting a lustre and finish to the product.

Easily and quickly cleaned.

Packed and unpacked in a few minutes.

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May 28, 29, 30.
June 3, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 22 to 28, inclusive.
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August 17, 18, 24 and 25.

Here are some of the rates:

OMAHA	$ 60.00
COUNCIL BLUFFS	60.00
KANSAS CITY	60.00
CHICAGO	72.50
ST. LOUIS	67.50
NEW ORLEANS	67.50
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Tickets good for three months—some cases longer. Stop-overs and choice of routes going and coming.

See nearest agent for details

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PRODUCERS OF

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Los Angeles and Wineville, Cal.

Hauling Grapes to the Winery

Established 1860

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THE STANDARD WINE OF CALIFORNIA

CLARETS, SAUTERNES, SPARKLING WINES

¶ We are the largest producers and bottlers of high grade California Wine.

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NO INCREASE IN PRICES OF CRESTA BLANCA WINES

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Location of Vineyards, LIVERMORE, CAL.

Send for Price List

42-44 Davis St., San Francisco
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37 South Water Street, Chicago

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, November, 1908.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW: Politics, and the discussion of them, are out of place in the columns of a trade journal, and should of course be tabooed. But it is said "Politics make strange bed fellows," and our line of trade has cause to be so much a part of politics, it is difficult, just now, to report a market situation without recognizing the importance of the political conditions and their bearing upon our trade.

We have always been, more or less, the target of the politician, sometimes Federal, often State, and nearly always municipal, and in the last Presidential election, several States regarded the liquor question paramount. In Ohio and Indiana, both of which went for Taft, Democratic Governors were elected, chiefly on the liquor issue. The victories were great and much credit is due the trade in both States for the remarkable fight they made. The result is most important, for the Republican candidates were avowed Prohibitionists, and the trade, especially in Cincinnati, the largest distributing point in the country for whisky, was greatly alarmed.

Here in New York we feared anti-liquor legislation might be expected, but the Republican party must now recognize that, when occasion arises, not only the trade, but the people in Republican States, can vote against Republican candidates who would seek to do them harm. The moral effect of the Ohio and Indiana elections is therefore of great value to us all at this present time. Conditions, however, remain very unsettled all through the Middle West, and in such parts of the South as are still "wet"—and it retards business to some extent. But, on the whole, there has been a marked improvement generally, since the election, and in New York a number of houses report as being quite satisfied with conditions; a statement that has been difficult to obtain from any of them for a long time.

Dr. Wiley is again on the rampage, and at a dinner recently given here by the Sphynx Club, held forth in his usual manner about whisky. He has been fairly quiet for some time. It was thought he had been effectually silenced, complaint having been made to Washington of his "pernicious activity" in behalf of straight whiskies, but he is again on deck, arguing against the blenders. The Pure Food Law troubles appear to have quieted down somewhat, but it is thought they will be rigorously enforced in the near future, in line with the rulings of the Department.

Now that the Government has settled the question as to what constitutes a "Kentucky" whisky, and is expected to promulgate, at an early date, just what constitutes "a pure rye whisky," we may look forward to further decisions which will make it necessary for whiskies, whether made in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana or Kentucky, to be at least two years old before they can be withdrawn from bond.

The California wine market has felt some part of the betterment of general conditions during the past fortnight, and while prices are somewhat lower than last year, the general tone of the market is better.

Eastern ryes have had a much needed impetus, and there is a marked advance in prices of all inspections. The demand, while not up to the usual standard for this time of year, coming as it does after such a long period of dullness, is very satisfactory.

Continued high prices of grain, fuel and cooperage, coupled with general business conditions, will maintain towards restriction of production this season, despite the fact that practically no goods, so to speak, were made in fall, '07, and spring, '08.

In some quarters, it is reported, the trade are freely contracting, while not for such quantities as they did in "boom" years, still in a manner which betokens confidence in the situation.

Nearly all the experts, in all branches of business, including our trade, who have appeared at Washington before the committee investigating tariff revision, have argued either for an advance in duties or that no change be made. Scarcely anyone, so far, seems to want reduction. Mr. Percy Morgan's arguments in favor of California wines were strong. The wine business certainly has sufficient with which to contend, as it is, without further competition from Europe. The manufacturers of champagnes are also not desirous of seeing the present rate of duties reduced.

If the revenue returns do not show more favorably, an increase on wines and spirits seems to be more likely than a reduction.

As to what part of the National debt is paid by the import duties and internal revenue tax on beer, wines and liquors—

Import tax on Beer	$ 1,800,000.00
Import tax on Wine	7,900,000.00
Import tax on Spirits	6,000,000.00
Internal revenue tax on Brewing	58,500,000.00
Internal revenue tax on Distilling	150,000,000.00
License duties on brewing and distilling	500,000.00
Total	$224,700,000.00

Or just about enough to pay the expenses of the War Department, the Navy Department and meet the Postoffice deficiency.

The Excise Commissioners of Providence, Rhode Island, have refused to renew the licenses held by several department stores of that city for the conduct of wine and liquor departments in their stores. They have also reduced the number of licenses for the city by eliminating one hundred and sixty-eight saloons.

NEW YORK.

New Food Law for Pennsylvania

A RECENT Harrisburg, Pa., dispatch says that the preliminary drafts of a pure food law which will meet all requirements of the constitution is now being made, and the probabilities are that it will be presented to the next session of the legislature to take the place of the Tustin pure food law, which was recently declared unconstitutional in a vital part by Judge Martin Bell of Blair county.

The new law will include not only foods, but milk, ice cream and other products. There is also discussion of a proposed pure drink law, as at present the state cannot regulate the sale of liquor.

To Manufacture Denatured Alcohol

THE Lodi (San Joaquin County) correspondent of the Sacramento *Bee* writes: The grape juice factory, which closed down two weeks ago, commenced work again early this week, owing to the receipt of more storage tanks. This week, however, will finish the season and an additional 10,000 gallons of juice will be added to the large amount already on hand. In February the plant will open again for the canning of asparagus and the manufacture of orange juice. The oranges will be shipped to this city from the south. A new feature which will be added to the plant is a machine for the manufacture of denatured alcohol from the waste products of the fruits and grapes.

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, November.—The vintage season has passed and now the big winery plants are engaged in a general process of cleaning up the odds and ends, working them up into the stills. Owing to the fact that nearly every winery in Southern California had more or less stock, still in the cellars at the opening of the vintage, there will be more brandies made in this section than was produced last season in this district. In the general summing up of what has been done this season, it is becoming evident that there was a somewhat larger crop here than usual. The wineries were forced to use a slightly larger percentage of the grapes this season, because of the early rains rendering many of the grapes unfit for table use, an outlet that under normal conditions takes care of quite a noticeable percentage of grapes, entailing on the wine men the necessity of caring for the larger quantity. This was accomplished by the addition to their storage capacity. There has been a somewhat freer movement of wines from the cellars the past few weeks, and there will undoubtedly be a larger amount of sweet wines and brandies made in this district this winter than usual. In fact, in most of the distilleries the stills have been running ever since the opening of the vintage season. All the wineries are reporting a most satisfactory quality of wine from this season's crushing and with the returning tide of prosperity expect to reap the reward for their sacrifices made earlier in the season to accommodate the vintage now in the cellars.

As Southern California is more especially a sweet wine district, the rescinding of the ruling of the Treasury Department regarding the use of sweet wines in the manufacture of proprietary medicines is hailed with joy by our wine men, because it opens a hitherto closed market for several millions of gallons of sweet wines, which means much for the ultimate prosperity of the grape growing and wine making interests of not only this section, but for the entire State as well, and will put new life in that branch of the industry that for the past few months has dragged somewhat heavily.

Since the settling of which party was to direct the destinies of the country for the next four years, business in the wine trade has begun to look up together with the rest of business interests. Car-lot orders have been coming in from Eastern and Middle Western points and considerable shipping to points the other side of the Rockies is now going on. This is largely due to the approach of the Christmas holidays, but the movement is a welcome one to the trade, as it allows them a chance to relieve the congestion in the cellars and affords them room for the better handling and care of the new vintage. With the better financial feeling extant local trade is showing the results of the increased demand resulting therefrom and the retailers are reporting business as being better to a considerable degree.

In the wholesale liquor trade business is also showing some signs of revival and orders are becoming more frequent. With the advent of cooler weather the mines throughout the Nevada and Arizona territory tributary to this city's trade have begun resumption of work, with the consequent renewal of business in the desert towns, resulting in there being more or less of a demand from these sections, which, though not as yet of large volume, is filling in the niches in the wholesale man's business somewhat. With the opening of the tourist trade, the advance guard of which began arriving shortly after the election, there is an improvement in the retail business and affairs among the trade are rapidly assuming their wonted appearance, after the summer's drouth.

In several sections of this county the Long Hairs, prior to election, made determined efforts toward the enforcement of their ideas on the people so unfortunate as to dwell in the same bailliwick, by their attempts to secure petitions submitting the question wet or dry to the vote of the people at the election. In several sections they were able to obtain enough signers to secure a place on the ballot for their question. Where they succeeded in so doing the situation broke about even with a slight advantage in favor of the reformers. A counting of the votes showed that the Prohibs won the precincts of Acton, Green Meadows, Newhall and Wilmington, converting them from "wet" to "dry" territory, while those favoring personal liberty carried three new precincts into the "wet" column, as follows: Malibu, Laguna and Ivanhoe. With the last three the only "wet" precincts in this county outside the incorporated cities and towns, are Catalina, Del Rey, Del Sur, La Canada, La Libre, Lancaster, Rowland, San Vicente and Terminal Island. Truly, the price of being allowed to transact their business in this county is eternal vigilance for the liquor men, for the Long-Haired tribe never sleep.

What a jar was handed out to the "holier than thou" element ascendant in the public affairs of the Prohibition city of Long Beach the other day, when at the launching of the first hull built at the new Craigs $500,000 shipbuilding plant (to encourage the location of which in Long Beach a handsome subsidy was paid), real champagne was used in christening the hull, a dredger, which was named after the Mayor, and his little daughter broke the bottle. We are looking for the news that impeachment proceedings have been begun against him for his participation in the festivities.

As an example of the utter disregard for the rights of others, the Prohibition element that is in the control of municpal affairs at Long Beach can show a record that would make our Salem witch-burning forefathers green with envy. It would be a serious reflection on the business sagacity of the owners of the magnificent Hotel Virginia to imagine that before placing a round million of dollars in the building and furnishing of that splendid caravansary, they had not received assurance that it would be permitted the privilege of a cafe for the use of the hotel patrons. There is no doubt that such assurances were given in the eagerness to secure this splendid hotel for that Beach City, but once its projectors had their money tied up therein and the hotel opened for the public, a change come o'er the erstwhile complacent authorities and notice was served on the managers that the sale of liquors in any form was forbidden by the City's Charter, and the hotel proprietors were haled before the Court and heavily fined for conducting a cafe in the hotel for the convenience of its guests. As a result, the hotel is closed, and will so remain as a monument of the assininity of the powers that rule, unless a compromise is effected that will permit the cafe attachment.

Another instance of their supreme selfishness or d—— foolishness is the fact that picnic parties coming to spend the day at the beach are arrested should they have the temerity to bring along a bottle of beer with their lunch and attempt to drink it anywhere within the limits covered by the sacred Charter of that city. This is reported as actually happening to two well-known business man of Los Angeles who brought their families down to the Beach one Sunday to fish and picnic on the sandy beach about a half mile from the pier. And Los Angeles County is in America.

The Becker Brothers, proprietors of the Waldorf and Waldorf Annex here and the Waldorf in San Francisco, are doing a fine business in both cities. Frank Becker has gone to San

Francisco for a few weeks to look after affairs there while his brother Adolph has run down here for a change of climate and to renew his acquaintance with the firm's many patrons at this end of the line.

Mayor Harper of this city, who is known as a broad, liberal minded man, has, because of his predilection to deal fairly with the liquor interest, drawn down on himself the wrath of the Long Hairs and their organ, the *Express*, which, with the intemperateness that characterizes that tribe, have accused him of about all the crimes in the calendar, which has resulted in the *Express* and its owner, E. T. Earl, of fruit rebates fame, being sued for criminal libel by the Mayor.

Hard Times Cause of Revenue Loss

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Is a growing sentiment in favor of prohibition or hard times responsible for heavy decreases in Government receipts from internal revenue taxation? Do people now drink less because temperance has become more general, or do they have a smaller sum of money to expend for such luxury? Officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau will not attempt to answer these questions. They only know that the falling off in receipts began in October, 1907, coincident with the panic, and for the nine months up to June 30, 1908, the net decrease over the previous fiscal year aggregated $16,178,094. They also know that, as the drinking habit and the use of tobacco are supposed to go hand in hand, the net receipts from taxation on tobacco products decreased a net aggregate of $1,948,315.

It is explained by the officials that the loss of revenues still continues, but now fluctuates from month to month, indicating that by the last day of next June, when the present fiscal year ends, a large portion of the loss may be regained. For the four months of July, August, September and October in this fiscal year the decrease in revenues from all liquors amounts to $9,400,000. At present the falling off remains stationary, and officials believe there will be a material increase from this time.

If this expectation is not realized and the present ratio of decline continues, June 30th next would show a decrease for the year of more than $28,000,000. This would be as compared with a loss of $16,178,094 for the last fiscal year, all of which loss occurred in nine months of that year.

As the period of loss has been distributed among parts of two fiscal years it is impossible for the officials to definitely say whether the decrease in revenues is due more to prohibition than to hard times. They are inclined to give hard times the best of the doubt because the falling off began with the panic and seems ready to abate with the presumed resumption of better conditions.

Reductions in collection forces and the consolidation of agencies are also a stand-off as between prohibition and hard times. The Second and Fifth Districts in Tennessee were consolidated, but the temperance wave has not yet prevailed in that State, and the falling off in receipts is due to hard times. Changes in the collection districts of Alabama and Louisiana may reasonably be credited to prohibition. In Virginia and Georgia no changes have been made, and the forces and agencies remain as heretofore.

It is self-evident that if the decrease in receipts continues for any appreciable length of time there will be further consolidations and reductions in force, all of which will be credited to a growing sentiment in favor of prohibition.

It is a remarkable fact that during the nine months when the revenues decreased $16,178,904, the receipts from taxation on fermented liquors, such as beer, ale, lager and porter, increased a net aggregate of $239,798. Officials hold this indicates that during the hard times people abandoned the higher priced spirits and used the less expensive fermented drinks. This would further suggest that business depression and scarcity of money, rather than temperance sentiment, is affecting the Government revenues.

Weniger & Co. in Receiver's Hands

P. J. WENIGER & CO., wholesale and retail liquor dealers, who only recently moved into new and handsome quarters on Market and Drumm streets, have failed, with liabilities amounting to $77,000 and assets, including fixtures, etc., to $63,000. Among the largest creditors are Sunnybrook Distilling Company, $7000; George S. Nichols, $1500; Weideman & Co., $2500; Hannis Distilling Company, $1400; Indianapolis Brewing Company, $3000; A. Vignier Company, $3500; Wilson Distributing Company, $1600; George Kessler, $8000; William Wolf Company, $4000; James Buchanan & Co., $2000.

It is stated that shortly after the downtown opening, John Tait and Thomas McCann, who had purchased Mrs. Weniger's interest in the business, finding they could not agree with A. W. Rettig, the president of the company, sold out to him. So that at the time of the failure Rettig was sole proprietor. About two weeks ago he placed the business in the hands of an assignee, George H. Perry, and left for the East. He has been located by the creditors of the company, at St. Joseph, Mo., and notified that unless he accounted for the $2000 which he personally appropriated before leaving, he would be charged with embezzlement.

The creditors, who maintain that Rettig was legally bound to have given them five days' notice before appointing an assignee, are about to take steps to oust George H. Perry from that position.

As we predicted, the American Filter Company is doing a land office business in its recently introduced filters, advertised herein, and which were fully described last month. Business has increased so rapidly that more assistance became necessary. Hence the engagement of Herbert L. Andrews as inspector, and Harry Haight, well and favorably known in the wine trade, as city salesman. Demonstrations have been given at the Palace Hardware Store on Market street, of both large and small filters, which have resulted in greatly quickening the already large demand for these thorough water purifiers. As soon as possible similar demonstrations will be given in Oakland and other cities around the bay.

F. E. MAYHEW & CO.

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Denounce Reciprocity Treaties, As Destroyers of Native Wine Industry

A DISPATCH from Washington to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, under date of November 14th, reporting the proceedings of the Ways and Means Committee with reference to tariff revision, says:

Francis E. Hamilton, of the Wine and Spirits Trade Society of the United States, told the committee that in the opinion of the trade the present rates of duty were satisfactory. An increase would be unfair to the importer and the consumer, while a decrease would throw out of joint the machinery of domestic production. Mr. Hamilton praised the existing reciprocity arrangements and said that it was not wise to leave the consumer to the mercy of the local producer. The reciprocity agreements prevented this danger from becoming acute and kept a balance between the opposing interests.

Chairman Payne asked whether general changes in the direction of reciprocity would reduce the revenue. The spirits and wine schedules were now practically democratic in their nature and operation. The witness had not looked into the subject, he said, but inclined to think that an increase in the rates would decrease the revenue below its present amount.

Congressman Underwood asked whether the witness had had experience as a grower and producer and the answer was that he had not.

Mr. Hamilton closed by a general reference to the satisfactoriness of the schedules, though he added that there were some examples of injustice which should be eradicated, as, for instance, the case of Holland gin and Plymouth gin, the latter being taxed much more heavily than the former, though they are practically the same product.

Percy T. Morgan, of the California Wine Association, took the stand and said that there were 345,000 acres under wine grapes in the United States. Of this area 70 per cent was in California. The output was 55,000,000 gallons for the United States, some four-fifths of this being in California. The tariff rate on the unbottled product containing 14 per cent alcohol, or less, was 40 cents per gallon, with 50 cents above the 14 per cent content. The freight rates charged from California practically operate to cut off 6 cents per gallon on the cask to the grower selling to the Eastern market, or 39 cents per case of 12 bottles. The California industry was handicapped by the lack of a tax on imported bottles containing wine, in view of the fact that when empty bottles were imported tariff had to be paid on them. Satisfactory bottles could not be produced in California because the land there was of poor quality.

RECIPROCITY DISCRIMINATES AGAINST THE CALIFORNIA WINES.

The reciprocity treaties did not distinguish between wine of different strengths, whether containing more or less than 14 per cent alcohol. Only the rarest kinds of grapes would make a wine containing 24 per cent alcohol. The foreigner, nevertheless, sent over to the United States wines of much more than that strength, having strengthened them by putting in distilled spirits. These goods were imported at 35 cents—the reciprocity rate—and then they were weakened to suit the taste. Yet the California growers were debarred by law from fortifying their goods with distilled spirits. Reciprocity had vastly increased, said Mr. Morgan, the importation of Italian wines.

Mr. Boutell asked if this was not rather due to increase in Italian immigration, but Mr. Morgan said no, since the Italian immigration had not increased 1000 per cent.

Representative Clark suggested that temperance laws might have had something to do with the relative lack of advance in domestic goods.

In reply, Mr. Morgan said that those countries which had no reciprocity had not increased their exports to the United States. He then took up the question of costs of production and said the first cost of the Italian wine was less than 12 cents per gallon. This would mean starvation to California. What was needed in the interest of the Californians was a readjustment of the tariff as to case wines and a differentiation between wines containing only the natural alcohol and those containing added alcohol. In the case of the latter, there should be added to the 35-cent tariff the corresponding internal revenue tax on all additional alcohol which they were shown by analysis to contain. This was the least that would satisfy the Californians.

L. J. Vance, Secretary of the American Wine Producers' Association, then testified that it would be possible greatly to raise the tariff and greatly to increase the revenue from this source without hurting the consumer. He addressed himself especially to the champagne situation in New York. The reciprocity treaty with France had, he said, cut the duty from $8 to $6 per case on French goods. The result had been to give $2 per case to the importer with which to push his goods by advertising, etc., in the domestic market. He had finally divided up with hotel proprietors, but the consumer had not been helped the least. The result of reciprocity had been to give a fund of $2 per case on 419,000 cases per annum with which to attack the domestic grower.

"In other words," said Mr. Boutell, "you have cited an example of a straight 25 per cent reduction in the tariff in which the consumer gets no benefit whatever."

WANTS FOOD LAW LABELING REGULATIONS CORRECTED.

As to costs, Mr. Morgan said that the production of champagne in France cost 25 to 35 per cent less than in the United States. He further urged retaliation against France because of the unjust and oppressive tariff policy of that country toward American mineral waters. Further, he asserted, something should be done toward correcting the injustice of the present labeling regulations under the Pure Food Law. At present, the domestic producer had to tell the truth on his labels, while the foreigner did not have to. He cited the case of Scotch whiskys, which are admitted in bottles, labeled as the maker chooses, notwithstanding that local domestic whisky producers in packages of five gallons or more have to state whether the whisky is imitation or not.

W. E. Hildreth, of the American Wine Growers' Association, then told the committee how champagne was made. He enlarged on the higher cost of production of the American product. The French grower has really $10 per case advantage with which he could use to push his goods in the United States. The public stuck to French wine merely because it was charged at a higher price. They really drank the labels in order not to appear to be "cheap."

In the afternoon C. M. King, a New York importer of Dublin stout and Belfast ginger ale, who imports 85 per cent of the total consumed in the United States, bringing in about 1,000,000 gallons of the stout and 40,000 barrels of the ale, each containing ten dozen, told the committee that there was an inequality in the tariff on stout since it amounted to 42 1-3 per cent ad valorem, which was higher than the duty on champagne. A reduction would be beneficial, since it would hurt no industry, would help the consumer, who is generally a man of small means, and would largely increase the revenue. Ginger ale pays about 24 1-7 per cent, and this should also be reduced for like reasons.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York filed a long brief in answer to the contentions of the domestic interests in

which it argued against any increase in the present duties. "The present tariff," said the memorial, "gives a protection of 35 cents per gallon to the domestic product. We consider this ample protection, being equivalent to about 100 per cent on the average price of California wine sold at New York, its most important Eastern market. The protection that this rate of duty gives to California wine at its origin is even higher than 100 per cent."

In general it was the view of the Italian interests that the domestic wine interests already have more protection than is necessary for the success of their industry. The reciprocity rate of $6 per case on sparkling wines was described as a protection of 120 per cent to the domestic product. The duty of $8 per dozen on Italian sparkling wines, it was alleged, entirely shuts them out. They therefore endorsed the existing reciprocity rates on wines of all kinds as fully high enough.

Uncle Sam Scores Again.

THE Government won a decisive victory in the Baltimore whisky case last month. It appears that the Agricultural Department seized upon the Pure Food and Drugs Act, forty-five barrels of liquor, made from molasses, and branded "Bourbon Whisky," upon the ground that the spirit was misbranded. It was alleged that the seized liquor, being made from molasses, was rum; that whisky may only be made from grain, with corn in preponderance, and that "Bourbon whisky can only be made in Kentucky. The jury took the same view and rendered a verdict in favor of the Government. If this contention is endorsed by the Supreme Court on appeal, it will in all probability have an important bearing on future suits now pending.

The Treasury officials are endeavoring to have the test case in Washington brought to a speedy trial, in order that they may arrive at some ruling with regard to imported whiskies.

The Trade Should Rejoice.

WE have every reason to believe that the entire country is rejoicing over the result of the past election and certainly there is every reason for the wine and spirit trade to be particularly satisfied. For, as *Bonfort's* points out, "The Prohibitionists, the anti-saloonists, and the local optionists, with the added strength of support from one or the other of the two great parties, in some sections, in so far as the returns show, failed to make anticipated gains."

Take the case of Tennessee for instance, where both branches are claimed for prohibition, the returns indicate the men who were to carry out that policy are not Prohibitionists, but Democrats and Republicans. Thus showing that this sentiment is non-partisan, and those who vote for prohibition locally do not adhere to that principal nationally. Or, as the same paper prints it:

"Mr. Chafin, the candidate of the Prohibition party, failed to realize his expectations of tremendous increase. The extravagant claims made by Probition leaders that a million votes would be polled have not materialized. It is now quite evident that the expected increase in the Prohibition vote was based largely, if not entirely, on the growth of the anti-saloon sentiment in many sections of the country."

"It is therefore certain that if the returns up to date are correct, Prohibition, as a National issue, is as insignificant as it ever was.

The trade should find much to rejoice over in the outcome of the election in Indiana and Ohio, where Marshall and Harmon won the gubernatorial contests. While both these States gave their electoral votes to Taft, Harris, the present Governor of Ohio, and Governor Hanley of Indiana, Republicans and open enemies of the wine and spirit industries, failed to be re-elected.

"Monopole' (RedTop) Champagne

From Heidsieck & Co., Reims, France

"White Horse" Scotch Whisky

From Mackie & Co., Islay, Scotland

"Boord's" Old Tom and Twilight Gins

From Boord & Son, London, Eng.

"R. B. Hayden" Sour Mash Whisky

From the Greenbrier Dist. Co., Nelson Co., Ky.

"Nolet's" Double Eagle Gin

From the Federal Dist. Co., Baltimore, Md.

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COAST NEWS OF THE TRAFFIC

Killing The Goose

LAKE COUNTY is nearly washed clear of visitors and business by the probition wave. A Middletown dispatch in describing the present state of things, says that one-half of Lakeport, the county seat, has gone dry, and the same state of things exists in Kelseyville. Fourteen saloons have been voted out in the county, Middletown and Soda Bay have gone dry, and the county as a whole voted for prohibition. Upper and Lower Lake stood by the saloons and gave them a good majority.

How's that for the "Switzerland of California"? When the above facts are widely known there is bound to be a dearth of much-needed visitors in Lake County next summer!

Dayton, Washington, will hold a special election on December 8th to determine whether the people want saloons or not. According to a Spokane paper, "The reform element claims certain victory at the polls. We do not know where the 'reform' comes in, as all the cold water cranks have done up to date has been to greatly injure the business of every locality in which they have been successful, as Dayton will find out when it goes 'dry.' The contest over city offices will be also settled on the same day.

The new municipality of Ocean View, north of Berkeley, while discarding prohibition, is determined to have temperance if it can be brought about by strictly regulated saloons. The Town Trustees are now considering one of the most unreasonable liquor ordinances yet produced on the east side of the bay. It forbids the sale of liquor in any places where rooms are rented. This prevents hotels and lodging houses keeping bars as an aid to profit. The consent of all property owners within 1000 feet of the location of the proposed saloon must be secured, and one protest will prevent the granting of the license. All women are barred from saloons, and any infraction of this rule means forfeit of license and loss of bonds.

The city of Lewiston Idaho, held a special election during this month to settle the liquor question, which it did by a vote approximately 2 to 1 in favor of licensing and regulating saloons. The local press acknowledges that this "wet" victory was a fair test of the strength, and a representative one, which came after weeks of hard campaigning.

A new liquor law, by which it is proposed to regulate social clubs, is now before the Oakland City Council. The city officials believe these clubs are formed for the sole purpose of selling liquor without a license and for profit. The new law requires that "any person, firm, corporation or association organized and existing for purposes other than profit" shall be exempt from license at the discretion of the Council upon filing a petition therefor," stating therein the name and business address thereof and the purpose of organization and existence."

Charles Kuthe has been arrested for selling "near beer" in Eugene, Oregon, and the validity of the ordinance as to the liquor in question is to be tried before the Federal Court in Portland in consequence. The "near beer" business is of great importance to the breweries and if they can get a decision all the "dry" territory will be flooded with this substitute for good malt liquor. It is understood also that the question of personal rights under the constitution of the United States will also be tested.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is busy stirring up trouble at Los Gatos, which in consequence is on the verge of another prohibition battle. It has objected to the ruling of the Town Trustees at a recent meeting, when a liquor license was granted to one of the Los Gatos hotels. This union of intemperate women declares that "the proposed ordinance would nullify the wish of the voters who expressed satisfaction with the present prohibitive laws." These stirrers up of strife are bent upon injuring the business of this growing city.

The Hollister Trustees are considering an ordinance relating to licensing for the purpose of revenue and regulation of restaurants where wine is served with meals. It is proposed to tax such places $30 per quarter, and if drinks are served without bona fide meals, such license is to be revoked.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, sweeping and drastic saloon legislation is contemplated by the City Council. It is probable that licenses will be advanced to $200 a quarter, besides which it is proposed to limit the number of saloons. Should the recommendations of the Licensing Committee be adopted they all would be concentrated down town.

An autocratic order has been issued in Portland by Ralph Blaisdell, auditor of the Harriman roads, forbidding employees to visit saloons on any pretext whatever.

Because of their success in San Diego County, the Anti-Saloon League intend to make an assault upon the city of San Diego at the election to be held next April. The league won in the county, outside the cities, by a majority of more than 150, which encourages them to attack San Diego.

The Trustees of Los Gatos have come to their senses, and have decided to allow liquor to be sold. By the prohibition craze that municipality lost the automobile trade on the road from San Francisco and San Jose to Santa Cruz and the seaside. We expect that eventually loss of business will have the same effect in other localities.

San Francisco Lodge No. 2, Knights of the Royal Arch, are not only fighting against prohibition but in favor of temperance. Committees have been appointed to wipe out all low dives and exterminate all unlicensed saloons. The members of the lodge will co-operate with the police in ridding the city of deadfalls.

The Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Siskiyou County organized recently and elected the following officers: President, Joseph De Guire; secretary, John Turner; treasurer, G. F. Peters. The object of the association is to ensure proper observance of law, and to give aid in suppressing all disorderly places.

It is understood that unless further action is taken by the Board of Supervisors, the saloons in Crescent City, California, will be allowed to keep open as formerly.

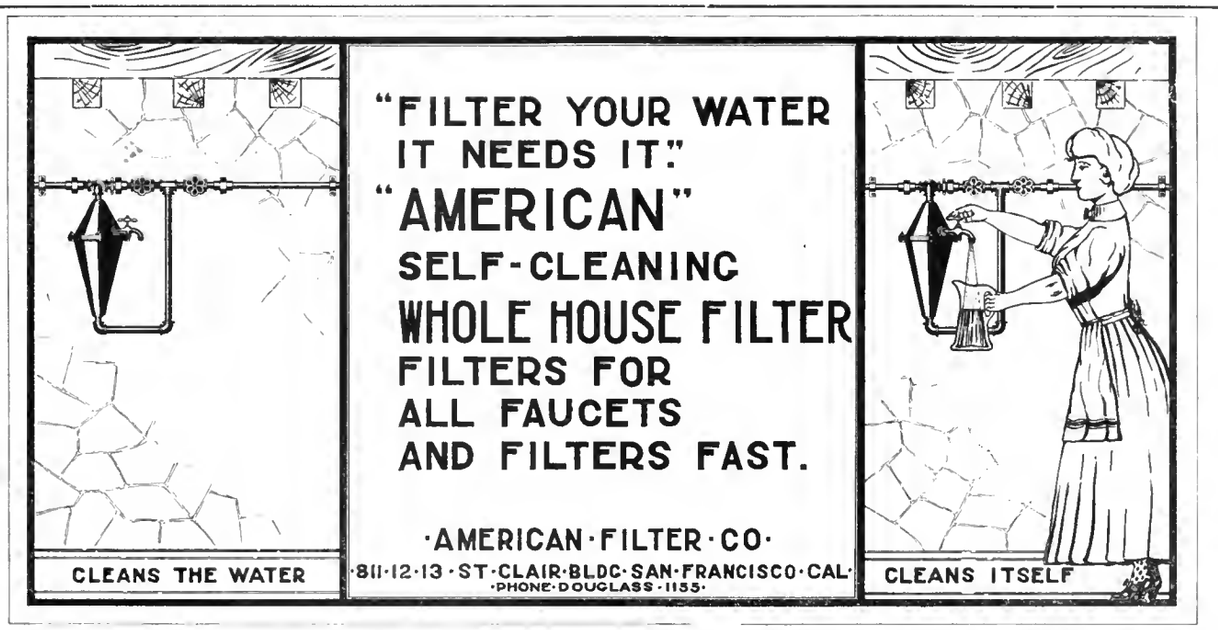
Portland is still having much trouble about its licensing ordinance. Recently the Cellar ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor to women in saloons, was wiped out by the passage of a substitute which will permit women to be served, and will also permit small rooms screened off from the main room of restaurant or bar.

According to the Palo Alto *Times*, the article regulating the liquor traffic will be voted upon separately to the charter, which is soon to be submitted to the people for approval. The *Times* says: "If the article is adopted it will become a part of the charter, but should it be defeated and the charter be adopted, then the present laws governing the liquor question in Palo Alto would remain in effect." Certainly the freeholders have acted wisely in this matter, and by this separation have brought the question raised by the article prohibiting the "sale or delivery of liquor to be used as a beverage" prominently and distinctly before the people, who now have the chance of riveting their own chains, if they choose to do so, with their eyes open.

Absolute local option will govern in Spokane County, excepting incorporated cities and towns, in four months' time, as a result of the passage of the township organization plan at the recent election. The Spokane (Washington) *Chronicle* says: "Not only will each township have the right to say for itself whether or not they will have the saloons, but under the provision of the law every saloon license which has already been granted in the county will expire ten days after the first Tuesday in March, regardless of whether the time for which it was granted has expired or not."

Empire to Take Over Trade in Spirits

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The bills to be submitted to the Reichstag for the reform of the Imperial financial system provide that the wholesale buying and selling of spirits shall be taken over by the Empire. The selling price will be so regulated as to bring in a net revenue of 220,000,000 marks (£11,000,000) to the Imperial Treasury. The tax on beer will be raised by about two marks per hectolitre on all beers ready for consumption. The wine tax bill provides for a tax on still wines bottled in the country or imported in bottle from abroad in the shape of a general bottle tax, and a graduated surtax. The wine tax will amount to five pfennig (½d) per bottle, and the rates of the surtax, which will only be imposed upon wines costing more than one mark per bottle, will vary from 10 pfennig to 3 marks. Sparkling wines costing more than 3 marks per bottle will be subject to the surtax on still wines in addition to the tax on sparkling wines. A separate surtax will be imposed upon sparkling wines costing less than 3 marks a bottle.



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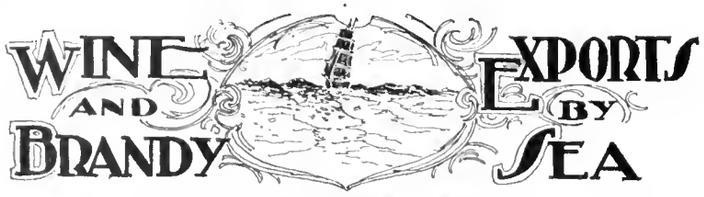


EXPORTS OF WINES BY SEA.

FROM OCTOBER 20, 1908, TO NOVEMBER 20, 1908.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	12	70	$65
" British Columbia	....	3,924	1,156
" Central America	100	9,189	4,672
" China	1	1,128	430
" Hawaiian Islands	129	60,923	27,234
" Japan	....	7,034	2,685
" Mexico	19	3,575	1,564
" New York	138	504,161	308,930
" Philippine Islands	50	1,000	512
" South America	4	6,815	3,692
" Samarang	....	517	419
" London	....	11,675	4,489
" Liverpool	4	.....	26
" Auckland	5	102	126
" Fanning Islands	6	.....	36
Total	468	610,113	$356,036

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Central America	10	.....	$80
" Fanning Islands	2	.....	16
" Hawaiian Islands	510	15	3,599
" Mexico	....	1	15
" Philippine Islands	250	.....	1,650
" South America	30	.....	112
Total	802	16	$5,473

In transit to China in bond, 120 casks bottled, $1560.

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	.....	10	$14
" Central America	4	.....	20
" Hawaiian Islands	51	146	923
" Mexico	5	.....	25
" New York	....	1,000	1,300
" Philippine Islands	....	51	51
Total	60	1,207	$2,333

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	50	125	$628
" Central America	137	149	1,260
" Hawaiian Islands	273	1,932	5,727
" Mexico	50	75	424
" Philippine Islands	225	233	1,686
Total	735	2,514	9,725

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	1 kg Rum, 5 cs Rock and Rye, 3 bbls Ginger Ale
" British Columbia	50 cs Champagne, 15 cs Vermouth, 27 bbls Cassia
" Central America	1 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Champagne, 1 cs China Wine, 2 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" China	6 cs Grape Juice
" Fanning Islands	5 cases Gin
" Hawaiian Islands	28 cs Cordials, 57 cs Champagne, 6 cs Curacoa, 1 cs Absinthe, 2 cs Benedictine, 5 cs Rock and Rye, 41 cs Grape Juice, 11 cs Vermouth, 5 cs Amer Picon, 1 cs 3 bbls Alcohol, 101 cs 9 bbls Gin, 1 cs 25 bbls Spirits, 5 cs Rum, 10 cs Liqueurs, 49 cs 3 bbls Liquors, 20 cs China Wine, 119 cs 3 kgs Mineral Water, 60 cs Ginger Ale
" Japan	1 cs Ale, 1 cs Mineral Water, 15 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 1 bbl Ginger Ale, 26 cs Grape Juice
" Mexico	12 cs Mineral Water, 2 kgs Vermouth, 10 cs Gin
" New York	1010 cs Grape Juice
" Philippine Islands	25 cs Fruit Juice, 52 gals Ginger Brandy, 20 cs Cocktails, 60 cs Grape Juice, 7 cs Liquors, 3 bbls Casbo in Rum
" South America	12 cs Mineral Water, 3 cs 9 bbls Ginger Ale
" Chemulpo	10 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 1 cs Cider
Total	1821 cs 6 kgs 65 bbls 52 gals
Value	$18,636

In transit to Mexico from Bonded Warehouse—13 cs Brandy, 10 cs Gin, 10 cs Vermouth; value, foreign, $279.

FROM OCTOBER 20, 1908, TO NOVEMBER 20, 1908.

FROM PUGET SOUND—Per steamer Governor, October 21.
386 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, October 27.
795 cs Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM ANTWERP (via Ancon)—Per steamer San Juan, October 31.
1 cs Wine ..... T. N. Eisenberg

FROM LIVERPOOL—SAME STEAMER.
30 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co.

FROM PUGET SOUND—Per steamer President, October 31.
550 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM ANTWERP—Per British ship Lucipara, November 1.
250 cs Ginger Ale ..... Wm. Wolff & Co.
100 cs Whisky ..... Wm. Wolff & Co.
110 cs Mineral Water ..... Order.
25 cs Mineral Water ..... A. Vignier.
4 csks Wine ..... A. Vignier.
100 cs Wine ..... A. Vignier.
25 cs Cognac ..... Crown Distilleries Co.
58 cs Liquors ..... Simon Levy & Co.
10 cs Stout ..... Order.
200 cs Gin ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co.
50 cs Bitters ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co.
111 cs Gin ..... Marc Augenblick.
15 cs Liquors ..... Louis Taussig & Co.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer Queen, November 2.
20 bbls Wine ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, November 3.
554 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM PUGET SOUND—Per steamer Governor, November 5.
911 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM HAMBURG—Per steamer Ammon, November 6.
200 cs Punch ..... American Mercantile Co.
1000 cs Vermouth ..... C. W. Craig & Co.

FROM EUREKA—Per steamer Topeka, November 8.
110 bbls Beer ..... Various.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Senator, November 9.
678 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, November 10.
871 cs Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
1000 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co.
35 cs Gin ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
10 csks Whisky ..... James Force Co.
100 cs Whisky ..... Roth & Co.
50 cs Whisky ..... J. Hunter & Co.
250 cs Whisky ..... Johnson-Locke Co.
100 cs Whisky ..... L. Taussig & Co.
100 cs Whisky ..... H. Campe & Co.

FROM ANCON—Per steamer Indiana, November 12.
75 cs Whisky ..... P. Claudias & Co.

FROM ANTWERP—Per steamer Ouessant, November 16.
125 cs Mineral Water ..... Order.
100 cs Whisky ..... Shea, Bocqueraz Co.
2 cs Whisky ..... Order.
100 cs Absinthe ..... Delsol Bros.
5 cs Kirsch ..... Delsol Bros.
800 cs Bottled Beer ..... A. P. Hotaling & Co.
50 csks Mineral Water ..... Sherwood & Sherwood.
1200 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co.
200 cs Gin ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe Co.
100 cs Gin ..... Rathjen Co.
215 cs Gin ..... A. P. Hotaling & Co.
100 cs Gin ..... Marc Augenblick.
100 cs Gin ..... H. H. Helbush Co.
348 bbls Beer ..... Sherwood & Sherwood.
8 bbls Wine ..... L. Taussig & Co.
35 cs Gin ..... James Force Co.
62 cs Liquor ..... James Force Co.
500 cs Whisky ..... F. De Barry.
1 cs 30 csks Whisky ..... H. Campe & Co.
25 octs Whisky ..... Order.
1 cs Whisky ..... Order.
100 cs Whisky ..... Order.

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW
SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONE KEARNY 709 CABLE ADDRESS: FINKE

FROM DUNKIRK—SAME STEAMER.

500 cs	Amer Picon	Crown Distilleries Co.
20 cs	Brandy	Delsol Bros.
25 cs	Cassia	Delsol Bros.
1 cs	Wine	Delsol Bros.
3 hf bbls	Fruit Juice	Order.

FROM LA ROCHELLE—PALLICE.

105 cs	Brandy	F. De Barry
31 cs	Liquors	Rathjen Co.
50 cs	Liquors	A. Vignier.
25 cs	Wine	A. Vignier.
4 bbls	Wine	Order.
187 cs	Wine	Order.
75 cs	Wine	Order.
6 cs	Wine	Order.
200 cs	Brandy	Order.
360 cs	Cognac	Wm. Wolff & Co.
2 cs	Wine	Top Bros.

FROM MARSEILLES.

53 cs	Liquor	P. J. Wenlger & Co.
51 cs	Mineral Water	James de Fremery & Co.
50 cs	Vermouth	H. Campe & Co.
2350 cs	Mineral Water	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
500 cs	Vermouth	Levaggi, Grannucci Co.
600 cs	Vermouth	Pascal, Dubedat Co.
100 cs	Vermouth	H. Jevne, Los Angeles.

FROM GENOA—SAME STEAMER.

75 cs	Wine	Levaggi, Grannucci Co.
20 cs	Wine	Grannucci Grocery Co.
500 cs	Vermouth	Alex D. Shaw Co.
1000 cs	Vermouth	C. W Craig & Co.
30 cs	Vermouth	Tomanovich & Co.
501 cs	Wine	Giurlani Bros.
15 bbls	Wine	Order.
100 cs	Wine	A. Cora & Co.

FROM HONGKONG—SAME STEAMER.

3 cs	Wine	Order.

FROM HONGKONG—Per steamer Dakotah, November 16.

100 cs	Cassia	Swayne, Hoyte Co.
940 cs	China Wine	Swayne, Hoyte Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, November 18.

1121 bbls	Beer	Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

IN TRANSIT TO PORTLAND—Per steamer Ouessant.

112 cs	Wine and 100 cs Absinthe	

Imports by Rail in Bond

FROM OCTOBER 20, 1908, TO NOVEMBER 20, 1908.

Via New York—		
183 cs	Wine	From Rotterdam
100 cs	Cognac	" Havre
2 csks	Cognac	" "
9 cs	Wine	" Leghorn
4 cs	Wine	" Bremen
4 cs	Mineral Water	" Hamburg
Via New Orleans—		
695 cs	Champagne	From Antwerp
80 cs	Wine	" "
32 octs	Wine	" Liverpool
4 hhds	Wine	" "
54 cs	Wine	" "
30 cs	Champagne	" "
40 cs	Liquors	" "
30 cs	Gin	" "
47 cs	Wine	" Bordeaux
30 cs	Liquors	" "
10 cs	Whisky	" London
10 cs	Wine	" Hamburg
Via Baltimore—		
5 cs	Bitters	From Rotterdam
Via Galveston—		
59 cs	Wine	From Antwerp
Via Louisville—		
6 bbls	Whisky	From Antwerp (re-imported.)

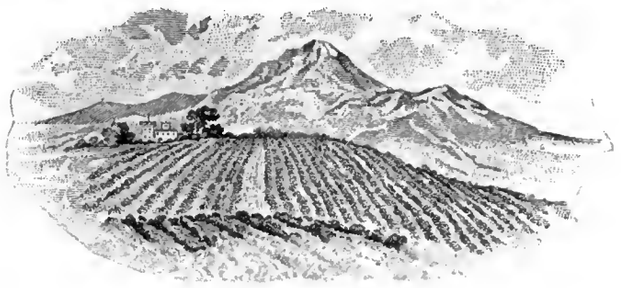
TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has denied the application of the Memphis lumbermen for a rehearing in the case of George D. Burgess et al. against the Transcontinental Freight Bureau, the railroads composing it and the Illinois Central and other railroads, which involves the legality of the 85-cent rate on hardwood lumber shipped from Mississippi River points to the Pacific Coast territory. The Commission has under consideration a similar application from Attorney Percy of Memphis, who has both cases in hand, in the case of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, Memphis, against the Illinois Central Railroad, which involves the rates on lumber shipped from Tennessee and neighboring States to New Orleans. In this case, the lumbermen have asked that cooperage stock be classed with lumber as entitled to lower rates; that the territory of origin of shipments covered by the Commission's decision be extended somewhat, and that reparation of overcharged rates be allowed on shipments made prior to the date of filing the original complaint.

The Commission is inclined to reopen the Thompson case, and it is not unlikely that the cooperage stock manufacturers and dealers will benefit by the fight put up by the lumbermen.

S. CIPRICO, President PHONE MARKET 2836.

ALTA VISTA WINES



The Wines California Makes Famous

ALTA VISTA WINES CO.

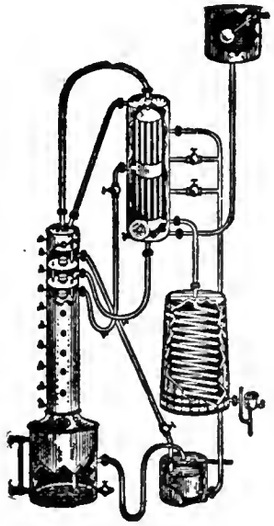
MAIN OFFICE

112 - 114 TENTH ST. SAN FRANCISCO

Pacific Copper Works

L. WAGNER & SONS, Props.

573 Mission Street, San Francisco



OUR SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF STILLS, FILTERS, PASTEURIZERS AND COPPER AND BRASS WORK FOR WINERIES, DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES, ETC. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

MARKET CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—The California wine men in whatever part of the industry they may be engaged, have good cause for thanksgiving this year. The rescinding of the order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue which barred California sweet wines from use in the concocting of medicines, was a great victory for the industry, generally, spelling the difference between disaster and its opposite. A conservative estimate of the business affected by this order places it at $4,000,000 to the good for California sweet wines. This brings the situation back to the normal, prior to the ruling in question. As to the general market, the volume of orders that has been coming in during the past two months is highly encouraging and if the same movement continues, the entire viticultural industry will soon have regained its former healthy condition.

Exports by sea aggregated 468 cases and 610,113 gallons, valued at $356,036.

Imports by sea were: 1,961 cases, 4 casks and 47 barrels. By rail in bond, 446 cases, 32 octaves and 4 hogsheads.

SWEETS:—By reason of the new ruling of the Internal Revenue Department, permitting the use of domestic fortified wines, in the manufacture of medicines, the sweet wine branch of the industry has taken on a new and active life. The future looks good and there is little doubt that during the coming session of Congress legislation will be secured which will make it impossible to again put the industry under any such disastrous conditions at the whim of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The ruling originally was unwarranted, uncalled for, and might well be classed as asinine. Reports of production in the Fourth District are not available for this issue of the REVIEW. The figures for the output in the First District will be found elsewhere.

BRANDY:—The market has stiffened up as a consequence of the victory achieved by the sweet wine men in the matter of reversion of the ruling which barred native wines from free use as an ingredient in the manufacture of medicines. The ruling makes a marked change in the brandy situation and values should improve. The production of brandy in the First District will be found in the usual table. Reports of production in the Fourth District will not be available till the December issue.

Exports by sea were nominal, aggregating 60 cases and 1207 gallons, valued at $2333.

Imports by sea were 325 cases and Cognac 385 cases. By rail in bond, Cognac, 100 cases 2 casks.

WHISKEYS—November proved a very gratifying month to the trade. While there was some improvement prior to the National election, the real advance did not materialize until it was known that Mr. Taft would hold down the Presidential job during the next four years. The latter part of November has shown a good healthy revival of trade and collections have swung around to a point where they give no uncertain sign of the return of prosperity. At the rate in which business is reviving it will reach normal at an early date.

Exports by sea were 735 cases 2514 gallons, valued at $9725, while miscellaneous exports by sea were 1821 cases 6 kegs 65 barrels 52 gallons, valued at $18,636.

Imports by sea were 1379 cases 407casks and 25 octaves and by rail in bond 10 cases and 6 barrels.

IMPORTATIONS:—The fore part of the month was rather quiet with the importers, but business improved steadily and as a result the average was very good. If the volume of orders of the latter part of the month had extended throughout the entire 30 days, the record would have been exceptionally good. The importers are satisfied that the dull period has passed and they look for continued activity from now on. The items of imports by sea and rail are given herewith:

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Wine, 446 cases 32 octaves 4 hogsheads; Cognac, 100 cases 2 casks; Mineral Water, 4 cases; Champagne, 725 cases; Whisky, 10 cases 6 barrels; Liquors, 70 cases; Gin, 30 cases; Bitters, 5 cases.

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Beer, 2466 cases 4658 barrels; Wine, 1961 cases 4 casks 47 barrels; Ginger Ale, 30 barrels 250 casks; Whisky, 1379 cases 40 casks 25 octaves; Mineral Water, 2661 cases 50 casks; Liquors, 344 cases; Cognac, 385 cases; Bitters, 50 cases; Punch, 200 cases; Gin, 3296 cases; Absinthe, 100 cases; Vermouth, 3780 cases; Fruit Juices, 3 half barrels; Kirsch, 5 cases; Amer Picon, 500 cases; Brandy, 325 cases; Cassia, 125 cases; Stout, 10 cases.

BEER:—The season of quietness pervades the beer market, but the trade has little to complain of. All things concerned, the consumption of beer is all that could be expected. At the same time, the prospects for the coming season are considered better than ever by some of the best posted men in the brewing trade.

Exports by sea were: 802 barrels bottled and 16 barrels bulk, valued at $5473.

Imports by sea, including domestice and foreign, aggregated 2466 cases and 4658 barrels.

American Whiskies in Bond

The quantity of American whiskies remaining in bonded warehouses in San Francisco on October 31st, 1908, was 48,278 gallons.

Wine and Brandy Receipts

Receipts of Wine and Brandy during Oct. were: Wine, 949,300 gallons; Brandy, 26,300 gallons.

Receipts in Nov. to the 28th inclusive: Wine, 291,100 gallons; Brandy, 6,350 gallons.

H. Campe & Co. in Swell Quarters

HENRY CAMPE & CO. have moved into handsome and capacious permanent quarters, in the fine seven-story reinforced concrete building on the northeast corner of Second and Minna streets. This well-known and reliable company occupy four floors and basement, which gives it 25,000 square feet of floor room. On the first floor well-arranged and compact offices are established, while the balance of the space is occupied in handling the many lines dealt in by Campe & Co. As importers and distributers, the company handles Americus Club whisky, Campe rye, and many other varieties of first-class domestic and imported liquors, and are California distributers of Hunter rye whisky.

Wine Growers Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the American Wine Growers' Association will be held December 8, 1908, in the old Astor House, New York, Broadway and Barclay streets. The annual dinner will be held on the evening of the same day.

Wine Industry on the Up-Grade

IN an interview, P. C. Rossi, President of the Italian-Swiss Colony, stated that the new ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue permitting the use of California sweet wines for medicinal uses would simply re-establish conditions as they existed previous to last August. Had not this ruling been made the effect would have been disastrous to the grape industry at large. The makers of medicines would have been forced to drop the use of our sweet wines had not the new ruling averted this calamity and allowed them to continue doing as before.

He considered that the gratitude of everybody engaged in the viticultural industry is certainly due to our Senators and Congressman, who did everything possible in their behalf in relation to this matter; also to Colonel Irish, who introduced the resolution concerning it before the Trans-Mississippi Congress, and took particular interest in seeing that it was properly framed and adopted; and last, but by no means least, to our good countryman, William R. Wheeler, to whose consistent stand for the interest of California grape growers the happy culmination of the trouble is largely to be attributed.

In relation to this year's vintage, Mr. Rossi said that while the quality was somewhat slim, the quality was very good, as the grapes received no damage from rain and the fermentation had been satisfactory, as far as heard from, all over the State. Mr. Rossi said that in quantity this year's crop, as compared to that of last year, was from 20 to 25 per cent less, but compared to an average year, it was an average crop—not because of the quantity of grapes on the vines, but owing to the extent of new vineyards which had come into bearing this year.

Regarding the persent market, Mr. Rossi had nothing special to say, except that there was a better business feeling all over the United States—particularly since the election. He considered that if orders kept on coming in at the same rate that they had been doing for the past month or two, the entire viticultural industry would soon resume its normal condition.

In a letter recently received by Mr. Rossi from Commissioner Wm. R. Wheeler, the following reference is made to the above matter:

"I congratulate the wine interests of California for having sent to Washington to appear before the Ways and Means Committee so able a representative as Mr. Morgan. He is a thorough master of the subject and makes a most excellent impression as well as convincing argument.

"With congratulations on the successful outcome of our joint efforts (new ruling of Internal Revenue), I remain always at your service, etc."

The oldest house in the San Francisco whisky trade, John Sroufe & Co., is still doing business at 659 and 661 Devisadero street, but we are glad to say that lately there have been strong indications that before long this veteran whisky firm will be safely housed in the commercial district. Of course it does not matter much in the case of John Sroufe & Co. where it does business, for it is so well known and highly respected that trade will go to it, wherever it is, but naturally it can meet and supply that trade with greater ease and promptness from downtown than from its present quarters. This firm is sole agent for Slater's Premium Bourbon and also carries a large and select stock of other fine whiskies and wines. The courteous manager, Mr. Crowell, reports all well and business satisfactory, so John Sroufe & Co. is prospering along its quiet and conservative road, and its customers are content wherever its place of business may be.

Two Great Houses Combine

THE new corporation, "The Fleischmann-Clarke Company," recently chartered under the laws of Ohio, with a capital of $600,000, is composed of the Pacific Coast branches of "The Fleischmann Company" and "Clarke Bros. & Co." two of the best-known wholesale firms in this city, which have for several years been operating separately on the Pacific Coast. The incorporators are Julius Fleischmann, William E. Hull, Casper H. Rowe, Charles J. Christie and William Overend. The company will take over the business now being done by the individual concerns named.

This alliance will make one of the largest organizations of the kind in the United States and starting as they do, under circumstances which are simply a consolidation of two established successful enterprises, there is no doubt of the success of the new company.

The charter states that the purpose of the company is to manufacture and deal in whiskies, wines, high spirits, gin produced from grains, vegetables and fruits, all kinds of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages and all other business incidental thereto either in wholesale or retail. The capital is divided equally into common and preferred shares, the preferred bearing a cumulative dividend of 6 per cent, which is to be redeemed at face value in event of insolvency.

In addition to acting as distributing agents for the many products of the Fleischmann Company and Clarke Bros. Company, the new combination will do a general wholesale liquor business.

With such men as A. L. Dowler, who founded the business of Clarke Bros. & Co. on the Pacific Coast, and Julius Behrend, who did the same for the Fleischman Company, and each of whom successfully piloted their concerns through the strenuous days of earthquake and fire, are certainly well qualified to carry this great enterprise to the point of unqualified success.

A "Corker" for Local Option Schemers

SAN JOSE, November 23.—Superior Judge Richards this morning handed down a decision in which he holds that the new city license ordinance is void.

The matter was brought before the court several weeks ago by the refusal of C. C. Leland, a local business man, to pay his license, followed by his arrest and his application for a writ of habeas corpus. To-day the writ was granted and Leland discharged.

The ordinance, says the court, is invalid on the ground that it grants special privileges and immunities to certain persons that are not permitted others; it authorizes the Mayor to exercise his discretion in the matter of issuing licenses to engage in any of the classes of business specified in the ordinance, and this is held to be a violation of sections 1 and 21 of article 1 of the State Constitution, guaranteeing equal protection of law to every person and forbidding grants and privileges or special immunities to any; also, is opposed to the provision of the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, providing that no State shall deny to any person in its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

Not Posted

Teacher of natural history—Johnnie, what is the difference between worms and sparrows

Johnnie—Don't know. Never had the sparrows.

BRANDY PRODUCED.

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Oct., 1908.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	258,316.8
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California	20,075.4
Received from special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California.	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	79,146.7
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	23,836.2
Exported	
Tax paid	44,510.2
Used in Fortification of Wines	127,614.7
Remaining in bond Oct. 31, 1908	992,688.0

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of Oct., 1908.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	29,655.3
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	20,075.4
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	1,763.6
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	600.0
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	11,077.0
Exported	53.5
Tax paid	17,373.8
Used in Fortification of Wines	5,018.4
Remaining in bond, Oct. 31, 1908	501,006.3

SWEET WINES PRODUCED.

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Oct., 1908.	Pkgs	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	3178	703,406.1
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	350	22,299.1
Brandy actually used for fortification	3178	694,113.6

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	1,804,438.20
Sherry produced	366,507.76
Angelica produced	198,569.48
Muscat produced	224,231.71
Tokay	22,516.04
Malaga	28,974.74
Madera	16,089.49
Total sweet wine produced in Oct., 1908	2,661,417.42

FOURTH DISTRCIT—Month of Oct., 1908.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	261,171.3
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	508.4
Brandy actually used for fortification	256,700.0

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	453,870.54
Sherry produced	385,025.36
Angelica produced	62,731.24
Muscat produced	116,183.41
Tokay	9,091.81
Total sweet wine produced in Oct., 1908	1,026,902.36

OUT OF THE ASHES

Established Sept. 15, 1859; burned out in great fire of April 18, 1906; opened in Oakland April 26, 1906; returned to 314 Sacramento Street, June 21, 1906 (in a shack); moved to Battery and Clay Sts. during erection of permanent quarters at old site, 314 Sacramento St. and moved into that location Sept. 21, 1908. The firm has been at the foregoing number since immediately after the great earthquake of 1868, a record not equalled by any other house in the city.

Increased Beer Production

THE production of fermented liquors in this country is regarded by many as a barometer of the National prosperity. In this view it is interesting to check the beer sales for the month of September this year as compared with those of last year, the figures being furnished by the Collector of Internal Revenue. In September, 1907, a record year, by the way, for beer production—the sales were 5,339,519 barrels, while for the same month this year the sales were 5,373,250 barrels, an increase over 1907 of 33,731 barrels.

While the amount of increase is not extraordinary in itself, the fact of any increase may be regarded as most significant. The widespread prohibition agitation, the falling off of immigration and the industrial depression would have led many to expect a decrease in the consumption of the popular drink. The gain for September is the more remarkable since the falling off for the preceding month, as compared with August of last year, reached a total of 1,000,000 barrels.

Dr. Charles Loomis Dana, president of the New York Academy of Medicine, in writing to the New York *Times* from Venice, protests against the dogmatic statements made in this country of the use and abuse of alcohol. Dr. Dana declares that the immediate removal of alcoholic beverages from social life would result in social and racial decadence. Alcoholism, he says, is rarely acquired after the age of thirty, hence a crusade "no alcohol to the young" would be rational and based on actual facts of experience.

Courts Uphold Pure Food Law

COMMENTING on the decision of the United States Circuit Court on misbranding of fifty barrels of whisky, the Baltimore *Trade* says: The Pure Food Law received the hearty support of the United States Circuit Court in this city this week in the case of the United States vs. Fifty Barrels of Whisky, which case was tried here last week and finished with a verdict for the Government. The case was bitterly fought by the defendants, but the jury brought in the verdict on all points after but a brief deliberation. It was a case of misbranding, in brief, as follows: The whisky was made in New Orleans from what is known as "black strap" molasses. The makers contended that the liquor showed chemically the same properties as Kentucky Bourbon whisky, which is distilled from a grain mash, in which corn forms the greater part. The Government, however, showed by expert witnesses of all kinds that Bourbon whisky is made from a grain mash, as above mentioned; that it is made in Kentucky, and that the distillation from molasses is rum, and not whisky, and that, therefore, this Louisiana molasses bourbon was misbranded in all three ways, and the jury agreed with it. A shipment of this Lonisiana product was made to Baltimore last November and was seized here by the Government under the Pure Food Law, and the case resulted from it. * * *

These cases all go to show the activity on the part of the officials having the enforcement of the law, and give the lie to some parties who tried to create the impression that the law is inactive; that there was nothing but discord in the department having its enforcement, and at the same time they stand as a warning to all canners and others connected with the business that great care must be exercised to see that the law is complied with in all respects.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
A. OVERHOLT & CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

JAMES-FORCE CO. Distributors
201 Davis Street : : San Francisco

Pacific Tank Company's Great Enterprise

A VISIT to the Pacific Tank Company's Factory at Sixth and Mateo street, Los Angeles, will be found very interesting. At this factory approximately 200,000 feet per month of clear air-dried redwood is cut up into tanks for various purposes.

The Company's Plant covers ten acres of ground and they carry approximately 3,000,000 feet of the best grade of tank lumber obtainable. This lumber is cut to their order and brought direct from the mills to San Pedro, where it is reshipped to the company's yards in Los Angeles. Here it is stuck and allowed to air dry for a period of six to twelve months, depending on the thickness of the material. After the lumber is thoroughly dried it is brought into the mill, the bottom planks going to the matcher, and the staves to the stickers. The material is surfaced four sides, the staves given the proper bevel and cut out to conform to the circumference of the tank.

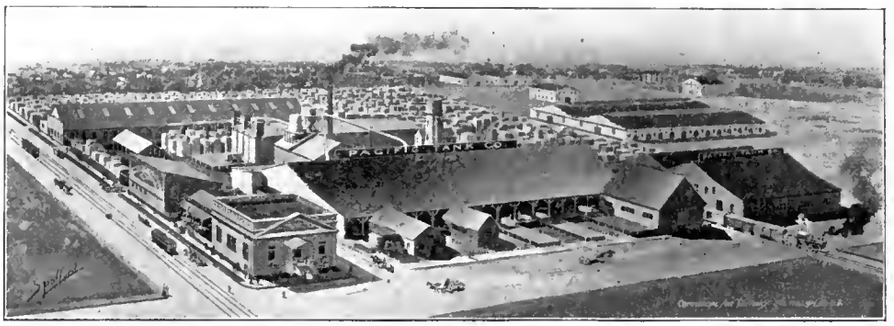
After this operation they are taken direct to the Tank Department, where the bottoms are laid up, numbered, cut to circle and chamfered. The staves are trimmed, crozed and lettered, after which they are carefully packed for shipping.

In the manufacture of Wine and Beer Tanks, the lumber is even more carefully selected as to grain and dryness than the material used in water or oil tanks. This is principally due to the fact that wine and beer are of greater value than water or oil, and necessitate supplying first-class straight grain material.

The matter of workmanship, of course, is an important feature. All tanks furnished are carefully milled, the edges of the staves are cut to radial lines so that when the tanks are erected there is no fitting or joining to do, except in the case of the last stave, which is ripped down to size and fitted to place.

The company are at present installing twenty-four large beer storage tanks for one of the leading breweries of Los Angeles and have furnished a great many wine tanks to the smaller users as well as the large wineries of Southern California. This season's exceptional demand for wine storage tanks is due to the fact that the low price of grapes is causing a great many wineries, especially the smaller ones, to hold and store their product in order to obtain higher prices and prevent the large crop of grapes going to waste.

In addition to the Los Angeles factory the Pacific Tank Company also have large factories at San Francisco and Olympia, Washington, where they are engaged in the same lines, furnishing wine, beer, mining, oil and water tanks.



EXTENSIVE PLANT OF THE PACIFIC TANK CO., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Whiskey Movement Large

IF it wasn't for the dronth and high price of corn, things would be looking considerably better in the tight cooperage world. The movement of whisky is large, in fact, the October revenue collections which are a true gauge to the movement of liquor stocks are the largest ever, the total revenue receipts of the Louisville district for October being something over $1,000,000. There was some falling off during the month on tobacco, but the whisky is moving at a rate that would indicate either the subsidence of the reform wave, or else a heavy stocking up on the part of people who want to be prepared for all kinds of dry sieges. It is probably the beginning of the regular holiday movement in liquor. The movement in both whisky and cigars is generally heavier in the latter part of October and through November and part of December than any other months of the year. The fly in the ointment that is a handicap to more active operations on the part of the distillers is the dronth, which has been prevailing over this country so long, that the price of corn is too high for comfort or profit in whisky making. The report on the corn crop itself is not so bad, if it were not that the shortage obtains in various other lines and helps keep up the price. * * * So, while the movement of whisky is encouraging, it is offset in quite a measure by adverse conditions at the raw material end, and though there will be quite a number of bourbon barrels used there will not be near so many as there would be if corn prices were easier. It seems, however, that the whisky people are using slack barrels quite freely for packing bottled goods, and this branch of the trade is enlarging materially not only for general shipments, but more particularly for shipments of bottled goods into what are known as dry districts, where it is desired to have a package that will not signify its contents by its shape. It looks like from this that slack cooperage people will fare better in connection with their whisky trade this winter than the tight barrel people.—*Package* for October.

The Portland, Oregon, City Council Committee on Health and Police have recommended for passage an ordinance excluding women from saloons.

The supervisors of Mariposa County, California, have just passed a new liquor ordinance placing the license for class one saloons in towns having more than fifty inhabitants, at $25 per quarter, and for class two, wayside places, over a mile from town, $12 per quarter, provided they keep a water trough for public use.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

A LITTLE while ago, in reference to blackberry brandy, we pointed out that this preparation, particularly as it is used only as a medicine, should be pure and first class in every way, and that the sale of imitations or inferior decoctions was neither more nor less than a crime. There are other preparations sold over the bar used both as a beverage and for medicinal purposes, which may be said to come under the same rule. One of the principal of these is Dr. Bouvier's Buchu Gin. This is well known to be a great remedial agent in all troubles of the kidneys and bladder, besides being a delightful beverage. In the case of this excellent preparation, it is criminal, both as against the consumer and manufacturer, to refill bottles with imitations. Every retail dealer should keep Buchu Gin, and notify his customers of the fact, because the sale of it in the purity required by the Food and Drugs Act, is sure to satisfy customers and increase trade.

Construction work, it is stated, will soon begin on the proposed brewery to be built at San Bernardino by the Arrowhead Brewery Company. The company recently purchased seven and a half acres on I street, north of the city limits. The proposed plant will have a capacity of 25,000 barrels per year. R. J. Ochs is president. The building will be stone, concrete and steel, fireproof, and five stories in height.

Simon Levy & Co., importers and wholesale liquor dealers, are looking forward to a busy winter season and are amply prepared to meet the growing demand upon them in all lines carried. They have a particularly fine list of the gins exported by Hills & Underwood of London, nor must their "Ben Cruachan Scotch whisky, shipped by R. Slater & Co. of Glasgow, and the Bally Castle Irish whisky, received from Connor & Sons of Belfast, be overlooked. The firm also makes a specialty of Swedish punch, brauvin and aquavit, besides carrying a fine line of absinthe, kirschawsser, abricotine and other cordials. Having now plenty of room at their permanent quarters, 346 and 348 Washington street, they have been enabled to greatly increase their stock, and desire it to be known they are fully prepared, not only to supply their own large and growing trade, but enter new fields and greatly enlarge the territory now covered.

Both in quantity and quality Old Overholt rye whisky compares favorably with any brand in the market, and has become a necessity in all first-class trade. The James-Force Company, local agents for Old Overholt, say they are enthusiastic enough over the brand to preach a sermon about it, but confining themselves to cold, hard facts, report an enlarged demand for it from Sacramento, which city is showing a general increase of business since the election. The fame of Old Overholt, the distributers state, has now reached the uttermost ends of California and Nevada. It can now be found in Marysville, Chico, Oroville, Red Bluff and Redding to the north, San Jose, Gilroy, Salinas, Watsonville, Monterey and Santa Cruz in the south, while betwixt and between, in Contra Costa, Marin, Alameda and San Francisco counties its popularity is evidenced by a steadily increasing demand.

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Olympia, Washington

Henry Kunz, head of the house of Charles Meinecke & Co., importers, 314 Sacramento street, spent a part of the month in Los Angeles looking after the interests of the various leading brands of wines and liquor carried by the firm. Messrs. Meinecke & Co. have a valuable trade in that section of the State.

J. W. Kingman, the well known whisky salesman, has opened new quarters in the Sheldon Building, 461 Market street. This is the same location as occupied by him before the fire, and he is now comfortably settled in a handsome office, with which he is fully satisfied, and from which he expects to do a large business, as the representative of several first-class Eastern houses.

Professor Geo. C. Husman, pomologist in charge of Viticultural Investigations, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., called at the REVIEW office on his way to headquarters in Washington. He reported the progress of the work in the experimental stations as very satisfactory and looks forward to highly valuable results from the labors of himself and staff.

The Winedale Company of Oakland, is heart and soul in favor of extending the market for Californian wines, and has already done much in that direction by the fine quality of wines it has placed upon the market. In fact the Copo d'Oro wines from their purity and flavor stand high in the opinion of the best judges, and are becoming extremely popular. They are, as claimed by the company, "selected vintages of California" and worthy of being distinguished by the State's emblem flower, the golden poppy, the brand they bear. These wines are sold in glass only, which enables the Winedale Company to warrant its output. They are divided into three classes, white, red and sweet, and may be classed among the best varieties now marketed. The use of Copo d'Oro wines is bound to tend toward temperance and health.

The Hanley Mercantile Company is noted for selling "good goods," and among the many first class brands in which it deals, "Hanley Rye" whisky stands pre-eminent. This excellent liquor is well known to the trade all over the coast, and has given good satisfaction to retailers and consumers using it. It is a brand which pleases customers and makes trade, particularly as it is sold in full quart bottles, so that the consumer is insured not only quality but quantity. The new and permanent quarters of the Hanley Mercantile Company are at 162-166 Eddy street and retailers will do well to make a note of the address, and give this wholesale wine and liquor establishment a call.

The "Great Auk's Head" brand of Bass's Ale and Guiness's Stout are evidently earning a deserved popularity. They represent the highest class in the list of imported beers, and find much favor with the local trade. The following is an extract from a letter recently received from W. A. Ross & Brother of Liverpool, who bottle and ship the goods in question: "We have pleasure in advising you that shipments for September, 1908, total an increase of more than 50 per cent over the same period in 1907. September also makes the third consecutive month showing substantial advances in shipments over the same period last year—the increase for the quarter being 31½ per cent." The James-Force Company, of Davis and Sacramento streets, are the distributers for all goods bearing the "Great Auk's Head" brand.

A visit to the Wetmore-Bowen Company at the new home of the Cresta Blanca Souvenir Wines, at 42-44 Davis street, disclosed the fact that this company was more than satisfied with the outlook. So much so, that President Clarence Wetmore stated that the winery was very busy; in fact, working night and day to fill the orders which were pouring in by mail, telegraph and phone. He described the vintage on the company's property "as 60 to 70 per cent of last year's crop, or about 75 per cent of an ordinary crop." The quality was reported very good indeed, especially the white grapes, and it was believed that some very fine wines would be the outcome, as fermentation had been perfect. The company's export trade still continued to grow and it was intended to branch out on new lines, comprising Mexico and South America. Business in New York was described as slowly improving and Mr. Wetmore said that he believed that city and the East generally had suffered much more from hard times than had been the case on the Pacific Coast. A big winter's trade is expected and provided for.

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R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Room 304

Must Maintain Wine Duties

THE Tariff Revision Committee of the State of California unanimously chose Edward F. Woodward, Percy T. Morgan and Henry C. Roeding, to represent the State before the Ways and Means Committee now sitting in Washington. Governor Gillett approving of the selection, the three gentlemen went East and have been busy presenting California's needs before the committee in question. Through them we present a united front for protection, and considering the well-known ability of our representatives, may be sure that our interests will secure due consideration at the hands of Congress.

Mr. Morgan, besides representing the State at large, particularly stands as the champion of the present wine duties. In a recent argument he urged that they should form the minimum rate in the new tariff law. He pointed out the present crisis existing in the California wine trade, owing to the reduction in the consumption of our wines, and asked that no reciprocity treaty should be allowed with countries which compete with us in wine production. In his opinion, much harm had already been done by such treaties. Mr. Morgan therefore maintained that the present duties on foreign wines should stand, as they represent no more than the amount of protection vitally necessary for the well being of the grape industry in this country.

A Menace to Native Wines

THE *Monthly Bulletin of the National Syndicate of Commerce* in the wines, ciders, spirits and liqueurs of France, of October 15, 1908, contains two valuable articles upon the wine situation in that country, besides dealing at length with the new French labelling law, already referred to in this journal.

According to this authority the vintage for the present year is from 25 to 75 per cent short, according to locality. In spite of this fact, however, there is a limited demand for superior wines, while a large quantity of ordinary wine remains on hand. Also, much of the wine which was previously made into brandy is now forced upon the market because of the tax upon that spirit.

It may be inferred, therefore, that the French wine market, notwithstanding the small vintage, is extremely dull, and that wine for export will be low in price and large in quantity.

Such being the case, it should spur the representatives of American, and particularly Californian, wine making to fresh efforts to prevent any reduction in the present duty on foreign wines. Congress is now busy on the tariff question, and it would be well that the present state of the European market, particularly the condition now existing in France and Italy, should be brought to its attention, to demonstrate the great danger to which wines of domestic manufacture would be exposed unless thoroughly protected by duty.

The winery at Roseville this season crushed 1300 tons of grapes, making 180,000 gallons of wine.

Morgan Before The Tariff Committee.

PERCY T. MORGAN, President of the California Wine Association, who is now laboring hard before the Congressional Committee to protect the wine industry of California, went to Washington most strongly endorsed, being one of the Governor's appointees to guard the interests of the State in regard to tariff revision. He also represents the grape growers of California, and the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association.

Before the Ways and Means Committee recently he energetically protested against reciprocity with any country which competes with this State in the wine trade. He declared that the wine industry here is facing the greatest crisis in fifteen years, due to the falling off in the sales of domestic wines. Mr. Morgan contended that the effect of the thirty-five cents per gallon rate on wines granted in the various reciprocity treaties is detrimental to the wine industry of this country.

He urged the committee to recommend the prevailing rate of duty on wines as the minimum rate of duty in framing the new tariff bill, and presented many figures comparing the cost of labor in this country and other wine growing countries to impress this view upon the committee. The speaker contended that his argument should have weight because the State he represented produced 55,000,000 gallons of wine annually. His eloquent and forceful address was evidently effective and his arguments were received with much attention by the entire committee.

Far Reaching and Ominous

AN important and far-reaching decision has been passed by the Washington Supreme Court effecting the liquor interests in that State. A dispatch from Olympia says: "What in effect is almost equivalent to a local option law is already contained on the statutes of this State, under a ruling of the Supreme Court just handed down. This law, as construed, gives city councils authority to regulate, restrain, license or prohibit the liquor traffic, without having their proceedings subjected to court review. In the case in question, the City of Puyallup last June revoked all outstanding liquor licenses without cause, and provided for the refund of license money advanced by liquor dealers. Retailers with unexpired licenses sought a writ of review in the Superior Court, and the city applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition restraining the lower court from proceeding under the writ of review. The Supreme Court granted the writ, holding that the jurisdiction of the city, under Section 5714, Pierces Code, was exclusive."

Secretary Wheeler's Good Work

WE are glad to see that the daily press is doing full justice to the great and important service rendered the grape growers and wine makers of California by William R. Wheeler. His action, seconded by that of Percy T. Morgan, P. C. Rossi and other local leading men in the wine business, have, we are glad to say, forced the Internal Revenue Department to withdraw the obnoxious ruling that excluded an article of home manufacture in favor of a foreign product. The *Call* believes that the sweet wine makers would have lost their best market had their product been permanently shut out from use in the manufacture of medicines. It considers that "as an example of bureaucratic stupidity this would be difficult to parallel. But these rulings once made are exceedingly difficult to set aside or overcome, owing to official indifference and a lazy attachment to any sort of precedent once created. It is in this sense that the initiative of Mr. Wheeler is especially appreciated."

Anent the Guarantee on Labels

ACCORDING to a sweeping decision by the Commissioner of Patents, any label bearing the inscription, "Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Acts, June 30, 1906," where such inscription is intended to imply that the Government is responsible for the purity of the goods, will be refused registration. It is claimed that hundreds of packers and others throughout the country are so printing their labels as to give this impression, whereas it is held by the officials of the Government simply accepts the assertion of the manufacturer that the goods are pure and then investigates his business. Upon proof that the pure food and drugs act is being violated, the goods are confiscated and the manufacturer punished.

Would Revive the Commission

AT a recent meeting of the directors of the Grape Growers of California, the advisability of reviving the Viticultural Commission, abolished some years back, was discussed and ultimately referred to the legislative committee. The feeling was in favor of introducing a bill, re-creating such commission, before the Legislature. When prepared, the measure will be submitted to the directors at their next meeting and action taken in the matter.

Credit to Secretary Wheeler

GREAT credit is given to William R. Wheeler, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, by the sweet wine men of California for his assiduous work on their behalf in obtaining the amendment of the revenue regulations in accordance to their desires. A telegram from him announces that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued an order, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, suspending indefinitely the use of foreign wines in proprietary medicines. This, of course, opens a new and large market for our sweet wines, which by a former order were not permitted to be used as ingredients in such medicinal compounds.

ANOTHER valuable bulletin—No. 198—has been published by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Berkeley in relation to the grape leaf hopper. It is by H. J. Quale, and by its numerous illustrations and printed matter will do much to educate the grape grower as to the nature and habits of this pest and the best way to destroy it. Certainly the Berkeley Experiment Station has done good work to aid the viticulturist, and the bulletin in question should prove of great assistance in ridding our vineyards of the pestiferous leaf-hopper.

No Drunkenness in Italy

A LETTER has been lately received from A. Sbarboro in relation to the temperate use of wine in Italy. In a recent cable dispatch from that country, it was alleged that because of the overproduction of wine, and consequent cheapness, immoderate drinking was prevalent. According to the letter in question, such is not the case and Italy remains as it always has been, a temperate country. Wine there is always within the reach of the poor man's purse, and the statement in the dispatch is without foundation. Mr. Sbarboro has been visiting Rome, Naples, Genoa and other large Italian cities and states that so far he has not encountered a single intoxicated man.

At Naples he received the following letter from C. S. Crowinshield, American Consul there:

"Dear Sir: Replying to your inquiry, I am happy to be able to tell you that drunkenness is almost unknown here. In this great city of 600,000 inhabitants, one very seldom sees a person the worse for drink. Wine is taken freely among all classes; most workmen drink from a pint to a quart a day, but there is almost no use of strong liquor. I have lived nearly eight years in Italy and have seen very few drunken men during that time."

Upon leaving Italy, Mr. Sbarboro is going to Switzerland and will not reach home much before the holidays.

THE *Fresno Republican* very properly takes issue with other papers which have tried to show that Congressman Needham's sweet wine bill was the cause of the Internal Revenue Commissioner stopping the use of such wines in proprietary medicines. The paper in question points out that the bill before it was introduced, was very carefully examined by sweet wine men, both East and West. It says "The bill was and still is satisfactory to all honest wine interests."

Of course it is, and now that the Internal Revenue Commissioner's extraordinary ruling, which could not be logically founded on Needham's sweet wine bill, has been most properly revoked, even his political enemies should acknowledge it!

WE learn from an Associated Press dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, that the Central District Convention of the American Anti-Saloon League decided on November the 12th to adopt a policy in the future of ignoring the Prohibition party entirely. Trickery on the part of the Prohibitionists during the recent campaign in Nebraska, was openly charged, and the statement made that the amalgamation of the two parties had caused the defeat of the League wherever it had been attempted. It was also asserted that the Prohibition party was the League's greatest foe in its efforts to secure the election of men favorable to temperance legislation.

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No Increase in City License

THE License Committee of the Board of Supervisors of this city have turned down high license, the Murdock measure being defeated. Comte announced that the Board had already exhaustively gone into the license question and had adopted a policy. Any departure from that policy would, in the opinion of the committee, be unfair to those who had entered into leases and gone into business, believing that the Supervisors would adhere to it during the remainder of their term of office. The action of the committee is much to be commended, inasmuch as it puts this vexed question at rest until a new Board goes into office.

Frank Becker, of Becker Bros., owners of the magnificent Waldorf Bar of this city, and the Waldorf and the Waldorf Annex of Los Angeles, the two finest saloons in the State, outside of San Francisco, is up from the Orange City in charge of the local house, while his brother Adolph is taking a half month in getting again acquainted with his old customers down south.

The Ahrens-Bullwinkel Company, wholesale liquor merchants, doing business at First and Harrison streets, is well known to the trade for the excellence of the goods in which it deals. One of the oldest and most reliable companies, handling an extensive list of domestic and imported liquors, bitters, etc., is sure to have an extensive clientage among retailers, and "Royal Stag" bourbon and rye whiskies are to be found all over the State. The Ahrens-Bullwinkel Company is the sole proprietor of the "Royal Stag" brand, and the celebrated Chief Tonic, which aids digestion and cures dyspepsia, is another article for which it is noted. It also imports Slater V. O. Scotch whisky, Mermaid Old Tom gin from London, fine old Woodcock gin from Holland, and Mouraille Frere's cognac from France. Enough has surely been said to convince the trade that when buying, this company should always be taken into consideration, and that a visit to First and Harrison streets is likely to result in desirable business.

The hotel and saloon men of San Anselmo, Marin Co., Cal., have been informed by Trustees J. Robinger, F. Crist and W. J. Jones that the new liquor ordinance will be enforced and no liquor may be sold unless a meal is purchased.

In a recent issue we pointed out that the "Sutter," at 105 Montgomery street, was one of the most artistically decorated and complete establishments in the city. It was opened by the Pure Goods Company and has an exceptionally extensive stock of first-class liquors. A leading feature of this popular resort is the excellent and varied mercantile lunch served daily. This does infinite credit to the cook, and is a particularly well-prepared and savory meal. The jolly, smiling chief of staff, J. L. Wilson, is another great attraction to this well-managed establishment, and a chat with him, together with one of the delicious new process Martini cocktails, only he prepares, would give a week's old corpse an appetite for the tastefully served lunch. Taken altogether then, the Sutter is a notable success, doing a large business and making money, because of excellent management.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Saloonmen Not To Give Police Drinks.

AN order was taken to all saloonkeepers Nov. 10th that they must not let a policeman on duty drink in their establishments under penalty of losing their licenses. The mandate was issued by the Chief of Police and was distributed by the midnight watch.

The Yellowstone Saloon at 22 Montgomery street, of which "Jimmy" Twomey and "Ed" Borremans are the proprietors, is best known to the general public as the headquarters of everybody who like good things. This saloon has become extremely popular, not only because of the many good things for sale there, but from the excellence of the service and the urbanity and courtesy of the proprietors. It attracts so many business men that everybody who is anybody goes there to meet everybody who is somebody. The consequence is that during certain hours there is a continuous stream of patrons flowing in and out of the Yellowstone. Hence a business is built up satisfactory to both retailer and consumer. It requires but little advertising, because it advertises itself by becoming thronged with the best class of business men daily and satisfactorily catering to their wants.

The Ferry Creamery at 34 Market street, which the well-known and much-liked proprietors, Kilborn & Hayden, declare is the handsomest, best-appointed restaurant in the city, has become a very popular resort. Close to the ferry, it is a most convenient place for meeting friends from the suburbs, and for getting a good meal before crossing the bay. For those attending the races, this place has particular attractions, for besides the excellent cuisine, there is in conjunction with the restaurant one of the best appointed bars in the city. The motto of the proprietors is "Good service and popular prices," and the entire establishment is managed upon these lines. Therefore, the Ferry Creamery is an ideal place for strangers in the city to visit, as all desired information can be obtained and cars to every part of San Francisco pass the door. As far as residents are concerned and those whose business calls them to the foot of Market street, this restaurant and bar are well known and patronized, because nowhere else can a better liquid or solid refreshment be obtained.

Among downtown saloons, few are better known than Phil de Martini's snug establishment, the El Dorado, on the southwest corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets. It is a business house for business men. De Martini is an old hand at the trade, an expert mixologist and can supply his customers with the best goods in the market. Therefore, as business improves and as money becomes more plentiful, the number of customers to visit the El Dorado increases in proportion. Take any first-class, well-conducted house like De Martini's, and it will be found the best means of judging the general state of trade. When things are booming, such saloons are crowded, and as business improves, as it is now doing, De Martini is among the first to note the change. Therefore, when he reports improvement—great improvement since the election—we know that not only De Martini, but the entire city is on the high road to prosperity, and his being busy means that thousands of others are working and making money.

C. M. Fisher & Co. now have a thoroughly convenient and well-fitted up saloon on Market street, just west of First. It is to be known as the "Kennel Club" Saloon and that excellent brand of whisky, "Kennel Club," for which Rusconi, Fisher & Co., the well-known importers, are sole agents, will be the leading brand over the bar. The saloon in question is splendidly located for business and Fisher & Co. are to be congratulated upon acquiring so fine a stand. As Market street is bound to become one of the greatest thoroughfares in the world, the transient custom must be very large, while as the establishment is situated in the heart of the commercial and manufacturing district of the city, regular customers are assured when the high quality of the goods to be handled are taken into consideration. Altogether, it is an ideal location and Fisher & Co. is a notable business firm which is bound to make the best use of it. The Kennel Club Saloon should therefore have a very bright future.

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Old French and London Dock Brandies

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El Dorado

S. W. Corner
Montgomery & Sacramento Streets
San Francisco

THE OLD MINT

ESTABLISHED 1853

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San Francisco's oldest and most Unique Restaurant

Business and Professional Men's Favorite Lunch Place

DINNER FROM 5 to 8 P. M. A SPECIAL FEATURE

H. H. & F. M. Walker, Props

A Business Rating

TWO Hebrews bought out a book store on speculation about the time Jerome K. Jerome made his big hit with the book "Who's Who and What's What?" They had been doing business a few days when a merchant called and asked for the book "Who's Who and What's What," by Jerome K. Jerome. The little Israelite said: "Vat it iss de name of de bouek?"

Once more the customer repeated and the book-seller said: "Excuse me, mister, don't know de stock; I'm a new man. Vait a minit I shall call my partner. Mose come it here a man shall buy it a bouek."

"Sure mister, vat it tis a bouek?"

The stranger once more repeated:

"I want 'Who's Who and What's What,' by Jerome K. Jerome."

"Vell mister we are sorry we didn't have it, but we got "Who Are You and How Much Are You Wort?' by R. G. Dun & Co."

IT is understood that importers of Scotch and Irish whiskies intend to demand either a reduction of the duty now paid by them or the abrogation of reciprocal treaties as far as whisky is concerned. Because there is no reciprocal treaty with Great Britain they pay a duty of $2.25 per gallon as against $1.75 on the spirits imported from France, Germany and Holland.

The coming of the holidays has naturally turned the attention of the world in general and Californians in particular to good things, both to eat and drink. Around the festive board nothing is a better incentive to wit and laughter than a draught of sparkling wine. Therefore, now is a good time to advocate the use of California champagnes, and some of the best of these can be obtained from the old, reliable firm of "A. Finke's Widow" at 809 Montgomery street. This firm, now consisting of E. A. Groezinger and E. O. Shraubstader, was established in 1864, and has always been noted for its champagnes, in which very great improvement has been made during the past few years. So much so, that it is hoped to rival the expensive French sparkling wines, and it is certain that those who patronize "A. Finke's Widow" will, like that estimable lady, "feel real merry" during the coming holidays.

The anti-saloon forces propose to organize a branch of the League in every precinct of Yolo County, California, and will try to make Woodland a "dry" town.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann report improved business, such improvement, both in sales and collections, being particularly marked since the election. H. G. Plagemann writes that he has had a grand trip through the State, and found business increasing rapidly wherever he went. With rain the general expectation is for a phenomenally good season, and to judge from the recent storm all the moisture necessary for plowing has been already received. The firm's old stand-by, "O. K. Rosedale," is finding fresh favor throughout the Coast, and the entire line of good's handled by it is showing gratifying activity. Siebe Bros. & Plagemann express themselves satisfied with the past, very pleased with the present, and extremely hopeful for the future. They believe that an excellent winter's business is before the trade, both wholesale and retail.

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Tel. West 7616 Established 1860

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CAFE
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Opp. Emporium San Francisco

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136 South Broadway
Opposite Mason Opera House
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE WALDORF
BECKER BROS. Proprietors
648 MARKET STREET
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SAN FRANCISCO'S
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WINES AND LIQUORS.

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Friedrichs' Cafe
310 MONTGOMERY STREET
AND
The Doric Saloon
38 THIRD STREET

JAS. P. DUNNE

1 STOCKTON ST.
SAN FRANCISCO

902 MARKET STREET
JUNCTION OF EDDY

But They Souse It Just The Same

THE Masons of the State of Washington have placed a ban on the liquor business as a means of livelihood for members of the Order. The Grand Lodge at a recent meeting made an iron clad ruling prohibiting traffic in whisky by Masons within its jurisdiction. Hereafter to engage in the liquor traffic is to commit a Masonic offense, punishable by expulsion, from which there shall be no appeal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co., importers and wholesale liquor merchants, report great satisfaction with their new permanent quarters at Jackson street. Mr. Fisher stated to a representative of this paper that on the whole business was improving right along, and such improvement had been much more marked since the election. According to accounts received from the outside, the growth of business in the northern portion of the State had been far greater than in either this city or in the south. The way he explained this state of things was that in many of the northern counties a great deal of railway work was in progress —digging tunnels for the Western Pacific, and so on—which had considerably stimulated the demand upon the city for whiskies. He believed that the completion of the Western Pacific would greatly benefit the wholesale trade, as it would open up many sections of the State tributary to San Francisco which now had no direct communication with it. Mr. Fisher looked forward confidently to a good winter's trade.

McDonald & Cohn are prospering in their business at 520 Valencia street, but express a hope of moving downtown in the commercial district as soon as they can find a suitable location. "El Rey," the King of Whiskies, is still finding universal favor and now business is rapidly approaching a normal condition, a brisk trade in the firm's leading brand is confidently expected. Particular attention is called to "Kentucky Club" old style sour mash whisky, for which McDonald & Cohn are sole agents. They handle this fine whisky both in bulk and bottled in bond, and desire to report that wherever "Kentucky Club" has been introduced by the retail trade it has been found a first class seller and has given every satisfaction to both dealer and consumer.

Got What He Asked For

SPURRED on by newspaper taunts, possibly, a plain-clothes man of the Atlanta police set out one day to detect violations of the Georgia prohibition law. On Decatur street he met an old negro whose appearance he considered "suspicious."

"Say, uncle," he whispered with a wink, "do you know where I can get some whisky?"

"I spec' maybe I kin git yer some ef yer gin me de money," replied the suspected one.

"Well, here is a two-dollar bill," said the plain-clothes man "I'll wait in the alley here. Now hurry back."

"Yessah, boss, ef ye'll jes' hol' dis box er shoes fer me," and the policeman had the box under his arm before he knew it while the darky shambled off down the street, turning the first corner.

Thinking he was on a warm trail and would soon have an important prisoner and witness, "with the goods on," the sleuth waited in patience. An hour went by. He was getting tired. Two hours. Still no sign of the messenger.

Weary and discouraged, he returned to the police station. Suddenly he remembered the shoes under his arm, and decided to have a look. The box contained carefully wrapped, a full quart bottle of corn whisky.

The Montebello Wine Company, with headquarters at 275 Folsom street, this city, have been organized and are now fully equipped for business. The company have vineyards and a winery in Montebello, Santa Clara County, and make a specialty of fine wines in bottles. Their wines are giving much satisfaction in the best American and Italian restaurants, a fact which is due to the true quality of the products. The firm is composed of A. L. Podesta, President; A. Sarno, Vice-President; and P. C. Merlo, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Podesta is no stranger to the trade, having been identified with it prominently for some time past.

An application for a retail liquor license for a saloon to be conducted in the building to be erected at the northwest corner of Powell and Eddy streets was filed November 21st with Charles Skelly, secretary of the Board of Police Commissioners by Leo Newman, representing "Newman's College Inn Company, Incorporated." Leo Newman is a brother of Charles Newman, who conducts the College Inn at Oakland, and whose application for a license some months ago to conduct a saloon at the northwest corner of Kearny and Geary streets was denied by the Commissioners.

WE HAVE NOTHING TO OFFER THE TRADE, EXCEPT
Fine Goods, Square Prices
Honorable Dealing

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS
OF THE CELEBRATED
"Castlewood" Bourbon and Rye

CARTAN McCARTHY & CO.

Established 1873 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE Telephone Market 1698

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SAM T. BERNARD, PRES.
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SECOND BELOW MARKET
San Francisco, Cal.

FINE GOODS A SPECIALTY
MERCHANTS LUNCH 11 A.M. to 2.30 P.M.

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Headquarters for
"A Dog on Good Whisky"

N. W. Cor. O'Farrell and Fillmore Streets
San Francisco, Cal.

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Music Evenings
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California's Most Famous Road House
Midway of Sausalito and San Rafael

Finest Wines and Liquors
SERVICE UNEXCELLED

Evergreen Private Arbor-Booths
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THE
PENWICK
PURE RYE

WHISKEY
YELLOW LABEL BOTTLING
GUARANTEED PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNDER PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT JUNE 30TH 1906.
BY
BERTIN & LEPORI
SAN FRANCISCO.
PACIFIC COAST AGENTS.

Liquors and Cigars Phone Douglas 608

Fischbecks

247 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, Cal.

S. B. KORN R. H. FISCHBECK

Vineyard and Cellar

Grape Growers Completely Organized

THE Grape Growers of California are now, we are glad to say, a unit, and will henceforth work together to preserve the wine industry of the State. This happy result has been brought about by the good sense and liberality of the growers themselves, coupled with the strenuous, well-directed and successful work of H. F. Stoll, Secretary of the parent organization in this city. In a recent interview that gentleman said:

"The organization of our association is complete, and henceforth it will devote its efforts toward securing publicity for California wines and preparing two bills bearing on the industry and the preservation of the viticultural interests of the State, which are to be put before the coming Legislature. These bills will be considered at the next regular meeting of the directors of the Grape Growers' Association, which will be held on Wednesday, December 16th, at the headquarters in the Italian-American Bank Building in this city.

During Secretary Stoll's recent visit to the southern portion of the State, great results have been achieved. First came the organization of the growers in the Turlock and Modesta irrigation district, in which David F. Lane, a grower and capitalist, took a very active part. The officers elected were:

President, Charles Kinnucan; First Vice-President, A. J. Clipper; Second Vice-President, J. A. Lundell; Secretary, David F. Lane; Treasurer, H. S. Crane; Directors—Judge Fulkerth, N. O. Hultberg, C. Wold, C. Shafer, G. E. Johnson, Joseph Silvera, Albert Chapman, Joe Joyce, E. J. Lyons and Manuel Garcia.

This completed the organization of the entire San Joaquin Valley, which contains vineyards in the following districts: San Joaquin County, 36,323 acres; Turlock and Modesto district, 8134 acres; Galt district, 4000 acres; a total of 48,460 acres, of which 27,000 acres are young vineyards planted since 1905, and about 21,000 acres of full-bearing old vines.

Then followed a meeting at Old Cucamonga, at which all the growers south of Tehachapi organized as the Grape Growers of Southern California. The meeting was so enthusiastic that 6300 acres were subscribed for in the first 20 minutes, those present representing in all about 25,000 acres. The following officers were elected: President, Secondo Guasti; Vice-President, John H. Klusman; Second Vice-President, Herman Blatz; Secretary and Treasurer, F. A. Lucas; Directors—Alfred Stern, Henry Baer, E. D. Robert, George Johnson, M. E. Post, W. H. Crabtree, George Havens, D. B. Milliken, Major M. Ingersoll, Benton Ballou and Walter Evans.

Nearly 2000 tons of grapes have been crushed this season at the Woodland winery, Yolo County, and it is reported that the season has been an unusually favorable one. About 140,000 gallons of wine is the result of the year's work and about 38,000 proof gallons of brandy, to be used for fortifying sweet wines, were distilled. The plant belongs to the California Wine Association and the output will be shipped to Winehaven.

According to the California Fruit Grower "thrips" are getting to be a most prevalent pest all over the State. One variety feeds on deciduous fruits, another species of the same insect is attacking citrus trees, and still another is making its appearance on vegetables. Mr. P. C. Rossi says that the vine hopper, which is sometimes erroniously called a thrips, was also doing a vast amount of damage to vines.

SACRAMENTO, November 23.—Low prices paid for grapes this year have spurred the Elk Grove Wine Growers' Association to take steps for the establishment of an independent winery next year to combat what they claim is the tyranny of the wineries. A winery which will have a capacity of 7000 tons of grapes, which will produce about 1,000,000 gallons of wine, will be constructed, and the growers have been asked to take stock in the new venture. About forty growers, representing 2000 acres, have already subscribed. The proposed winery will be built at Elk Grove and will cost the growers $64,000.

ONE of the results of the first journey of the Southern Pacific's demonstration train was the discovery that some of the old vineyards around Arbuckle have been attacked by phylloxera. The removal of the vines was commenced immediately, and all science can do will be done to rid the neighborhood of the pest.

We learn from the Escondido (Cal.) *Times* that on November 18th Mr. J. Delpy let a contract to A. St. Peter of this city for the erection of a $5000 winery at Vista.

The San Martin Wine Company of Santa Clara County has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. The directors are: H. Robinson, O. D. Dreezen, Fred Schray, E. L. Newman, Arthur Baldwin, E. J. Hersey and A. K. Whitton.

The amount of wine made in the Sonoma Valley this season was as follows: Henry Chauvet, thirty-five thousand gallons; Louis Kunde, fifty thousand gallons; Pegani Brothers, thirty thousand gallons; David Schieck, ten thousand gallons; Leopold Justi, six thousand gallons; Hehler Brothers, five thousand gallons; Julius Wagner, five thousand gallons, and Mr. Allison six thousand gallons.

The Livermore *Herald*, in noticing the close of the vintage of 1908, states "that in a few favored localities the yield has equalled 60, and in rare instances 75 per cent of last year's crop in the Livermore Valley, but in the opinion of conservative growers it has scarcely exceeded 50 per cent, taking the valley as a whole. The weather throughout has been good for picking and fermentation has been all that could be desired in the wineries."

Incorporations

San Francisco—Montebello Wine Co.; capital stock, $50,000; directors, O. Perrone, A. L. Podesta, P. C. Merlo, A. Sarno.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Yolo County, a new liquor ordinance, to conform to the result of the late election was passed, which goes into effect on December 31st, and on that date all the saloons in "dry" districts will close. These will number 23 and after the date named there will be but 16 saloons in the county, they being situated, 4 in Washington, 1 at Leinberger's Resort, 1 at Freeport, 1 at Plainfield, 2 at Clarksburg, 1 at the Freeport Picnic Grounds and 6 at Davis.

Correspondence

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1908.

MR. R. M. WOOD, San Francisco, Cal.—My Dear Sir: THE PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW came to hand yesterday and clipping came in this morning's mail, for which I desire to thank you.

We use printers' ink to the extent of about ten thousand dollars a year, but we have never received so many responses as we have from this address delivered before the New Jersey Excise Commission. I take the liberty of sending you herewith an extract from a letter received from the secretary of a large life insurance company, because we feel that the argument can be used to such a great advantage to the American wine business; this is the reason I enclose it. I am not at liberty to give you the name of the company that he is secretary of, nor his name at present.

We read your paper with much interest from month to month.

Again thanking you for your notice, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

GEO E. DEWEY.

COPY OF PART OF LETTER.

Mr. George E. Dewey, President H. T. Dewey & Sons Company, Egg Harbor, N. J.:

DEAR SIR: I have received from your company a pamphlet, entitled "Separate Wine Licenses," being your argument before the New Jersey Excise Commission, and I thank you and your company for giving me the pleasure of its perusal.

It is always pleasant to read on articles which is in accord with one's own views; but, without intending to compliment myself, but to compliment you, I must say, that the whole argument is founded upon "the greatest good to the greatest number," and upon a basis of common sense.

The distinction is so marked between the drinking of wine and the drinking of whisky, that those in authority must be very slow not to recognize the difference.

To no business people in the world is the subject of temperance of more importance than to the managers of a life insurance company, and any legislation and any educational scheme which shall encourage temperance will be for the benefit of the great life insurance interest; and it gives me very great pleasure to congratulate you upon the business you are engaged in and upon the admirable argument which you presented to the Commission.

From W. A. Taylor & Co.

NEW YORK, November 20, 1908.

THE PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, SAN FRANCISCO:

Gentlemen: Messrs. Mayner, Pla & Co., Reus, Spain, successors to the house of Don Jose Boule, have informed us that they have been awarded the Grand Prix for their Tarragonas at the Spanish-French exhibition at Zaragoza. This decision fully sustains the high standard of the wines shipped by this house.

Very truly,

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

From the Fleischmann-Clarke Company

Julius Behrend, President. M. G. Overend, Vice-President.
Allen L. Dowler, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE Fleischmann Company and Clarke Brothers & Company announce that they have consolidated the business heretofore conducted by their companies in San Francisco, Cal., and in the Pacific Coast Territory under the name of the Fleischmann-Clarke Company, a corporation having its principal selling agency and manufacturing plant at 454-60 Bryant street, San Francisco, California.

THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY.
CLARKE BROS. & CO.

San Francisco, California, Nov. 16, 1908.

Prohibition is evidently not a modern vice, as an exchange tells us that liquor selling was prohibited in England as early as the reign of the Saxon King Edgar, who closed hundreds of alehouses.

Grants Pass, Oregon, went "dry" and is now, as a result, torn by dissentions. Public improvements are stopped, and a retaliatory war is raging by which the welfare of the town has been greatly injured.

WINEMAKER WANTS POSITION

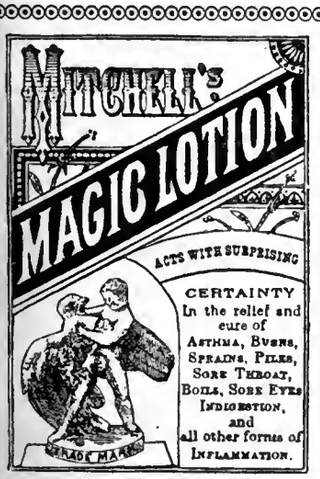
Viticulturist and winemaker, now in charge of a large cellar in California is open for engagement. Address A. Z , care of this office.

FOR SALE

One 150 Gallon Copper Still, complete, first class condition with Latest Style Doubler, very reasonable. Address; California Copper Works, 1007 North Alameda Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

SITUATION WANTED

As traveling representative, commanding established trade among the jobbers and better class of Retailers in the middle and eastern states, to join with a Wineyard or Wholesale dealer. Best of references. Address: Wine and Spirit Review, 127 Montgomery St.



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Magic Lotion
.....FOR.....
MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM
ASTHMA, INDIGESTION,
SORE THROAT, SORE EYES,
ACHING FEET, SWOLLEN JOINTS,
POISON OAK
.....OR.....
Any Kind of Inflammation
IT IS INVALUABLE
Price, 25c, 50c, $1.00

Ask your Druggist for it, take no substitute. If not in his stock send us $1.00 for large bottle, we will forward it to you charges paid.

MITCHELL'S MAGIC LOTION CO.
2112 STEINER ST , SAN FRANCISCO

THE BOAST OF THE WESTERN COAST

Weinhard's Beer

"IN PURITY IS HEALTH"

Henry Weinhard Brewery, Portland, Ore.

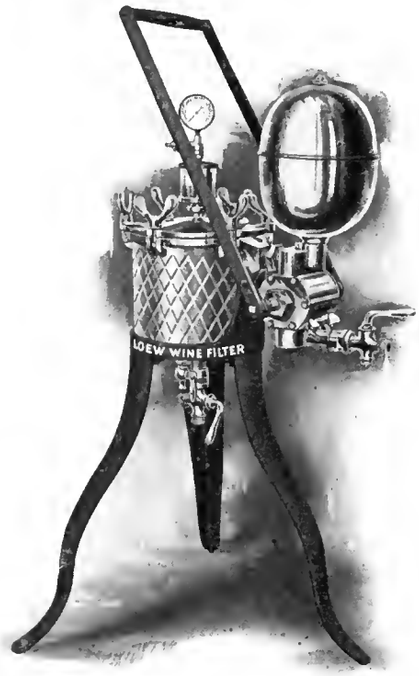
M. A. Lang, Inc., General Agent for California
Weinhard Bottling Co., Sole Bottlers for California

OFFICES: 1255 HARRISON STREET
San Francisco, Cal.

The Loew Manufacturing Co

As an eminent example of the phenomenal progress made in recent years in the invention and perfection of time and labor saving apparatus, the Loew System Patent Wine and Liquor Filter, manufactured by the Loew Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, is deserving of creditable mention. "Pioneers in the filter industry" is a distinction that has been accorded this firm, and their right to such title has justly never been questioned.

Up to 1895, distillers, rectifiers and others engaged in the wine and liquor business contented themselves with the various primitive methods then in vogue, in order to clarify their products. Stone filters, also felt bags, were used to some extent, but



the style of filter most commonly employed in those days consisted of a vat, or wooden vessel, filled with various kinds of filtering material, through which the unfiltered liquor slowly percolated. This operation was found to be very tedious, for while it was possible to obtain a fairly good filtrate, yet for speed, as can well be imagined, this system proved entirely inadequate.

These improvised filters were usually installed in a remote or out of the way place, because they were invariably large, cumbersome affairs, occupying a great deal of space, which was another objectionable feature.

To overcome these conditions, Mr. Charles H. Loew, then associated with the Loew & Sons Company, a wholesale liquor house, conceived the idea of an apparatus which would take up but little room, which could be moved about with ease, and through which the unfiltered liquid could be forced in large quantities, thus combining capacity with speed. After experimenting for some time, Mr. Loew succeeded in perfecting an apparatus emboyding all of these features, in the use of which all the turbidity is quickly removed and the desired polish imparted to the liquid.

Recognizing his indisputable rights to the invention, and realizing the merits thereof, the United States Government issued letters patent to Mr. Loew, under which the filter has ever since been manufactured.

The filtering medium used in this machine is a cotton pulp, which after it becomes filled with impurities is removed from the filter, this operation requiring but a few minutes, and placed in the filtermass wash machine, where it is thoroughly cleansed,

after which it is again packed into the filter. It takes but five minutes to recharge the filter, after which it is again ready for use. The same filtermass being repeatedly used, there is practically no expense incurred in the maintenance of the apparatus.

A small pump, which can be operated by hand, steam or electric power, forces the liquid into the filter, but this can be dispensed with and hydrostatic pressure substituted if preferred and conditions will permit.

The filter is made in three sizes, the minimum capacity of the smallest being one thousand gallons, and the largest having a maximum capacity of ten thousand gallons per day of twenty-four hours.

The Loew System Patent Wine and Liquor Filter has for

Wine Machinery

COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT

Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

Toulouse & Delorieux
489 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal.

years enjoyed an international reputation, being in use in almost every civilized country in the world. Hundreds of these machines have been installed in this country by wholesale liquor dealers, wine merchants, distillers, wholesale drug houses and others. In Pennsylvania and Kentucky, there is scarcely a distillery which doesn't boast of a Loew Filter, and the same can be said of the great wine-producing State of California, where it is being, and has for years been, used with wonderful success in filtering wines.

In wholesale liquor and drug houses it frequently becomes necessary to filter a small quantity of a variety of liquids, which necessitates the cleansing of the filtermass after each operation in order to avoid an intermixture, and to meet these conditions, this firm has also designed an apparatus known as the Loew Invincible Wine Filter. Sheets of filter paper, instead of pulp, constitute the filtering medium in this machine. When the change from one liquid to another is made the filter paper is quickly removed and discarded and a set of clean sheets inserted in the apparatus and it is ready for use. An immense saving is effected in the operation of this machine, as it can be handled very economically, and the paper sheets being inexpensive, the cost of maintenance is very light.

In addition to the above, The Loew Manufacturing Company are also extensive manufacturers of bottle soaking, washing and pasteurizing machinery. The prominent position held by this firm among the manufacturers of improved time and labor saving machinery, and the pronounced success they have achieved in the business world, can be attributed to the high standard of their machines, as well as to the fact that they always strive to satisfy their customers in every detail.

Mark Twain On Prohibition

I AM a friend of temperance, and I want it to succeed, but I don't think prohibition is practical. The Germans, you see, prevent it. Look at them. They have just invented a method of making brandy out of sawdust. Now, what chance will prohibition have when a man can take a rip saw and go out and get drunk with a fence rail? What is the good of prohibition if a man is able to make brandy mashes out of the shingles on his roof, or if he can get the delirium tremens by drinking the legs off the kitchen table?—California Winery Publicity Campaign, Sacramento, California.

While Professor French, of the Idaho State Experiment Station, declares that the sloping hills of the Clearwater basin district will rival California as a grape producing region, the Nez Perce Indian treaty is so sweeping that it is doubtful if wine can ever be made there. C. E. Shaeffer, of Clarkston, Wash., on the reservation near Lenore, has a 70 acre vineyard, but is not now allowed to use his grapes, which are said to be very fine for wine making.

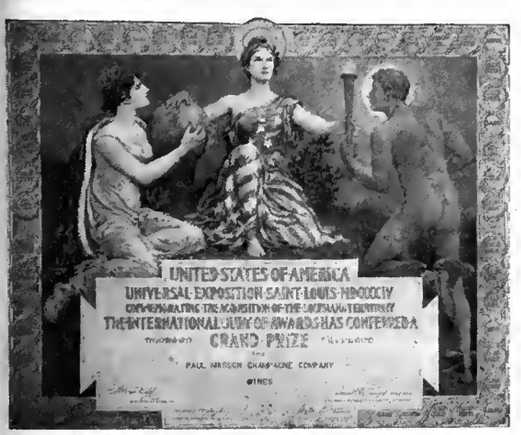
Imported Food Products Will Be Released

SPECIAL advices to the New York *Journal of Commerce* state that on November 11th, Treasury authorities received from Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson the long-expected letter relating to the new system of inspection and releasing imported food products, which has been under consideration for a great while past. Secretary Wilson approves the proposal that henceforth whenever the question at issue in the case of a consignment of food relates to a matter on which precedents have been established in the past it shall be settled between the local head of the food laboratory at the port and the local customs authorities. Mr. Wilson says that he will order the preparation of a list of such precedents, and will give the proper instructions. He further says that he is in hearty sympathy with the idea at the bottom of this proposition, and believes that it will result in economizing time and reducing friction. The Secretary approves the suggestion that in cases where food matters are transmitted to the Treasury authorities they shall not be accompanied by the formula and analysis pertaining to them, but shall be simple statements as to whether a given consignment is adulterated or misbranded.

Mr. Wilson, however, practically rejects the fundamental proposition which was put before him by the Treasury people, namely, that consignments shall be released at once when they have been sampled, pending analysis, and that only when they are known to be misbranded shall they be held up and prevented from going into consumption. He says that in his judgment this would practically nullify several sections of the Food and Drugs Act and politely declines to assent until the scheme has been transmitted to the Attorney-General of the United States for his opinion. When this opinion has been secured the Secretary says he will be willing to take the subject up on its merits, promising, however, nothing in advance and merely awaiting the views of the Attorney-General with reference to the abstract possibility of the plan prior to deciding anything as to the course to be adopted. The points that are assented to will be put into effect at once by appropriate orders, while the part of the scheme that is open to controversy will be brought before the Attorney-General.

Taussig & Co's. Future Home

THE wholesale liquor firm of Louis Taussig & Co. has leased from George H. Fitch the northwest corner of Mission and Main streets for a term of ten years for a total rental of about $75,000. The owner will erect immediately upon the lot a three story and basement building covering an area of 45:10 by 137:6, the size of the lot. The new building will be specially constructed for the lessee, the basement being designed for the firm and the superstructure carried up in heavy steel interior framing. The exterior of the building will be finished in pressed brick.



"Paul Masson"
CHAMPAGNES

"The Pride of California"

Extra Dry, Sparkling Burgundy
Oeil de Perdrix...

The Best Sparkling Wines Produced in America

PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE COMPANY
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

The Theo. Gier Company, one of the leading wholesale wine and liquor firms in Oakland, is well satisfied with the outlook. This company is sole distributor of the well-known brand of Metropole Bourbon Whisky, which it handles in bulk and also bottled in bond. It also has on hand a large stock of Puck Rye and other straight and blended whiskies of popular brands. But it is in wines that this company is an important factor in the trade, as it owns large vineyards at Livermore, Alameda County, and Napa and St. Helena, Napa County, upon which the finest varieties of grapes are grown and made into representative brands of wines, now well known in Eastern and foreign trade. Mr. Gier has become a shining mark among the "Grape Growers of California," the Association recently formed in this city by Andrea Sbarboro, to protect the viticultural industry and encourage the use of California wines. He is one of the most active members of the Board of Directors, and his services are thoroughly appreciated by both growers and wine makers.

The firm of A. P. Hotaling & Co. has always been celebrated for fine brands of blended whiskies, and is now known all over the Pacific Coast as the owner of "Old Kirk," one of the most popular brands west of the Rocky Mountains. A visit to its headquarters on Jackson street discovered that veteran whisky salesman, Thomas Kirkpatrick, in a communicative mood. When asked the state of trade, he said that everything was "all right now." In his business a marked improvement commenced at the beginning of October, since which time, and particularly after election, the movement in favor of good trade has been gradual and general. He had every confidence in the future and believed that the coming year would be a busy one and that in a short time the wine and liquor business would reach its normal condition. He noted the fact that collections were most satisfactory, which he considered a better sign of returning prosperity than the greatly increased sales.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co., sole proprietors of "Gilt Edge" whiskies, and importers and wholesale dealers in wines and liquors, report business good, and say that, owing to the admirable arrangement of their new building at 431-435 Clay street, they are now able to properly attend to the wants of their many customers. The firm maintains it is the happy possessor of one of the most perfect plants on the Coast, and in consequence can handle with ease its greatly increased business. The entire building, three stories and basement, was specially built and equipped for this company, which also enjoys excellent shipping facilities on Commercial street, upon which street the rear part of this model establishment abutts. "Gilt Edge" whiskies are declared to be better than ever and are to be found all over the Coast. Besides which the retailer can obtain everything necessary for his trade from Wichman, Lutgen & Co., who carry a large and assorted line of imported wines, ales and liquors.

The City of Mexico *Herald* says that the concession for a large brewery in Torreon was purchased from Frederico Wulff by Leon Signoret about six months ago. Information has now been received that a million-dollar company has been formed and work will soon be commenced on the buildings.

AN official notice has been issued calling attention to the fact that the sixteenth annual convention of the National Liquor League of the United States of America will be held in Washington on December 8th and as long thereafter as is found necessary to transact the business before it. All State Associations duly affiliated with the National League are entitled to three delegates and three alternates, together with the members of the Executive Committee and National officers. Each Executive Committee is requested to present a written report of the work done in the past year.

William Wolff & Co., importers and commission merchants, find business gradually improving and the "Old Government" whisky as usual holding its own in the market. It should be remembered that this company is the distributor and Pacific Coast selling agent of a long list of first-class goods, embracing everything from Ruinart champagne to ginger ales and mineral waters. Therefore, retailers can pick and choose, and if they so desire, find everything their bar requires in the long catalogue of the goods handled by Wolff & Co. In imported liquors their advertisement shows Scotch and Irish whiskies, English and Holland gins, Rhine and Moselle wines, French clarets and sauternes, ports, sherries, etc., etc. In fact, this is a place where if you pay your money, you can take your choice of the many fine brands on hand, far too numerous to mention, and in every line find something which will prove a good seller and attract business. That is the high character this well-known house bears.

The late welcome rains have impressed our people with the fact that the wet season has commenced and turned their thoughts to the necessity of rubber goods. This being the case, we direct their attention to the Goodyear Rubber Company, which is the headquarters for everything made of rubber, and which has so satisfactorily supplied this community for many years past. Not only does this well-known and long-established company sell rubber goods of every description, of the best quality and at reasonable prices, but one of its principal lines is in wine-makers' and brewers' hose, now in requisition in every winery. Among the several varieties manufactured by the Goodyear Company and on sale at 573 Market street, San Francisco, the best known and most recommended is "Gold Seal," which has for many years given great satisfaction to the trade. Our readers should remember that the Goodyear Rubber Company can always be relied upon.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

HOTEL MANN San Francisco Cal.
POWELL AND O'FARRELL STS., NEAR UNION SQUARE

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In the Heart of All Business Activity
300 rooms with connecting bath. Circulating filtered ice water in every room. Steel vault with safe deposit boxes free to guests.
RATES:
Bedroom with detached bath, $1.50 up
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NO DARK ROOMS
Sample rooms of all sizes for commercial travelers. Hotel conveyances meet every train.
Write for Illustrated Booklet
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Judge Beauregard on Prohibition Question

SOME time ago there appeared an article in the New Orleans World from the pen of Judge Rene T. Beauregard, son of the late Gen. G. T. Beauregard of the Confederate Army, in which he reviews the prohibition question at some length and from the three important standpoints, namely, the religious, agricultural and military. This question has been discussed heretofore principally from the first named standpoint, and latterly, to some extent, from the military standpoint during the agitation for and against the use of the canteen in the army.

It is only comparatively recently that the agricultural standpoint is receiving a share of attention, this phase of the effect of prohibition having been forced upon the consideration of those engaged in the industry because of the recent remarkable spread of the creed. The thousands of people now engaged in raising barley, hops and wine grapes are coming to realize that prohibition against wine and beer is already curtailing demand for their products and causing low prices on them when they are sold. In many sections active steps are being taken to organize into protective associations those actively interested in these industries, and it is evident that the element in favor of temperance as against prohibition is not going to see its property and means of livelihood destroyed without a struggle.

Judge Beauregard spoke as follows on the question from an agricultural standpoint:

It can hardly be believed that the advocacy of the creed has ever been reflectively considered. Its national success would without doubt restore to their original sterile condition the new fertile vineyard valleys of California, tax the ingenuity of its owners in devising means to stave off ruin, the loss of their costly wine establishments and keep the wolf from their doors!

It would tend also to the contraction of the extended corn and rye fields of many of the states and would necessarily and in time record the farmers' financial stress and the stinting of homes where formerly reigned abundance, refinement and liberal education. The government itself would be crippled in its receipts of those internal revenue dues from those authorized distilleries which had made use of the products of those former extensive corn and rye fields.

And all this for the sake of transit fads embodying a revival of that old, very old doctrine—"perish humanity rather than a principle."

In the meantime, and in accord with the laws of supply and demand, the moonshiner's industry would flourish and from out of his mountain abode, communities immuned to the creed, would wink at the mountain night-expeditions of their adventurous youths and smile knowingly when some wounded still-hunter official would be brought down the mountain-sides to meet, as nurses, none of the votaries of the creed, for it is the unfortunate trait of many of the theoretical advisers to sow the wind, then lapse into silence on failure of their theories when the practical observance of these theories have changed the wind into the storm which is marking its pathway by destruction.

In spite of the downfall of the emperor and the advent of such latter-day saints of the creed, France has never ceased its war on the insect destroyer of its vineyards, the phylloxera—a war as persistent as that against the boll weevil of the cotton fields of this country.

England, where have originated so many of those fads which have been elsewhere, as it were, caught on the fly, still holds on, very sensibly, to those famous inns where Johnson, Tennyson and others gave scope to their wit and knowledge and drank as is done there to-day, Scotch whiskies, ale, port, etc.

France, again, that ancient abode of turmoil, strife and fads, still adheres to her wines and spirituous liquors, and regrets now, it is asserted, the recent loss of the Chartreuse industry of those monks whom, in a sort of anti-religious fit, she has driven from her soil to that of Spain.

Spain, as well as Italy, adheres also to its wines and liquors; Germany to her beer; Russia to her brandy and whisky; and so down the list of the old countries of Europe.

Now, can the majority of 80,000,000 inhabitants of this country be such a set of degenerates as to be contaminated by the bad example of an intemperate minority; be so lacking in stamina as to necessitate the coercive arm of legislation to check its cravings for intoxicants and to raise its standard to that of the old countries mentioned where drunkenness is the exception, according to books of travel?

German Beer Trade

STATISTICS SHOW LESS CONSUMPTION, BUT MORE GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

Consul George Nicolas Ifft of Annaberg, finds that according to malt-tax statistics for the fiscal year 1906-7, the people of Germany during that year consumed 7,182,500,000 liters of beer (1 liter—1.0567 quarts), and paid an average beer tax of 45.7 cents for each man, woman, and child in the Empire. The consul continues:

An increased malt-tax rate became effective with the beginning of the year in question, and this is credited with materially assisting the anti-alcohol agitation in north Germany (Prussia, Saxony, and the smaller principalities), but in south Germany (Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, and Elsass-Lothringen) seems to have had the opposite effect. While in south Germany the consumption of beer everywhere increased, in north Germany it fell from 100.7 liters per capita for the year 1905-6 to 98.4 liters for 1906-7. With this reduced consumption, however, the higher malt-tax rate raised the average per capita beer tax of north Germany from 20½ cents for the former year to 30½ cents for the latter year.

PEOPLE TURNING TO SOFT DRINKS.

The consumption of brandies, wines, etc., shows no gains as a result of the decreased use of beer; but there is a noticeable increase in the consumption of all kinds of soft drinks, nonalcoholic beverages, and so-called temperance drinks. These, especially the endless varieties of carbonated beverages, are increasing steadily in popular favor and during the summer are everywhere much in demand. The statistician naively remarks that not only women and children, but also tourists, bicyclists, automobilists, etc., are beginning to prefer such drinks to beer, and also that the workingman is more and more turning to these beverages. He notes the fact that many large industrial concerns have recently placed these beverages on sale at their canteens as an evidence of a growing demand for the soft drink among the laboring classes.

While the beer consumption in north Germany has decreased, in Elsass-Lothringen, which heretofore has had the smallest per capita beer consumption in the Empire, it increased from 83.1 liters in 1900 to 94.8 liters in 1906-7. In Bavaria for the last year the per capita beer consumption was 238.9 liters; in Wurttemberg it was 172.8 liters, and in Baden it was 161.3 liters.

The receipts from the malt tax for the year 1906-7 were as follows: North Germany, $14,809,100; Bavaria, $8,304,500; Wurttemberg, $2,085,600; Baden, $1,861,400; Elsass-Lothringen, $1,018,400; in round figures a total of $28,079,000 for the entire Empire, an average of 45.7 cents per capita. For the year 1905-6, the receipts were $22,752,800, an average of 37.4 cents per capita, and the consumption was 7,244,200,000 liters.

Adulteration and Misbranding of Whisky

(N. J. 15.)
Issued October 10, 1908.

(Neutral Spirits Artificially Colored.)

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and of regulation 6 of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act, notice is given that on the 7th day of July, 1908, in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of New York, in a proceeding of libel for condemnation of an adulterated and misbranded liquor; that is to say, 88 cases labeled and branded "Canadian Whisky, Gooderham & Worts," wherein the United States was libelant and Daniel H. Person, William Person and Frank P. Person, doing business under the firm name and style of C. Person's Sons of Buffalo, N. Y., were claimants and defendants, the cause having come on for a hearing and the said claimants having failed to answer, a decree of forfeiture and condemnation was rendered in substance and in form as follows:

United States District Court, Western District of New York.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Libelant,
vs.
93 CASES, CONTAINING 12 BOTTLES EACH, OF ALLEGED WHISKY, AND DANIEL H. PERSON, WILLIAM PERSON AND FRANK P. PERSON, DOING BUSINESS UNDER THE FIRM NAME AND STYLE OF C. PERSON'S SONS, Defendants. NO. 79.

On motion of Lyman M. Bass, attorney of the United States in and for the western district of New York, and attorney for the libelant herein, and it appearing to the court that upon the libel filed herein on June 3, 1908, monitions were issued and the above-named defendants were cited to appear on June 30, 1908, and that a warrant of arrest was duly issued and served on June 4, 1908, and that by virtue of the said warrant the marshal has seized eighty-eight cases, containing 12 bottles each, of alleged whisky, the said eighty-eight cases, containing 12 bottles each, with contents, having been in the possession of Daniel H. Person, William Person and Frank P. Person, doing business under the firm name and style of C. Person's Sons, and now being stored in the custody of the said marshal; and it further appearing that due and legal notice and proclamation were given to all other persons having any claim, right, or interest herein to appear on said June 30, 1908, and answer the exigencies of the said libel; and on said return day the matter having been duly adjourned one week to the 7th day of July, 1908, and the said Daniel H. Person, William Person and Frank P. Person, doing business under the firm name and style of C. Person's Sons, having defaulted in filing answer to the said libel, but appearing in person and by their representatives, and consenting hereto, and no objection having been signified to the court, it is, on this 7th day of July, 1908,

Ordered, adjudged and decreed, That the said eighty-eight cases, containing twelve bottles each, with contents, as aforesaid, branded "Canadian Whisky," etc., be, and they are, hereby declared to be misbranded and adulterated in violation of the act of June 30, 1906, as charged in the said libel.

And it is further ordered, That the said eighty-eight cases, containing twelve bottles each, with contents as aforesaid, branded "Canadian Whisky," etc., be, and they are, hereby condemned and ordered to be disposed of by sale of the said contents as prayed for in the said libel, and provided for in the said act of June 30, 1906.

It is further ordered, That the proceeds of the said sale, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

It is provided, however, That upon the payment of all the costs of the proceedings herein, including the costs of hauling, storage, watchman, and all costs incident to or contracted in these proceedings, and the execution and delivery by the said Daniel H. Person, William Person and Frank P. Person, doing business under the firm name and style of C. Person's Sons, to the libelant of a good and sufficient bond in the penalty of $2000, conditioned that the said eighty-eight cases, containing twelve bottles each, with contents branded "Canadian Whisky," as aforesaid, shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of the said act of June 30, 1906, the said marshal shall redeliver the said eighty-eight cases, containing twelve bottles each, as aforesaid, to the said Daniel H. Person, William Person and Frank P. Person, doing business under the firm name and style of C. Person's Sons, in lieu of disposing of them by sale as aforesaid, the said bond to be filed herein, if at all, on or before the 12th day of July, 1908.

(Signed.) JOHN R. HAZEL,
Dated Buffalo, N. Y., July 7, 1908. United States Judge.

The facts upon which the case was based were as follows:

On or about May 24, 1908, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture found in the warehouse of C. Person's Sons at Buffalo a number of cases of a liquor purported to be whisky. The cases were branded "Canadian Whisky" and each contained 12 bottles bearing the brand "Canadian Rye Whisky." The name of Gooderham & Worts, of Toronto, Canada, appeared on the label of each case and bottle as manufacturers, and the goods were imported by that firm and entered through the port of Buffalo, consigned to C. Person's Sons, and delivery duly made to them. An analysis of the sample of the goods was forthwith made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, and the following results obtained and stated:

Proof	85.8
Grams per 100 liters of 100 proof alcohol:	
Total solids	291.9
Acids	9.8
Esters	12.1
Aldehydes	1.6
Furfural	None.
Fusel oil	16.0
Total color (degrees, brewer's scale)	19.8
Color insoluble in water (per cent)	0.0
Color soluble in ether (per cent)	0.0
Color insoluble in amyl alcohol (per cent)	73.0

These results showed that all of the color present was artificial and that the spirit was of the grade known as commercial alcohol.

On May 25, 1908, the facts were reported by the Secretary of Agriculture to the United States Attorney at Buffalo, and libel for seizure and condemnation was duly filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of New York under section 10 of the act, alleging that the liquor in question was adulterated and misbranded, in the following language:

That the said liquor is adulterated with neutral spirits, and colored with caramel, the product being practically neutral spirits artificially colored in imitation of aged whisky, thereby concealing inferiority, and is misbranded in that the product is an imitation of another product of distinctive name and quality, without being labeled "imitation," and without having the word "imitation" plainly stated upon the package in which the fluid or liquid is contained and offered for sale, and is further misbranded in that it is sold under the name of another article, and further misbranding in that it is labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead all purchasers.

The seizure was forthwith made and notice given to said defendant to show reason why the said liquor was not subject to seizure and confiscation by the United States for the causes stated in the libel, and they having defaulted in filing answer, the decree hereinbefore set forth was rendered by the court.

H. W. WILEY,
F. L. DUNLAP,
Board of Food and Drug Inspection.

Approved:
W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C. August 27, 1908.

Reconstruction of Swiss Vineyards

VICE-CONSUL L. H. MUNIER, of Geneva, sends a clipping from a Swiss newspaper, from which it is noted that more modern methods of grape culture are being adopted in Switzerland. The old vineyards have been attacked by phylloxera, in fighting which the Government has already spent $482,500. Now it is decided to replace the old vines with the more robust American vines. To aid the planters in the substitution the Government has voted an annual appropriation of $96,500, to extend over a period of sixty years.

Grapes and Frost

IN reply to an inquiry from an American grape and fruit grower who had lost during the present year very heavily in young fruit trees and grapevines from frost, Consul D. I. Murphy, of Bordeaux, furnishes the following information concerning a French process of producing artificial clouds for the protection of vineyards.

The process, the invention of Mr. Edouard Lestout, of Bordeaux, consists in filling small wooden boxes, open at top, with an inflammable composition consisting of a mixture of equal parts of resinious with earthy matters (clay, terra alba, and the like) reduced to a fine powder and pressed into a compact mass. In the center a wick extends through the compound and serves to kindle it. The wick, however, may be dispensed with and the composition ignited by pouring a few drops of alcohol, petroleum, or other inflammable oil over the mass and applying a match . These boxes, about 8 inches long by 6 wide, made of pine wood ordinarily, are placed in line, about 30 feet apart, around certain areas, say of 50 acres.

So far as grapevines are concerned, the most dangerous period of the year is in April, when the young shoots are showing some vigor and the juices running freely. Then a slight frost may mean disaster unless the plants are protected in some way. There is but little danger when a dark or cloudy morning follows a cold night. The trouble comes when the first rays of the morning sun strike the almost frozen and unprotected plant. Rapid disorganization is sure to follow, cases being known here where entire vineyards have been so destroyed. By the Lestout process a dense cloud of smoke is produced, hanging over the vineyard long enough to protect the plants from the sun's rays and give them a chance to recuperate from the dangerous effects of the frost.

The composition in the boxes to windward only is ignited, the thick, black, heavy smoke hanging over the field forming a shield against the sun's rays. If it is desired to extinguish the fires it is only necessary to have an open box a trifle larger than the others, by means of which the flames are quickly smothered. It is claimed that the protection of 50 acres by this method of producing smudges can be achieved at an expenditure of $2.

The inventor declares also that his process may be used for masking the movements of an army, hiding the erection of field works, etc., also as a rain producer, and even for driving off grasshoppers and locusts.

The process has shown to have merit in the protection of vineyards, and it, or something similar, might be used with advantage by American fruit vine growers and horticulturists.

A Queen on a Wine Vat!

ONE of the vintage ceremonies at Klosterneuberg, the famous convent near Vienna, which the Viennese visit annually on St. Leopold's Day, consists in sliding down a giant cask of wine.

The *Extrablatt* states that, on her visit to the convent some time ago, the Queen-Mother Cristine of Spain, and her brother, the Archduke Eugene, both showed great interest in the merry-makings, and both undertook a slide down the side of the famous barrel, of which they had heard so much.

The immense cask was first filled in the famous wine year of 1711. The origin of the sliding is found in a story of a cooper, who was in the habit of returning home in a merry condition. His wife fetched him one day from the village inn, and he attempted to hide behind the cask. She seized a broom, however, and with the help of several friends forced him to scramble up one side and slide to the ground on the opposite as a punishment for his conduct.

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MACHINISTS
Wine Presses **Grape Crusher**
FOR SALE—Second-hand Redwood Tanks and Oak Casks
BROADWAY, Near Sansome San Francisco

INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 1426.)

Special tax—Wholesale liquor dealers.

Conditions under which a sale and shipment of liquors consigned to "shipper's order" is held to be a sale at the point of original shipment.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1908.

SIR: This office is in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, transmitting an inquiry from Mr. ——— ———, freight traffic manager of the ——— Railroad, as to whether a prohibition State or district has the right to prohibit railroads accepting intoxicating liquors billed to "shipper's order" when forwarded from other States.

While this office can not undertake to answer the precise question asked, which is not within the scope of the internal revenue laws, in view of the fact that the right is claimed on the ground that when shipments are so billed the sale is practically made at destination, it may not be amiss to restate the ruling of this office as to the circumstances under which sale is held to be made at the point of original shipment, especially as the published decisions bearing on the question are inharmonious, the decisions in question being T. D. 938, T. D. 949, T. D. 977, T. D. 982, and T. D. 1369.

Shipments to "shipper's order" may be divided into two classes, those where the purchase price accompanies the order, or is charged to the purchaser's account, and those where the bill of lading is attached to draft which must be accepted by the purchaser in order to secure the bill of lading, without which the common carrier will not surrender the goods.

With regard to the first class mentioned, when the shipper has charged the goods on his 52*b* and, in the event that the cash does not accompany the order, on his books to the purchaser and mails him an invoice and the bill of lading indorsed either to the purchaser or in blank, he has completely divested himself of title to, or control over, the goods shipped, and the sale is held to have been completed at the place where the shipment originated.

In the case of shipments where the bill of lading is attached to draft, a more difficult problem is presented. In that case the shipper retains a qualified control over the goods until the draft is settled. Such shipments, however, appear to be similar in principal to cash on delivery shipments, in regard to which the courts have held that the carrier is the agent of the purchaser for transportation and of the shipper for collection.

But to establish the *bona fides* of the transaction and to provide against the exercise without notice of the control retained by the shipper to divert the shipment to another than the original person for whom intended, the goods must be labeled "Notify (purchaser's name)," and the bill of lading must be endorsed, not in blank, but specifically to the purchaser on whom draft is drawn and whose name appears on the shipping tag, in order that the identity of the purchaser and the goods intended for him may both be clearly determined.

Where these conditions are fully complied with this office holds that the sale is completed at the point of shipment, notwithstanding the qualified control retained by the shipper until the draft is settled.

It is necessary, of course, in order to avoid liability to special tax at the place of delivery, that there should be in every case a bona fide order received and accepted at the place where special-tax stamp to cover sales is held.

All previous rulings or decisions in conflict with the position herein taken are hereby revoked.

Respectfully,
JOHN G. CAPERS,
Commissioner.

MR. BERNARD BETTMAN,
Collector Internal Revenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

(T. D. 29309.)

Still Wine—Shortage.

Appeal directed from decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, Abstract 19729 (T. D. 29288), involving the amount of duty collected upon a cask of still wine.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 22, 1908.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, relative to the refund of duty collected upon one cask of still wine; the refund being based upon a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers of the 29th ultimo, Abstract 19729 (T. D. 29288.)

The Board, in its decision, states that it appears from the record that the Government Inspector reported the cask in question as "almost empty" when received from the foreign vessel, and that the importers claim that there was a non-importation and that duty should only be assessed on the actual quantity.

The Board, on authority of *In re* Montagne & Sons, G. A. 5939 (T. D. 26086), sustained the protest and instructed you to reliquidate the entry so as to make allowance for the shortage.

The Board, in the decision cited, uses this language: Where a partial leakage has occurred in transitu, casks arriving with a substantial quantity of liquor in them, duty can be assessed upon the quantity stated in the invoice, less an allowance for normal outage or wantage, as established by the custom of trade and customs practice.

As the Board has cited this dicision as authority for authorizing a refund in the present case, it is obvious that in its opinion the quantity of wine found in the cask was not a substantial quantity of liquor, but as the gauger's return shows the capacity of the cask to have been 84 gallons and that 6 gallons of wine were actually found, the Department is of the opinion that the quantity found is a substantial quantity and that it should not have been treated as a non-importation.

As the issue is an important one, you are hereby directed to file an application for a review of the said decision in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 15, 1890.

Respectfully, JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
(48612) *Assistant Secretary.*

Collector of Customs, Portland, Oregon.

(T. D. 1429.)

Special Tax—Caterers serving banquets.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., October 13, 1908.

SIR: This office is in receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. relative to the practice of caterers serving banquets where liquors are furnished, and specifically to the case of a retail liquor dealer who built a hall for dancing and other entertainments across

the street from his saloon, and on December 31st served a dinner in this hall to the —— society, of which he is a member.

In reply, you are advised that inasmuch as the contract for the furnishing of the dinner including beer was made at the place of business where Mr. —— holds special-tax stamp to cover sales, no liability appears to have been incurred through the serving of the liquor at a different locality provided the sale was of such nature as might be made by him under the protection of his retail special-tax stamp.

The question of whether or not he incurred liability as a wholesale malt liquor dealer by reason of this contract is a more difficult one to determine. If the dinner was paid for out of the funds of the organization and included a wholesale quantity of malt liquor, he would unquestionably be reliable to the special tax. In view, however, of the fact that the dinner was served at so much per plate, including a certain quantity of beer, this office is inclined to hold that the officers of the organization in contracting for the dinner were acting as the agents of the individual members who participated, and not of the organization as an entity, and in that view of the case Mr. —— retail special-tax stamp is sufficient to cover sales of the malt liquor served to any one individual.

Respectfully, ROBERT WILLIAMS, JR.,
Acting Commissioner.

Mr. Frank McCord, Collector Internal Revenue, Cleveland, O.

(T. D. 1430.)

Stills manufactured.

Tax must be paid upon a doubler as a still manufactured, and on a condenser used for distilling as a worm manufactured.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., October 22, 1908.

SIR: This office is in receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, transmitting an inquiry from ——, of Louisville, relative to the taxability of doublers and condensers manufactured by them.

They state that it has been their practice to pay upon each doubler manufactured as upon a still and upon each condenser manufactured as upon a worm, and you are informed with the the opinion of this office such practive is in conformity with the requirements of law and should be continued.

Messrs. —— should be so advised.

Respectfully, ROBERT WILLIAMS, JR.,
Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. Jos. A. Craft, Collector Internal Revenue, Louisville, Ky.

(T. D. 1427.)

Marking Spirits.

Application for an injunction *pendente lite* to enjoin the collector of internal revenue from carrying out Circular 723 of May 5, 1908, issued in conformity with the direction of the President to the Secretary of Agriculture for the inforcement of the pure-food act with reference to the marking and branding of the products of distilleries as "alcohol" instead of spirits.—Decision of the United States circuit court, northern district of California, denying motion for injunction.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., October 17, 1908.

The appended decision of the United States circuit court, northern district of California, in the case of Western Distilleries vs. August Muenter, collector, et al., is published for the information of internal revenue officers and others concerned.

JOHN C. CAPERS,
Commissioner.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Ninth Judicial Circuit, Northern District of California. September 28, 1908.

Western Distilleries v. August Muenter, etc., et al.

Van Fleet, J. (orally) This is an application for an injunction pendente lite. The bill seeks to enjoin the collector of internal revenue for this district from carrying out certain regulations recently adopted and put in force by the Treasury Department, with reference to the marking and branding of the products of distilleries. This particular regulation provides that a certain product heretofore designated under the regulation of the Department as spirits shall hereafter be branded and designated as alcohol. The bill sets up that the regulation is in the first place in contravention of section 3287 of the Revised Statutes in that it is not a marking in accord with the requirements of that provision, and in the next place that if so marked it will not properly or correctly designate the output of the distillery which is covered by that regulation, but will be misleading to the public.

I have examined the question very carefully. It is stated in the bill that the circuit court for the western division of the southern district of Ohio has heretofore granted an injunction of a similar character in a case brought before it, and the opinion or memorandum filed by the court in granting that injunction is presented for my consideration. I have examined the provisions of section 3287 in the light of that decision and the provisions of the food and drugs act, which I should have suggested is the act under which it is claimed the present regulation has been adopted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and I am satisfied, in the first place, that the regulation here sought to be set aside is not in violation of section 3287—that is, not necessarily at variance with it; but if there be any doubt of that it is very clearly within the provisions of the food and drugs act, which is the more recent legislation on the subject. An examination of the latter act shows that Congress thereby very evidently intended to adopt a full and complete regulation and method for the marking and branding of all foods, drugs and liquors that are put forth for human consumption; and that this regulation by the Treasury Department is strictly in accordance with the provisions of that act. If there is any conflict therefore between the two statutes, the latter should prevail. Of course if the regulation could be held in contravention of the statute the bill does make out a case of some injury and hardship to the complainant. There is no doubt about that. It sets up that they have been compelled to shut down their distillery by reason of the fact that they cannot dispose of their product, which is now required to be marked alcohol, under that designation at all. It is alleged that this product has been known to the trade for a period of some forty years as spirits; that the purposes and uses of spirits as known to the trade and that which is properly designated alcohol are so essentially different that the designation of spirits as alcohol conveys an absolutely different meaning to the trade; and that they cannot dispose of the former under that designation. But as is aptly suggested by the United States Attorney, these circumstances ought not to work complainants a great deal of harm because as every distiller is required under the law to have his goods designated in precisely the same way, the trade could not get any product which would be marked differently, and this difficulty would adjust itself. It seems to me this is largely true, and the showing on behalf of the respondent is such as to satisfy my mind, as I stated a moment ago, not only that the regulation is proper under the law, but that it is entirely in harmony with what the real designation of the output should be; that it is in fact alcohol and not spirits in the sense in which those designations should be properly understood.

The motion for an injunction will be denied.

Liquor Stamps in Canada.

CONSUL R. S. Chilton, Jr., of Toronto, in reply to an inquiry advises in regard to the use of liquor stamps in Canada:

Liquor stamps are not issued to dealers, but are put on bottled goods at the distillery under the supervision of an excise officer, who opens and closes doors of bottling warehouses under government lock. The stamps or labels show the age of the liquor and the government officer sees that the goods are properly stamped. No tax stamp is put on bottles or barrels, but the tax of $1.90 per proof gallon is paid before the goods leave the distillery. Barrels are marked by the government officer, but no stamps are attached. The bottle stamps or labels above referred to are charged for at the rate of 1 cent each for quarts, and less for pints. These bottle labels are issued by the department of internal revenue on requisition by distillers and may be for any year after liquor has been in bond for two years. Potable spirits are not allowed out of distillery until they have been two years maturing.

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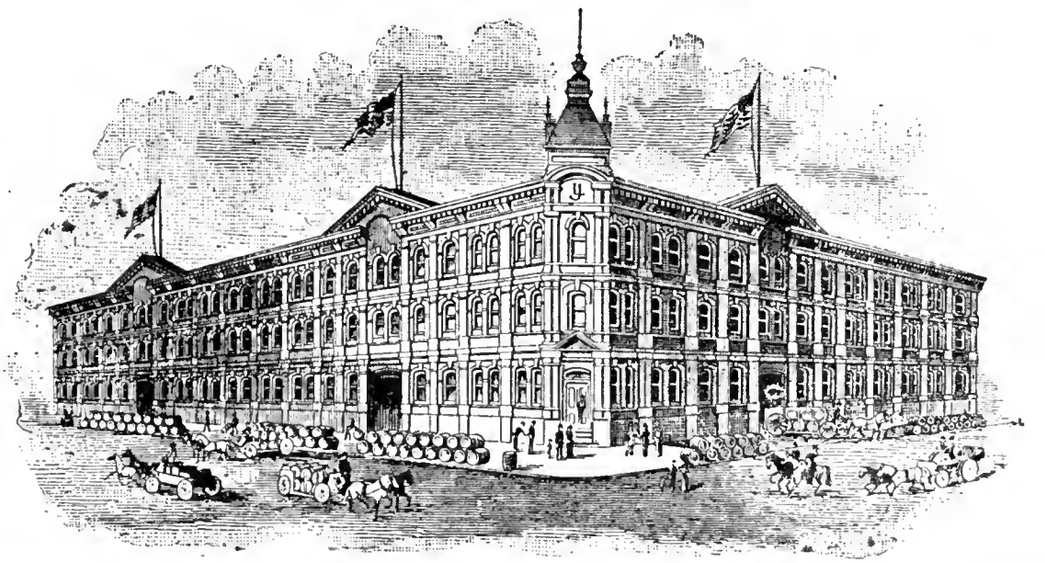

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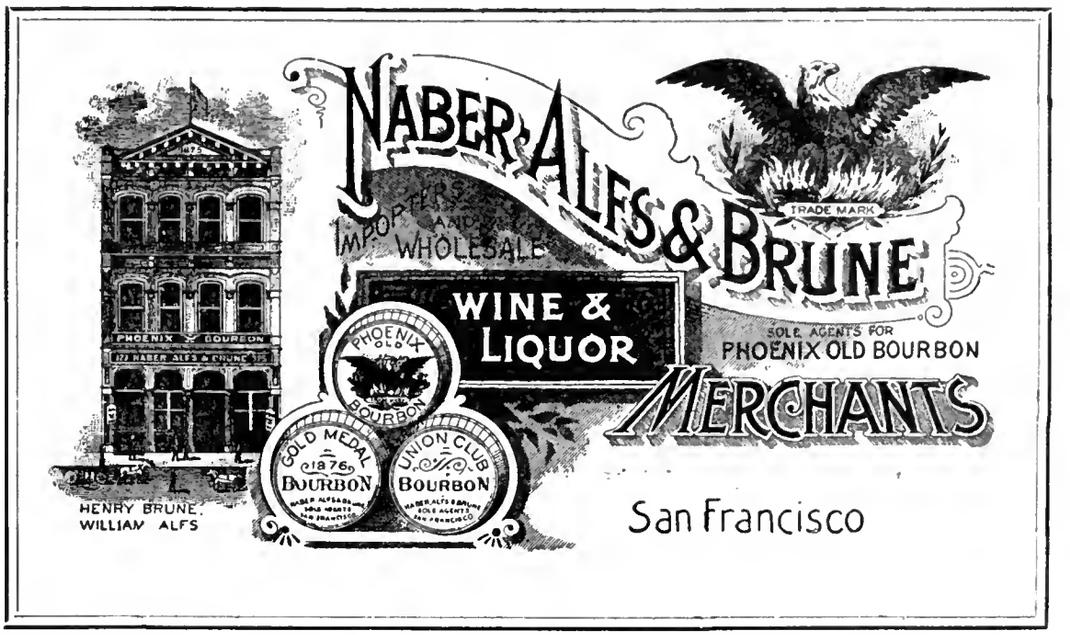

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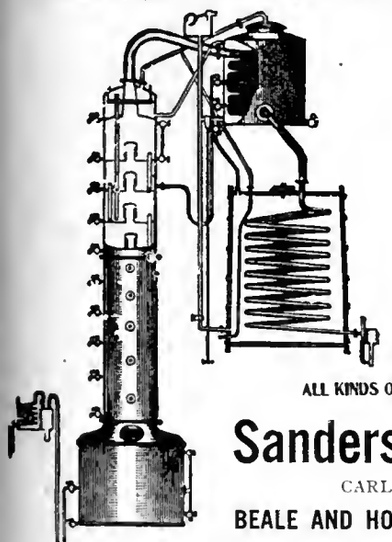

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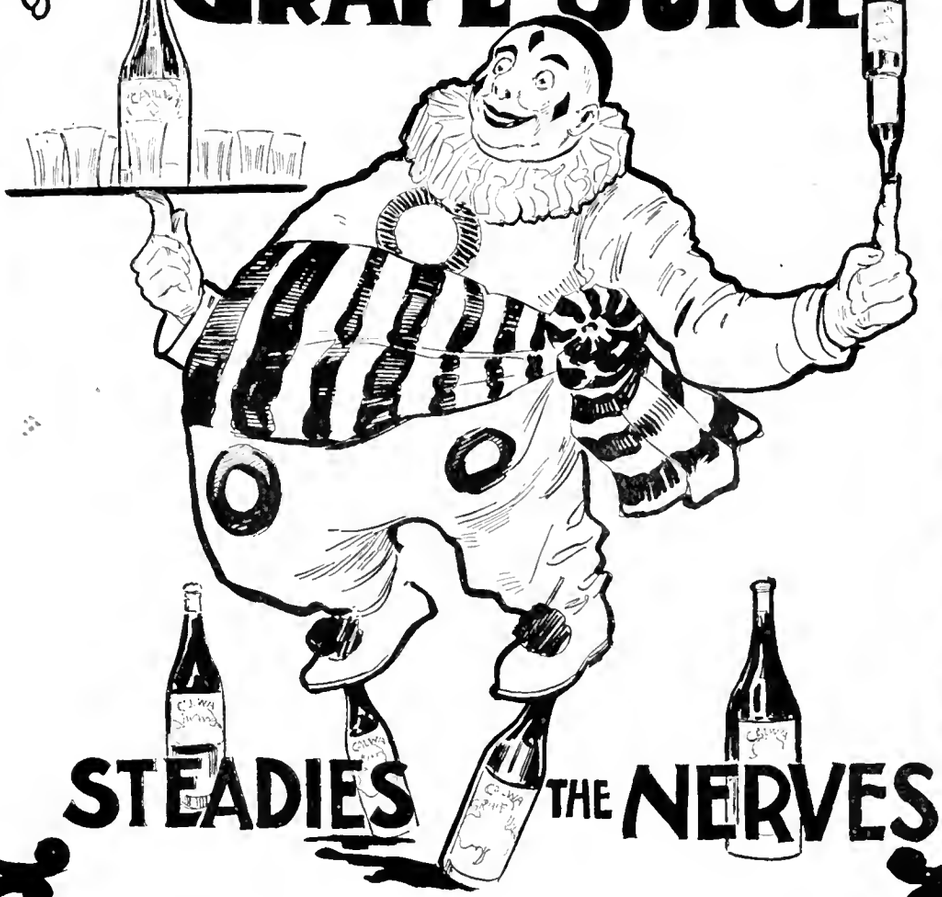

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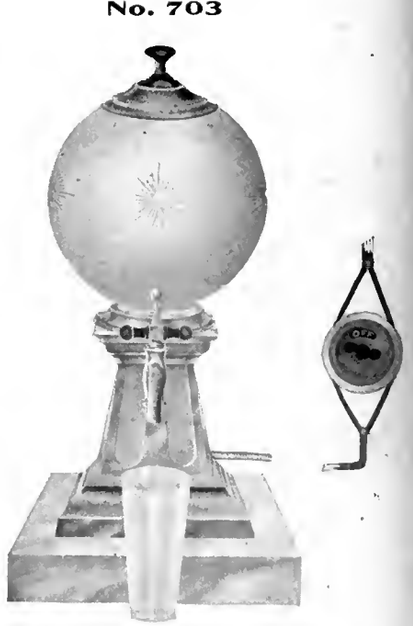
The "Pluto" Instantaneous Electric Water Heater has the greatest electrical efficiency on the smallest watt consumption, and may be used on the ordinary lighting circuit of any voltage. It is only necessary to turn on the current when heater is connected to give you boiling water at once.

All that is necessary to operate the "Pluto" whether in your business or at home is electric current. We furnish everything else including cord attachment ready to screw in socket.

Absolutely Perfect Absolutely Safe
Absolutely Guaranteed

No. 703



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HANLEY MERCANTILE CO.

Wholesale Wine and Liquor Merchants

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VINA BRANDY
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THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT

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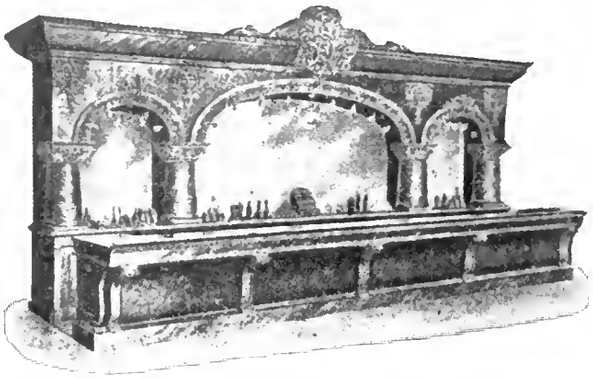

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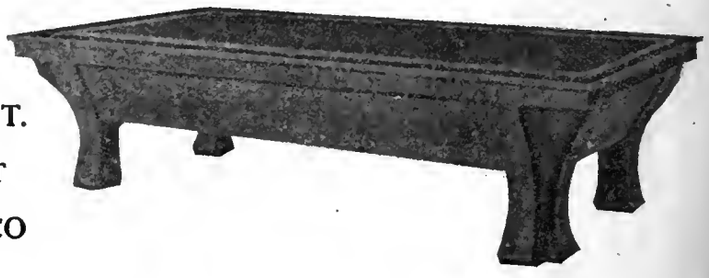
SAN FRANCISCO



BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES---BAR FIXTURES---BOWLING ALLEYS AND SUPPLIES

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NATIONAL BREWING COMPANY

CALIFORNIA'S
MOST POPULAR
BEER

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Sole distributors of Metropole Bourbon Whisky. Metropole Bourbon Whisky bottled in Bond. Puck Rye Whisky.

Also handlers of Straight and Blended Whiskies.

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Pure wines from our vineyards at
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Oro Fino Cognac*** $12.00 PER CASE
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Specialty of

FRATELLI BRANCA,
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Stomachic
Aperient
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RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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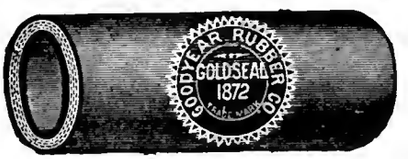
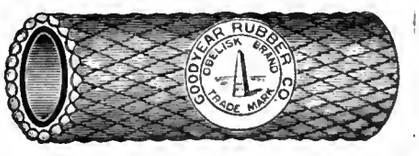


Hose



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FINEST IN THE WORLD

THE KIRBY DISTILLING CO. INCORPORATED Fowler, Fresno Co., Cal.

Makes a Specialty of PURE GRAPE BRANDY, and making NO WINE, has NO WASH OR SOUR WINE TO PUT INTO BRANDY

OUR STILLS ARE KNOWN AS NUMBERS 263 OR 357 FIRST DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

These Numbers ARE BURNED on the GOVERNMENT or STAMPED HEAD of EVERY PACKAGE, there being No Other Genuine "KIRBY BRANDY."

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Gold Medal Paris Exposition, 1900
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GET THE BEST
"Semper Idem" Filter Pulp

Guaranteed Chemically Pure. Long fibre with asbestos used by the largest wine producers in California to whom we refer by permission. Correspondence solicited.

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Exclusive selling agents in the United States

FERRO-QUINA
KIDNEY AND LIVER BITTERS

Full 32 ounces (qt. bottles) $10.00 per case

FERRO-QUINA BITTERS is the leading Bitters of the day It is used in all the saloons of the city and other towns of the Coast. This new Bitters may be taken pure or mixed with Whiskey It makes a wonderful drink mixed with Vermouth. It is a great appetizer. It is a great Tonic Bitters, and makes you feel strong and happy As soon as you get up in the morning take about a wine-glassful in a tumbler of mineral water, and it will operate pleasantly upon your liver. We claim no other Bitters in the market can equal the FERRO-QUINA BITTERS For sale in any first-class saloon.

Importer, Wholesale, in Bond or Duty Paid, of Pure Italian Olive Oil. Importer of the Best Italian Wines.

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The LOEW SYSTEM

Patent Wine and Liquor Filter

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Cost of Clarifying Materials, as well as Storage, Shrinkage and Waste

Filters to crystal brilliancy the most turbid wines and liquors, without any deterioration or loss in color, flavor, quantity or quality, imparting a lustre and finish to the product.

Easily and quickly cleaned.

Packed and unpacked in a few minutes.

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The Loew Manufacturing Co.
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BACK EAST CHEAP

Low round trip rate summer excursion tickets sold to Eastern points on these dates:

May 28, 29, 30.
June 3, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 22 to 28, inclusive.
July 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 28, 29.
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Here are some of the rates:

OMAHA	$ 60.00
COUNCIL BLUFFS	60.00
KANSAS CITY	60.00
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NEW ORLEANS	67.50
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Tickets good for three months—some cases longer. Stop-overs and choice of routes going and coming.

See nearest agent for details

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Los Angeles and Wineville, Cal.

Hauling Grapes to the Winery

Established 1860

Incorporated 1894

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THE STANDARD WINE OF CALIFORNIA

CLARETS, SAUTERNES, SPARKLING WINES

¶ We are the largest producers and bottlers of high grade California Wine.

¶ We own our vineyards and make all of our wines and can therefore guarantee the purity of every bottle.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES OF CRESTA BLANCA WINES

WETMORE-BOWEN COMPANY

Location of Vineyards, LIVERMORE, CAL.

Send for Price List

42-44 Davis St., San Francisco
10 West 33rd Street, New York
37 South Water Street, Chicago

New York Correspondence

NEW YORK, December, 1908.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW: Anybody who supposes that the coming year will be an "off" year in New York legislative circles, so far as the liquor interests are concerned, will probably have occasion to revise his judgment between the first of January and the final adjournment.

It is generally believed that the brewers and the liquor dealers were opposed to the re-election of Governor Hughes. They appeared to fear, because of his attitude toward the racing and gambling interests, he was likely to advocate severe restrictions of the liquor business, some even going so far as to classify him as a prohibitionist.

So far, there has been nothing in the attitude or utterances of the Governor which justify such a classification. On the contrary, he has apparently been quite liberally inclined. But the Anti-Saloon League is hard at work and a number of the members of the Legislature are on record.

It looks as though the local option issue is to come up with a scheme for giving cities and perhaps counties the right to permit or forbid the sale of liquor within their borders. The Governor, it is believed, will be found on the side of the liberal element, particularly in New York and the other big cities of the State.

The New Jersey Commission on Excise Legislation has reported and a new law has been drafted, carrying out its recommendations. The abuses which the Commissioners consider most serious are the political influences of the saloon and breweries, the control of the saloons by brewers and an excessive number of licenses in the State. Amongst the remedies suggested is the issuing of different kinds of licenses, raising of the license fees, limiting the number of saloons, strict laws prohibiting breweries from being interested in any way in retail establishments and the revocation of license for cause. Sunday selling, even in summer resorts such as Atlantic City, the Commission believes should be prohibited. Another recommendation is that bartenders should be licensed.

There is a wide divergence of opinion regarding business conditions. Some houses report thorough satisfaction, and some seem to be quite disgusted. The near approach of the holiday season has woke "things" up, and, compared with this time last year, there is certainly a big improvement. But the weather has been most unseasonable. No rain. No snow. Very little cold, and these conditions naturally affect the general business situation, to the consequent detriment of the liquor trade.

The decision of the Attorney General, which practically amounts to the establishing of a compounded whisky, as containing, at least, one-third whisky and the balance spirits, is considered very fair by the compounders, and, now that they know definitely what is expected of them, they can proceed intelligently.

From New York State wine growers come the reports that while, in point of quantity, there have been more abundant years than 1908, the quality of the vintage has been exceptional. As usual, when there is a heavy crop, prices at the opening of the season, showed considerable weakness, but when the wine makers awakened to the fact that since 1876 we have not had such qualities as this year, there was an impetus in purchases, with corresponding advances in prices.

While space writers are not expected to quote verbatim from exchanges, we cannot refrain from giving the following from *Bonfort's* of December 10th:

"Whether due to a generally increased demand for brandies, or to the energy of the United States agents, the sale of the cognacs of V. Fournier & Co. of Chateauneuf-sur-Charente have this year more than doubled the quantity imported last year, which had also shown a considerable increase over the preceeding twelve months. Messrs. Barrett Co., their agents, modestly disclaim the credit for this increase, stating that it is unquestionably due to the excellent value sent over by the shippers and the attractive styles of labels and packages they provide."

According to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, we are becoming a more temperate people, if decrease in the tax payments be accepted as indicative of greater abstinence. In Commissioner Capers' report for the last fiscal year, there was a decrease in the receipts of $17,998,072, as compared with the previous year, and that for the first three months of the current year there has been a decrease of $7,262,238, as compared with the corresponding months of the last fiscal year. The revenues for the full current year are estimated at $250,000,000, which is $1,665,000 less than for last year.

There are 336 towns in New York State with full licenses, 314 towns with no license, 238 towns with partial license.

Massachusetts elections on December 8th resulted in the following towns giving the majorities for license: Chicopee, Lawrence, Holyoke, Lowell, Springfield, Salem, Taunton. "No license" carried the day in Beverly, Brockton, Everett, Fall River, Gloucester, Haverhill, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newton, Sauerville, Woburn and Worcester.

The National Model License League will hold its second convention in Louisville on January 21, 22 and 23.

The production of distilled grain spirits for the fiscal year 1908 was 126,989,740 tax gallons, being over 40,000,000 gallons less than last year. Denatured alcohol shows a falling off of 240,000 gallons.

NEW YORK.

F. E. MAYHEW & CO.

INTERNAL REVENUE and
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS

Hydrometers and Extra Stems and All Kinds of Revenue Books

N. E. Cor. Battery and Washington Sts.
San Francisco, California

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, December, 1908.—Trade has been good with the wine men of Southern California the past month. Shipments East have been very satisfactory and the volume of goods going Eastward has been quite heavy. The demands of the Christmas season have been the principal cause of the heavy shipments, though the improvement in the business conditions throughout the country has given dealers increased confidence and orders have as a consequence been somewhat heavier to fill up stocks that had been allowed to run down because of the uncertainty as to what conditions in 1909 would be. For the past six weeks the shipments from Los Angeles to points East of the Rockies have amounted to several cars daily, while many have gone from the wineries direct, and the wine men generally are pretty well satisfied.

The shipment of cased wines East has become quite an item in the business of the local wine men at this season of the year. Beginning with sample cases sent to Eastern friends by tourists, this trade has grown to considerable proportions among some of the local houses which have catered to that class of trade and have built up quite a regular trade in small shipments throughout the East.

Local trade has also been good with not only the large wholesale houses, but with the family-trade stores as well, a condition that is most gratifying to the dealers, after the long summer dullness. When the number of family liquor stores in existence in this city and the volume of family trade done by them and the groceries is taken into consideration, one is disposed to wonder when comes this insistent yell for "limitation of the liquor traffic." If the co-relative facts, the volume of trade done by these stores, and the volume of noise from the antis, be taken into consideration, appearances would indicate a large sized Ethiopian in the cellar.

At the cellars of the Italian Vineyard Company in this city, the entire force has been working nights and Sundays getting out shipments which have averaged about three cars a day, beside their local business, while shipments from the winery at Cucamonga have been going out in like amount daily, principally to Eastern points.

At the West Glendale Winery of the Los Angeles Wine Company, proprietor Baer and force have been very busy all month filling shipping orders to Eastern points for the holiday trade, while the members of the working staff of the local store have been kept busy filling local orders.

The Southern California Wine Company reports business as good, both from local and coast points, but is also doing a large Eastern shipping business as well. This is one of the houses that has built up a very nice Eastern trade in cased wines, and at this season of the year distributes an immense quantity of wine in small shipments to nearly every State in the Union.

The great plant of Chas. Stern & Sons has been the scene of much activity for several weeks past, nearly all its departments being merged into one—the shipping department—in the effort to keep up with demand from their Eastern connections for goods for the holiday season, and the sidetracks at the Cucamonga plant, as well as the Los Angeles house, have been filled with cars each day, in the process of loading with wines for immediate shipment.

Among the wholesale liquor dealers trade has been quite good this month. Demand from local points has been more satisfactory of late and shipments to Arizona and Nevada points have increased very materially since the election, owing principally to better financial conditions and cooler weather allowing a general resumption of work in the mines. Here in the city, the demand from the retailers has shown a much better condition of affairs and the usual fall and winter trade revival.

The State Supreme Court in its decision on the liquor zone case, which has been before it for nearly a year, handed out a jolt to those dealers who were unfortunate enough to be outside the zone as passed by the City Council that put them out of business, the Court deciding against the dealers and confirming the legality of the Council's action in legislating them out of business. Some twenty-three dealers were originally affected by the ordinance, but three moved into the prescribed zone during the year of grace allowed them, leaving twenty dealers who are now down and out as far as the resumption of business is concerned, unless they can secure locations inside the zone limits. Many of those affected will discontinue business entirely and not attempt to secure new locations, as they feel that the addtion of many more dealers in the already crowded zone would result in such a division of trade as to make the game unworthy the effort.

The "antis" are renewing activity in San Bernardino County and are working up a petition among the residents of the Chino section to the Board of Supervisors to close the Sandoz Winery. As there are a number of wine grape vineyards in that locality, the closing of the winery will work considerable hardship upon their owners.

The Hotel Virginia people have lost their fight in trying, through legal action, to force the City Council of Long Beach to call a special election on a charter amendment permitting hotels to sell liquor with meals. The Los Angeles County Superior Court on December 18th decided against the petitioners, declaring "that it was not the business of the Court to interfere with the City Council in the exercise of what that body considers the best policies for the community." One of the local papers here during the month reported the proprietors of the Hotel Virginia as saying that if they were not permitted the privilege sought, they would sell out the hotel at auction, pocket their losses and retire.

The Grape Growers' Association of Southern California was organized last month and has joined the parent organization, "The Grape Growers of California," which has similar branches all over the State organized for the purpose of promoting the wine industry, by all legitimate means. The officers of the local branch are: Secondo Guasti, President; John H. Klusman, First Vice-President; Herman Blatz, Second Vice-President; F. A. Lucas, Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors are: Alfred Stern, Henry Baer, E. D. Robert, George Johnson, M. E. Post, W. H. Crabtree, George Havens, D. B. Milliken, Major Merriam, Mr. Ingersoll, Benton Ballou and Walter D. Evans. The growers of the south have taken hold with a will and the Association starts off with a large membership.

The tremendous expansion of the business of the Italian Vineyard Company throughout the Middle Western States has

forced that company to open a branch house in Chicago to handle their goods instead of having simply an agency there. Mr. E. C. Romano, who has been with the company here for several years, will be in charge of the new branch and will open in Chicago about January 1st.

The retailers are all doing a good business these days, the city having a great many strangers now within its borders, and with the opening up of the purse-strings that have been tied in a hard knot for the most of this year, the knights of the apron have had more to do, and the faces of the proprietors are correspondingly brighter.

Brewers and Distillers to Fight Prohibition

CIRCULARS asking for support in a movement to combat prohibition are being actively distributed asking support from the Manufacturers and Dealers' League. The objects of the League, as officially stated, are to secure by organization "protection against the forces representing the prohibition movement, who are making unwarranted attacks and trying to destroy the brewing, bottling, saloon and hotel industries of this country, which, if successful, would affect every line of business and cause the greatest panic this country has ever seen. The brewers, maltsters and distillers of the United States consume annually in barley, corn, rye, hops, grain, coal, labor, etc., the sum of $379,851,097; they pay annually State and Government license $271,867,990; they also pay annually city license, real estate and personal property taxes aggregating $84,500,000, and these industries, with the allied trades have a total investment of $3,100,000,000."

The circular then describes the prohibition movement as the work of a few fanatics, who have never given this matter serious consideration, and who cannot see the great harm they would do if they destroyed these industries, and a great many of whom are not actuated by the highest purposes, have been endeavoring to force their views upon the great majority of the people of this country. "These fanatics can only be checked by the efforts of thoughtful men who, from their own commercial standpoint can realize the disastrous effect prohibition would have upon the community. Therefore, the manufacturers and dealers whose business is in any way allied with the brewing, bottling, hotel or saloon business have been forming organizations in all the principal cities and States for the purpose of combating prohibition, and to show to the people of this country, by statistical and historical facts that cannot be contradicted, the fallacy and hypocrisy of prohibition.

"Believing in these principles and realizing the great harm that prohibition would cause, we declare our friendship and pledge our support to men and measures that stand for these principles, and declare our opposition to men and measures that favor sumptuary or restrictive legislation which encroaches upon or curtails the liberties of our people."

The president of the league, J. R. Couch, states that the membership of the league at the present time is about 800.—New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 27, 1908.

The Oakland Council have passed an ordinance amending Section 1 of Ordinance No. 2208, regulating the liquor traffic, providing for licenses, etc. The change is such as to make the ordinance cover clubs and thereby place them under the jurisdiction of the Council. Many of such clubs are merely places where liquor is sold without a license and easy money made. The change in no way interferes with the present law governing saloons, but by limiting such clubs ought to favorably affect their business.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Office of the Secretary,
Board of Food and Drug Inspection.

The Labeling of Whiskey Compounds

Food Inspection Decision 98.

The labeling of whiskey compounds, under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, will be governed by the opinion of the Attorney-General, dated December 1, 1908, published herewith.

(Signed.) JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., December 4, 1908.

December 1, 1908.

The Honorable The Secretary of Agriculture.

Sir:—I am duly in receipt of your letter of this date. In this you call my attention to a passage in my opinion of April 10, 1907, addressed to the President, which passage is in the words following:

I conclude that a combination of whiskey with ethyl alcohol, supposing, of course, that there is enough whiskey in it to make it a real compound and not a mere semblance of one, may be fairly called "Whiskey," provided the name is accompanied by the word "Compound" or "Compounded," and provided a statement of the presence of another spirit is included in substance in the title—

and you ask me how much whiskey there must be in a mixture of whiskey and neutral spirits to fairly entitle this mixture to be called a "Compound" or "Compounded" whiskey, or, as stated in your letter, "whiskey: a compound of pure grain distillates."

In the passage in question I stated that there must be, in any such a mixture, "enough whiskey * * * to make it a *real* compound and not a semblance of one." In the absence of any legislative provision or judicial determination on this subject, the proportion of whiskey necessary for the purpose in question can be stated only tentatively and for the time being; and a selection of any particular fraction of the whole as a necessary proportion must be, at least in appearance, somewhat arbitrary. I have, however, very carefully examined the evidence on this subject submitted by your Department, and, after full consideration of such evidence, have reached the conclusion that, until better informed in the premises from the action of the Congress or of the courts, this Department will not advise a prosecution on the ground of violation of the law in using any one of the three labels above suggested or any substantial equivalent therefor when that amount of whiskey in the mixture equals or exceeds one-third in volume of the spirituous content; that is to say, in the case you mention, one-third of the whiskey and neutral spirits combined.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,
Attorney-General.

News comes from Stockton that rumors are flying thick and fast in regard to the "dryness" or "wetness" of that city. The committee of fifty has been having spasmodic meetings and it is whispered that the Council is about to reverse itself and pass a new liquor ordinance repealing the Sunday closing act and licensing all restaurants, etc. At the time of going to press no definite action had been taken and, as far as heard from. Stockton was still in the throes of expectation, and mighty tired of dry Sundays.

The Fight for Sweet Wines at Washington

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION.

180 Townsend street, San Francisco, Cal.
December 21, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, *San Francisco, Cal.*—DEAR SIR: Replying to your request for a chronological record of proceedings in Washington regarding amendments to the sweet wine law, and subsequent regulations for its operation promulgated by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, I beg to submit the same for the information of your readers.

In 1904 the Commissioner of Internal Revenue visited California for the purpose of personally investigating the matter of sweet wine-making under the laws of October 1, 1890, as amended August 28, 1894. He announced that reports having reached Washington that wineries were being operated without a close enough regard to the letter of the written law, he desired to satisfy himself as to the actual situation so as to be able to intelligently handle the question.

In his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury for the year ending June 30, 1904, the Commissioner had devoted almost two pages to the question of grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines, and recommended that a tax of not less than 25 cents per proof gallon be charged against the wine-makers. As this meant a tax upon the industry of considerably over a million dollars per annum, California wine growers were very apprehensive for the future of their vast investments in vineyards and wineries, for, with foreign wines up to 24 per cent alcohol fortified with tax free spirits coming into the country under an import tariff of only 35 cents per gallon, such a tax as proposed on the fortifying brandy used in the domestic product meant practical annihilation to the California wine industry, which, in the shape of railroad freight rates (entirely reasonable when distance is considered) has to meet a tariff to the Atlantic seaboard of about three times what foreign wines have to pay in ocean freights.

After returning to Washington in the summer of 1904, the Commissioner announced that, in his opinion, the wineries, as operated, infringed the written law and thereupon promulgated new regulations for their operation which practically involved a shutting down of the winery plants, and in his next annual report he renewed the recommendation to Congress that a tax be placed upon the brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines.

At the opening of the 1905 vintage, the situation can best be explained by quoting telegrams which passed upon the subject:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 26, 1905.

Hon. John W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

I most respectfully submit that under existing conditions, finding it impossible to operate without continual misunderstanding, I have reluctantly been compelled, pending your kind consideration of our representations for modification of written regulations, to order a suspension of our sweet wine making operations and face the immense losses resulting therefrom rather than risk the worse evil of a hopeless conflict with impossible conditions and the incurring of penalties thereunder.

PERCY T. MORGAN,
President California Wine Association.

This telegram was accompanied by the following request, signed by the entire California Congressional delegation:

Hon. John W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: The undersigned Senators and Congressmen from California have been applied to by grape growers and wine makers of California to assist them in procuring a modification of sweet wine regulations No. 28 and Treasury Decision 869, and the interpretation thereof by the collectors of internal revenue in California, against which a protest has been made in a letter dated May 25, 1905, addressed to the Hon. John C. Lynch, Internal Revenue Collector at San Francisco, by the California Wine Association, to which we are informed the department has not yet replied.

As the sweet wine making season will commence in a few days, it is respectfully submitted that in order to avoid great losses to the grape growers and wine makers of California, the department might, without detriment to the interests of the Government, permit for this year, under careful supervision of the proper officers, the procedure which has been followed in the manufacture of sweet wines practically ever since the passage of the sweet wine law and temporarily suspend the drastic operation of the said proposed regulations, in which case we will, after consultation with you, introduce at the next session of Congress a bill that will meet the views of the Internal Revenue Department and so modify the letter of the present law as to permit of the issuance by the Internal Revenue Department of more reasonable and workable regulations for the operation of sweet wine wineries and the distilleries connected therewith.

To these representations the following courteous reply was received:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1905.

Percy T. Morgan, San Francisco, Cal.:

Commissioner absent. Letter was mailed to Collector Lynch August 26th, stating position of department and granting concessions for present wine season, which practically meet your wishes as set forth in your letter telegraphed here by Deputy Fowler. Use of small quantities of water at wineries permitted at risk of wineries. Use of tubs in wineries for distilling material authorized under certain conditions which can be easily met. Serious interference with business present wine season not intended.

J. C. WHEELER,
Acting Commissioner.

There seeming to be no organization whatever among the wine growers of California which could be effective in presenting the case in Washington, it devolved upon the California Wine Association to act on its own volition, and at its own expense, for the benefit of the State at large, and it sent its President to Washington at the opening of Congress in December, 1905, to attend to the matter.

It would be superfluous to recite the hopes and fears, disappointments and reactions therefrom, which occurred in the next four months, when the task was progressing of convincing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, that the requests of the sweet wine makers were reasonable and proper. Suffice it to say that the opposition was all overcome, and a bill, amending the objectionable features in the old law, passed the House of Representatives early in April, 1906, at which time California was given the almost unprecedented honor of having the Hon. Sereno E. Payne, leader of the Republican majority, and the Hon. John Sharp Williams, leader of the Democratic minority, make speeches in favor of the bill, which, under suspension of the rules, was passed by a vote of 184 to 33.

This bill, instead of the 25-cent tax on fortifying brandy as first recommended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, carried a charge of only 3 cents per proof gallon of brandy used, to cover the expense to the Government of properly supervising the fortifying of sweet wines with tax free spirits.

And here I should say that after the matter was fully explained to and understood by the Treasury Department, both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as well as the heads of the departments of the bureau, all joined most courteously in urging upon Congress the desirability and justice of giving the sweet wine makers the relief they asked.

On April 18, 1906, San Francisco's great catastrophe occurred, and the President of the California Wine Association hurriedly left Washington for home, leaving the Sweet Wine Bill in the hands of California's Senators and friends for pas-

sage in the Senate. That the California Senators should have lent their aid—which they did most willingly and efficiently—was not surprising, but again to California's aid came some of the most powerful men in public life, and to the courtesy and good will of Senators Crane and Aldrich is largely due the boon which was conferred upon this State by the final passage of the bill and its signature by the President on June 7, 1906.

After the bill became a law, the formulating of regulations for its proper carrying out, which was left entirely to the discretion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, became the burning question. The Internal Revenue Bureau applied itself earnestly to the task and as the wine-making season of 1906 approached, promulgated rules which, in operation, were found to be unsuited in many particulars to the immense output of the California winery plants. Again, a request for amendment was presented, and again the Bureau applied itself most courteously and patiently to the task of weeding out the inconsistencies which brought hardship upon the wine makers.

In April, 1908, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Hon. John G. Capers, called for a conference in Washington, which was attended by many wine-makers and by the Collectors and Agents of Internal Revenue stationed in California. The presenting of the wine makers' case was entrusted to the President of the California Wine Association, and after a discussion, which occupied the greater part of two days, in which the courtesy and consideration accorded to California's representatives should ever be gratefully remembered, the Commissioner yielded every point asked for except one, namely, permission to use fortified sweet wines in the preparation of medicinal compounds.

His refusal to yield in this particular was based on advice and counsel of experienced officials of his Bureau, and while the Commissioner himself, whose time is occupied by the thousand and one questions which daily arise in his busy department, was kind enough to say that the arguments presented by the wine makers impressed him, he decided, after some weeks' consideration, to give the Government side the benefit of the doubt, pending interpretation of the mooted point by a competent court.

As this method involved a long and expensive litigation, whose delay would be very disastrous to the grape growing industry, the wine makers' representatives, still believing in the justice of their cause, urged a rehearing and reconsideration, and, backed by a resolution of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, then assembled in San Francisco, which kindly took cognizance of the situation, the facts of the case were placed in the hands of Hon. William R. Wheeler, a Californian, who has signally honored his State by being considered worthy of the office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the President's official family, who, being in San Francisco at the time, undertook to ask a reopening of the question.

This was granted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (whose authority over these matters is absolute and whose decisions can be reversed only by the United States Courts, which, however, rarely overturn revenue decisions) with extreme courtesy and without the slightest evidence of irritation that an apparently settled matter should be again brought into question.

The President of the California Wine Association happening to be in Washington attending the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee, was granted permission to submit a new brief, which, in accordance with a promise previously given by the Commissioner to Assistant Secretary Wheeler and Congressman Needham, was very carefully considered by himself and his heads of departments, and on November 16, 1908, Treasury Decision No. 1435 was issued, reading as follows:

INTERNAL REVENUE.

(T. D. 1435.)

Fortified Wines

Suspension of the provision of regulations prohibiting use of fortified wines in the manufacture or preparation of patent or proprietary medicines or compounds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1908.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue, Revenue Agents, and others concerned:

That part of Regulations 28, revised, dated May 16, 1908, governing the fortification of sweet wines (par. 2, p. 19), reading as follows:

> "Under the provisions of T. D. 1329, dated March 25, 1908, which remain in force, the use of fortified wines in the manufacture or preparation of patent or proprietary medicines or compounds is declared to be unauthorized by law"—

is hereby suspended.

It is deemed proper in connection with the suspension of the said provision of the regulations to say that the above ruling, which has heretofore declared unauthorized the use of fortified wines in the manufacture or preparation of patent or proprietary medicines or compounds, rested upon the opinion of the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, that such a prohibition of the use of fortified wines was authorized primarily by Section 6 of the act of June 7, 1906, set out on pages 10 and 11 of regulations 28, revised, dated May 16, 1908, and effective August 1, 1908.

It is fair to state that there has always existed in the minds of the officers of this bureau some measure of doubt as to the extent to which the said law authorized the prohibition as to the use of fortified wines for the purposes above set out, inasmuch as no plain language of the law distinctly prohibits such use.

It has been decided, therefore, to suspend the above stated provision of the regulations, upon the assurance of those interested, and, in fact, upon the evidence, as shown by their statements before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, now in session, upon this subject, showing their earnest desire to secure additional legislation definitely expressing the will of Congress upon this point, such legislation to be obtained on or before March 4th next, or as soon thereafter as possible.

JOHN G. CAPERS,
Commissioner.

Approved:
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Thus was ended a discussion never to be forgotten on the part of California's representatives for the extreme courtesy on the part of Government officials which characterizes its various stages.

Washington is a wonderful place, where the Government of the United States is carried on in a sincere, painstaking, courteous manner, which is entirely dissimilar from the brusque ways characteristic of our modern business days, and after sojourning there sufficiently long to be in intimate contact with the various departments, it makes a man proud to be an American, and gives the lie to many of the sensational and ill-founded criticisms which seem to tickle the public palate and so are served up by newspapers on the daily breakfast table all over the land.

At the recent hearing before the Ways and Means Committee on revision of the tariff, California's representative, on the Wine Schedule, was attentively and courteously listened to, and the Eastern press was most considerate in according space and favorable comment on the argument presented, which it is hoped may sufficiently impress the members of the Ways and Means Committee to cause them to agreeably consider the matters brought to their attention, which did not involve any raise whatever in the present tariff, but merely a rearrangement of the conditions surrounding the importation of foreign wines, so that they should not be given privileges which, under the existing Internal Revenue Laws, must be denied to wines of domestic manufacture.

Yours truly,

PERCY T. MORGAN.

COAST NEWS OF THE TRAFFIC

Alexander Beers of Seattle, Wash., certainly does not live up to his name, but has rushed into print to endorse prohibition not only of whisky and wine, but all kind of beers. We certainly have no use for Beers of this kind.

Troy, Idaho, joins the cold water brigade on the first of January, as the last of the saloon licenses expires with the present month. The victory of prohibition is largely due to the proprietors of the lumber mills, who are opposed to a license town.

There is acute trouble between the Portland (Ore.) restaurant keepers and the City Attorney on the liquor question. Eight of them have sued out an injunction to prevent them being arrested and charged with disobeying the liquor ordinance. The trouble is only just begun and promises to be a serious expense to the city.

Albany, Ore., is a dry town and the police have just succeeded in locating and seizing a carload of beer. When making a raid on a "near beer" joint they found a large supply of the real article. In consequence, James Blackburn and his bartender, Frank Patterson, have been arrested and fined—Blackburn $100 and costs and Patterson half that amount.

The Royal Arch Association of Liquor Dealers at Spokane, Wash., are said to be in favor of restricting the number of saloons, and a new ordinance recently introduced to the Council is attributed to them. This measure limits the number of saloons in that city to 223. It is believed the Royal Arch are against brewery-owned saloons.

Portland, Ore., is again in the agony of an undecided liquor ordinance and much trouble is brewing for both the saloon men and restaurant keepers. Particularly the latter, as the *Oregonian* says, "If the City Council adopts the report of the liquor license committee, no hotel, restaurant or grill will be licensed to dispense liquid refreshments with meals during 1909." Further, hereafter the saloons in Portland are to be limited to 433.

Winona, Wash., has joined the list of "dry" towns. Now there is but one unincorporated town in the county—Texas City—with a saloon, and it is expected this will be closed on the expiration of the license.

A telegram from Eugene, Ore., states that those selling whisky in defiance to the local option law have been thoroughly scared by heavy sentences of fine and imprisonment. Joseph Jacobs has been fined $1000 and sixty days in jail, J. T. Witter must pay $250, and his son is sentenced to thirty days, while W. H. Smyth, a Eugene drayman, got off with a fine of $300. It is believed that the open violation of the law has been stopped.

Whether Medford, Ore., is to be wet or dry is to be determined at an election held next month. If it does not go dry, it is understood, licenses will be raised from $500 to $800 per annum. So the poor saloon man will be either knocked entirely out, or have to pay a greatly increased price for the privilege of supplying the Medfordites with liquor.

During the present month many municipal elections were held in the State of Washington. There were hot fights on the liquor question in many towns, but when the ballots were counted it was found that prohibition and saloon men had scored a tie—both sides even. While it is impossible from the data received to separate the "wet" from the "dry"—the sheep from the goats—it is believed the liquor status in Washington may be fairly called "half and half."

It is believed that at St. John, Ore., the majority of the City Council will force the issuance of licenses. The Mayor, however, has vetoed the proposed liquor ordinance, which will probably be carried over his head at the next meeting of the Council. If so, three licenses will be granted at $1200 a year, provided applicants do not refuse them when they learn the restrictions imposed.

News comes from Nevada City, Cal., that Nevada City Lodge No. 25, Knights of the Royal Arch, has elected the following officers: John Harris, Past Valiant Commander; D. M. Buckley, Valiant Commander; S. Hieronimus, Lieutenant Commander; J. R. Hopkins, Orator; William Harry, Master of Ceremonies; William M. Avery, Treasurer; T. J. O'Connor, Recorder; F. L. Fischer, Tyler; Alex. Hongel, Captain of the Guard; Fred Searls, Attorney; B. S. Rector, Wm. Giffin, Major P. F. Simonds, Maurice O'Connell and James Roach, Trustees.

The new charter of La Grande, Oregon, gives the City Council power to punish violators of the local option law, and an ordinance has been passed fixing such punishment identical with the State law. This makes the fines for the first violation anywhere from $50 to $300, and imprisonment from twenty-five to 150 days. A fine and imprisonment is to be the punishment for a second offense. This ordinance will go into effect thirty days hence.

According to the Bellingham (Washington) *Reveille*, "wets" win in Sumas and Ferndale, and the "drys" at Lynden, while "Skagit County goes dry in spots." Lively times are in prospect at Anacortes, and a fight throughout the administration is expected, as there is an "open town" majority in the Council and a "dry" Mayor.

At Moscow, Idaho, a great sensation is daily expected. The police say "Lemon Pop" is pure whisky, and that detectives have evidence of liquor selling at the "near beer" stores. In one instance, it is claimed, a bottle labeled "lemon soda pop" proved to be a fair quality of straight whisky. This, it is said, will bring this case under the pure food law and make it a Federal case.

A protest was made in the form of a resolution, at a meeting of the Seattle Federation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, consisting of nineteen local unions of the city, against the sale or delivery of beer and other intoxicants within territory that is within the two-mile limit of the University of Washington.

The Seattle (Washington) *Times* states that Adjutant-General Ortis V. Hamilton believes that in its efforts to persuade Congress to pass a bill restoring the canteen in the army, the Army Canteen Association will receive enthusiastic support from the National Guard of that State.

Julius Kessler Honored

THE fact that Mr. Julius Kessler, president of Julius Kessler & Co., has been elected a director of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Co., chairman of the board of directors of that company, and also a director of the Distillers' Securities Company, lends value to the rumor on the street here (Louisville) that he is to be elected president of the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company, to succeed Mr. Edson Bradley who recently resigned.

Mr. Kessler has shown himself to be a man of extraordinary force and ability in the distribution of whiskies. He understands the business as few men understand it—he knows every detail of it from the biggest distiller to the smallest retailer—he understands all the conditions surrounding the business—he is a wonderful diplomat and knows how to make offers and how to hold them—and if he were placed at the head of the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company, he would, in our opinion, advance the interests of that organization by tremendous leaps and bounds.

It is possible, of course, that Mr. Rice will continue to fill the office of president of the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Co., but the general supposition in Louisville is that he accepted the position only temporarily, as it is hardly thought that he would be willing to give the time necessary to the proper administration of the affairs of this company on account of the demands that are made upon him as president of the Distilling Company of America.—Bonforts.

Decreased Beer Production

ACCORDING to the Government report the barrel tax on fermented liquors during October amounted to $4,676,266, or a decrease from last year of $267,246. Comparative figures showing the total income from this source follow: Barrel tax, 1908, $4,676,266; 1907, $4,963,512; brewers, 1908, $610; 1907, $675; retail dealers, 1908, $20,697; 1907, $14,813; wholesale dealers, 1908, $16,841; 1907, $15,641; total, 1908, $4,714,416; 1907, $4,994,641.

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Phone Douglas 1155.

Change in Form of Guaranty Legend

Food Inspection Decision 99.
(Amending Section *b* of Regulation 9.)

Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, provides that no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of the act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act. There is a further provision that the guarantor shall, if the goods be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act, be amenable to the prosecutions, fines, and other penalties which would attach in due course to the dealer.

Section *b* of Regulation 9 provides that a general guaranty may be filed with the Secretary of Agriculture by the manufacturer or dealer and be given a serial number, which number should appear on each and every package of goods sold under such guaranty, with the words "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906."

It is obvious from a reading of section 9 of the act that the guaranty is in no sense a guaranty by the Government, and that it is merely an assumption of responsibility for the character or labeling of the goods by the manufacturer, jobber, or packer. Yet, notwithstanding this plain fact, attempts have been made by some unscrupulous persons to cause the public to interpret the phrase "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906," as a guaranty by the Government that the goods upon which the phrase appears are pure and conform, in all respects, with the provisions of the act. This misrepresentation has been scattered broadcast in prominent advertisements in the press, and by means of circulars and billboard posters. Even in the absence of such misrepresentation there can be no doubt that the phrase, unfortunately, is misleading, and is therefore prohibited by the law and should be changed. The Commissioner of Patents has refused to register trade-marks of which the phrase formed a part, on the ground that it is misleading and under the law can not be registered. The Board of Food and Drug Inspection for some time has realized that the wording of the guaranty legend should be changed, but it has also been mindful of the fact that the manufacturers and jobbers of the United States have, in the aggregate, large sums of money invested in labels and plates, upon which appears the legend in its present form, a form indorsed by the regulations and copied therefrom in good faith by the owners of these labels and plates. Entirely apart from the expense and loss of property, it is a fact that a change in the form of the legend, without due notice, would seriously embarrass business interests, because the printing and lithographing of new labels will require considerable time.

As a solution of the question, the Board recommends that the guaranty legend be changed so as to show plainly that the guaranty is that of the manufacturer and not of the Government, that the old form of labels now in use representing guaranties already filed with the Department of Agriculture shall be recognized for a term of two years, and that for all guaranties filed with the Department of Agriculture on and after January 1, 1909, the guaranty legend shall read "Guaranteed by [insert name of guarantor] under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906."

Accordingly the following amendment is proposed to Regulation 9 of the Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act:

Section *b* of Regulation 9 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(*b*) A general guaranty may be filed with the Secretary of Agriculture by the manufacturer or dealer and be given a serial number, which number shall appear on each and every package of goods sold under such guaranty with the words "Guaranteed by [insert name of guarantor] under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906."

This amendment shall become and be effective on and after January 1, 1909. Labels bearing the form of guaranty legend provided in the original regulations and representing guaranties now on file with the Department of Agriculture may be used for a period of two years, but it is suggested that, as new labels are prepared, the change in the form of guaranty legend should be made.

H. W. WILEY,
F. L. DUNLAP,
GEO. P. MCCABE,
Board of Food and Drug Inspection.

Approved:
GEO B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary of the Treasury,
JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture,
OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1908.

Might Settle The Endless Conflict

November 27, 1908.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review, San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir:—This office is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Hugo A. Koehler, treasurer of the Independent Breweries Company, St. Louis, Mo., copy of which we enclose. The letter is so strong and so absolutely in line with our views that we asked the privilege of publishing it, Mr. Koehler writes us today giving us full permission to do so.

We would appreciate it if you would give it a prominent position in your paper.

We have just issued a call to the second annual convention of the National Model License League for January 21-22-23, at the Seelbach Hotel, this city, copy of which we also enclose.

The suggestions contained in Mr. Kohler's letter can be handled completely at this convention and we hope you will assist us in getting as many members of our trade in attendance as possible, and that your paper will be represented. We enclose return card.

Thanking you in advance for what you may do for us, we beg to remain, yours very truly,

NATIONAL MODEL LICENSE LEAGUE.

The Independent Breweries Company

Saint Louis, Mo., Nov. 16, 1908.

National Model License League, Commercial Building, Louisville, Ky.

Gentlemen:—We enclose our check for $25.00, in payment of dues to November, 1909.

While cheerfully acknowledging the credit due you for your work during the anti-prohibition campaign of the past year, we cannot refrain from suggesting that in our opinion no work which the Model License League might undertake would be so beneficial as the study and subsequent drafting of model laws to serve as a guide for legislation respecting the liquor business in all states.

It seems to the writer that reform must come in this direction because in most states the laws are directly responsible for the unsatisfactory manner in which the retail liquor trade is often conducted. We all realize that it is more or less up to the brewers and liquor interests to secure regulation of the liquor traffic which would make the same more satisfactory to

the average voter, and unless such regulation is secured through the adoption of consistent, fair and practical laws, radicalism in the shape of prohibition will always be hanging over our heads.

There has been too much legislative bungling and quackery. Dozens of laws are introduced in each session of the legislatures of the various states by as many different members, the one often contradictory in effect to the other, no fixed principle of administration or policy being followed in any case.

Allow us to state that perhaps an offer coming from the National Model License League, in co-operation with the Brewers' Association, to form a national commission for the study of the entire subject, would prove very acceptable to the public. A commission of this kind might be named by the President of the United States, or the president of some important institute of learning, and should be composed of notable authorities in jurisprudence, sociology, economics, statesmen of broad views and recognized ability, several business men, and perhaps a prominent labor leader. The brewery and liquor interests should both be represented.

A commission of this kind should be provided with all necessary funds, and should be called upon to make a study of the laws affecting the liquor traffic in various foreign countries and the States of the Union, and finally lay down principles following which legislation affecting the subject should, in the opinion of the commission, be enacted.

The vital principle respecting the regulation of the liquor traffic is, in the writer's opinion, not sufficiently recognized —namely, that both the retail and wholesale branches of the business are not as fully protected by law as other lines of manufacture and trade. Indeed, according to the trend of judicial as well as popular opinion, the tendency to treat the liquor business as an outlaw business, which exists by sufferance only, is not to be met with in connection with any other pursuit or calling.

Brewers and liquor dealers, we take it, desire and can stand for any reasonable regulation of the traffic as to hours, selling to minors, inebriates, disorderly persons, etc., but the rights of saloon keepers under their licenses should be made unassailable during good behavior. This seems to the writer a principle of fundamental importance, without the recognition of which the proper regulation of the retail traffic will never be entirely successful.

Other ideas have occurred to the writer in connection with this subject, but he offers the above suggestions for the present, and trusts that they will receive your serious consideration.

Very truly yours,

THE INDEPENDENT BREWERIES CO.

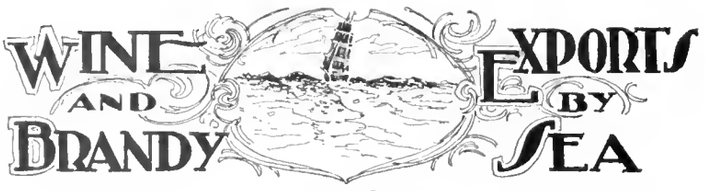
(Signed.) Hugo A. Koehler, Treasurer.

Sbarboro Honored at Home

A CABLE from Rome brings the information that Andrea Sbarboro, president of the Italian-American Bank of this city, has been received with special favor by the Italian authorities and was appointed secretary of the Italian Colonial Congress, now being held in Rome by delegates from all Italian colonies. The opening of the congress was attended by the Duke of Aosta, cousin of the King of Italy and brother of the Duke of Abruzzi; Signor Tittoni, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Signor Ernest Nathan, Mayor of Rome. The speeches were full of praise of the sons of sunny Italy dwelling in distant colonies, while they cherish filial affection for the land of their birth.

A saloon ordinance has been passed limiting the number of saloons in Kern to twenty. Trustee Whitaker was in favor of letting as many as wanted to, open up, provided they paid the necessary license, but the Board thought differently and the ordinance was adopted.

"Monopole" (Red Top) Champagne
From Heidsieck & Co., Reims, France
"White Horse" Scotch Whisky
From Mackie & Co., Islay, Scotland
"Boord's" Old Tom and Twilight Gins
From Boord & Son, London, Eng.
"R. B. Hayden" Sour Mash Whisky
From the Greenbrier Dist. Co., Nelson Co., Ky.
"Nolet's" Double Eagle Gin
From the Federal Dist. Co., Baltimore, Md.
CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
Agents P. C. *San Francisco, Cal.*



EXPORTS OF WINE BY SEA.

FROM NOVEMBER 20, 1908, TO DECEMBER 20, 1908.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	59	527	$464
" British Columbia	15	2,861	1,086
" Central America	10	9,826	3,954
" China	2	533	219
" Hawaiian Islands	275	82,012	37,563
" Japan	1	1,000	375
" Mexico	27	4,238	1,838
" New York	153	370,858	122,471
" South America	....	2,225	978
" Society Islands	....	942	353
" Somoan Islands	....	20	10
" Samarang	....	312	312
" London	....	2,310	1,155
" Hamburg	....	3,840	513
Total	542	481,504	171,291

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	27	$68
" British Columbia	4	.....	24
" Hawaiian Islands	43	.....	398
" Mexico	2	.....	7
" Society Islands	4	.....	23
Total	53	27	$520

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	15	161	$640
" British Columbia	....	216	176
" Central America	10	40	170
" Hawaiian Islands	262	2,443	6,514
" Mexico	120	104	690
" Philippine Islands	800	456	4,096
" Samoan Islands	5	.....	38
" New York	50	.....	500
Total	1,262	3,420	12,824

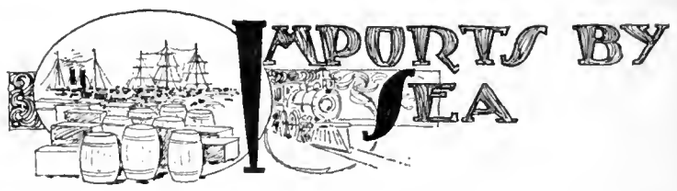
BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	100	.....	$875
" Hawaiian Islands	280	130	3,431
" Mexico	....	3	45
" Sydney	1	.....	15
Total	381	133	$4,366

In bond to China—120 casks bottled, value $1560.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	1 cs Rum
" British Columbia	1 cs Bitters, 7 cs Vermouth, 100 cs Champagne, 10 cs Blackberry Brandy, 3 cs Mineral Water
" Central America	2 cs Mineral Water, 9 cs Bitters
" China	1 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	143 cs Mineral Water, 7 cs 12 bbls Gin, 5 cs Bitters, 55 cs Vermouth, 60 cs Ginger Ale, 5 cs Liqueurs, 13 cs Cider, 98 cs Liquors, 1 hf bbl Syrup, 31 cs Champagne, 25 cs 1 hf bbl Grape Juice, 5 cs Cognac, 20 cs China Wine, 3 cs 2 bbls 30 gals Alcohol, 2 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Japan	1 cs Grape Juice
" Mexico	44 cs Mineral Water, 1 kg 240 gals Spirits, 5 cs Gin, 1 cs Grape Juice, 1 hf bbl Cognac
" Philippine Islands	6 cs Fruit Juice, 3000 cs Alcohol
" South America	2 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Sydney	3 cs Mineral Water
" Society Islands	12 cs Stout, 8 bbls Ginger Ale
Total	3661 cs 22 bbls 2 hf bbls 2 kgs 270 gals.
Value	$37,036



FROM NOVEMBER 20, 1908, TO DECEMBER 20, 1908.

FROM HAMBURG—Per German steamer Mera, November 20.
20 octs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co.

FROM HAMBURG—Per steamer Setos, November 20.
1 csk Wine ..... Order.

FROM PUGET SOUND—Per steamer Governor, November 20.
386 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Ancon)—Per steamer City of Sydney, November 21
2 cs 5 csks Whisky ..... Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, November 21.
55 hhds 175 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer President, November 22.
1 bbl Brandy ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
550 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
3 bbls 20 hf bbls Cider ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer Queen, November 23.
20 cs Grape Juice ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
25 cs Mineral Water ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM EUREKA—Per steamer City of Topeka, November 23.
85 bbls Beer ..... Various.

FROM HONOLULU—Per steamer Alameda, November 24.
21 cs Grape Juice ..... T. H. Davies & Co.
115 cs Wine ..... Order.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Pueblo, November 27.
50 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood.
173 cs Stout ..... Sherwood & Sherwood.
29 cs Mineral Water ..... L. D. McLean Co.
1 bbl Whisky ..... W. Woiff & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, November 28.
100 cs Gin ..... Rathjen & Co.
30 cs Spirits ..... American Mercantile Co.
50 cs Ale ..... American Mercantile Co.
50 cs Stout ..... American Mercantile Co.
50 cs Stout ..... Wm. Hoelscher & Co.
2 qr csks Whisky ..... Wilmerding, Lowe & Co.
1000 cs Gin ..... J. Buchanan & Co.
230 hhds Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
20 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
150 qr. bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
90 cs Gin ..... Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
10 cs Orange Bitters ..... Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Governor, December 2.
465 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
60 bbls Alcohol ..... Crown Distilleries Co.
3 csks Whisky ..... Wetmore-Bowen Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, December 5.
155 hhds Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
10 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
100 hf bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
100 qr bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Queen, December 8.
100 bbls Whisky ..... Crown Distilleries Co.
65 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer Santa Rosa, December 10.
66 cs Wine ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Pueblo, December 12.
7 bbls Wine ..... Swiss-American Wine Co.
443 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, December 12.
100 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
1 cs Gin (in bond) ..... Rathjen & Co.

FROM GENOA (via Ancon)—Per steamer Newport, December 14.
20 cs Wine ..... A. Giurlani & Bro.

FROM BARBADOES—PER SAME STEAMER.
100 cs Bitters ..... Johnson-Locke Co.

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW

SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES

CHAMPAGNES

809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONE KEARNY 709 CABLE ADDRESS: FINKE

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Umatilla, December 17.

1	bbl	Brandy ..... Rosenberg & Co.
75	cs	Champagne ..... Western Wholesale Co.
2	cs	Liquors ..... A. Repsold.
65	bbls	Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM ANTWERP—Per steamer Amiral Olney, December 18.

50	cs	Whisky ..... P. J. Weniger & Co.
75	cs	Mineral Water ..... Order.
24	cs	Beer ..... Hellman Bros. & Co.
10	cs	Beer ..... Wm. Wolff & Co.
50	cs	Beer ..... Crown Distilleries Co.
45	cs	Liquors ..... Jas. De Fremery & Co.
190	cs	Wine ..... Alex D. Shaw & Co.
120	cs	Whisky ..... Crown Distilleries Co.
200	cs	Gin ..... Crown Distilleries Co.
84	cs	Liquors ..... Swayne-Hoyt Co.
10	cs	Whisky ..... Swayne-Hoyt Co.
25	cs	Gin ..... L. Taussig & Co.
210	cs	Gin ..... H. Campe & Co.
10	cs	Orange Bitters ..... H. Campe & Co.
300	cs	Gin ..... Borgfeld-Propfe Co.
100	cs	Gin ..... Simon, Levy & Co.
100	cs	Liquors ..... Goldberg-Bowen Co.

FROM DUNKIRK—PER SAME STEAMER.

25	cs	Liquors ..... Kuhl-Schwarke & Co.
500	cs	Amer Picon ..... Jas. De Fremery & Co.
300	cs	Champagne ..... A. Vignier.
200	cs	Absinthe ..... A. Cora.

FROM BORDEAUX—PER SAME STEAMER.

110	cs	Liquors ..... De Fremery & Co.
650	cs	25 bbls Cognac ..... Wm. Wolff & Co.
25	cs	Brandy ..... Shea-Bocqueraz Co.
15	cs	Brandy ..... Pascal-Dubedat & Co.
203	cs	Liquors ..... Pascal-Dubedat & Co.
8	bbls	Wine ..... Pascal-Dubedat & Co.
30	cs	Absinthe ..... Pascal-Dubedat & Co.
25	cs	Kirsch ..... Pascal-Dubedat & Co.
270	cs	Brandy ..... Pascal-Dubedat & Co.
50	cs	15 bbls Cognac ..... Alex D. Shaw & Co.
25	cs	Wine ..... A. Vignier.
10	cs	10 bbls Cognac ..... A. Vignier.

FROM MARSEILLES—PER SAME STEAMER.

925	cs	Mineral Water ..... Goldberg-Bowen Co.
300	cs	Absinthe ..... De Fremery & Co.
31	cs	Wine ..... American Mercantile Co.
100	cs	Absinthe ..... Borgfeld, Propfe & Co.

FROM GENOA—PER SAME STEAMER.

100	cs	Vermouth ..... L. Chassagne & Co.
250	cs	Fernet Branca ..... A. Giurlani & Bro.
250	cs	Fernet Branca ..... Levaggi, Granucci & Co.
250	cs	Fernet Branca ..... American Mercantile Co.
500	cs	Fernet Branca ..... De Fremery & Co.
200	cs	Wine ..... A. Cora.

FROM KOBE—PER SAME STEAMER.

600	csks	Miso ..... Order.

IN TRANSIT TO LOS ANGELES—PER SAME STEAMER.

19	cs	Liquors ..... Order.
6	cs	Punch ..... Order.
40	cs	Wine ..... Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, December 19.

1	cs	Gin ..... Rathjen & Co.
19	cs	Mineral Water ..... Brassey & Co.
210	bhds	Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
60	bbls	Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
340	qr bbls	Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
220	hf bbls	Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

Imports by Rail in Bond

FROM NOVEMBER 20, 1908, TO DECEMBER 20, 1908.

Via New York—

1475	cs	Champagne ..... From Antwerp.
104	cs	Wine ..... " "
74	cs	Champagne ..... " Havre.
50	cs	Whisky ..... " Glasgow.
12	octs.	Wine ..... " Liverpool.
2	csks	Wine ..... " "
15	cs	Liquors ..... " Genoa.
10	cs	Wine ..... " Rotterdam.

Via New Orleans—

40	cs	Gin ..... From London.
20	cs	Wine ..... " Liverpool.
66	cs	Champagne ..... " Liverpool.
1	csk	Whisky ..... " Liverpool.
21	cs	Wine ..... " Hamburg.
120	cs	Cider ..... " "
20	cs	Mineral Water ..... " "
40	cs	Liquors ..... " Trieste.

Via Galveston—

150	cs	Porter ..... From Christiania.
100	cs	Punch ..... " "

Via Boston—

25	cs	Cordials ..... From Hamburg.
20	cs	Beer ..... " "

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Fullerton, California, has been surprised that some of its citizens who have come to their senses consider that the town has been dry long enough, and have asked for an election, at which they want voters to endorse high license. It is our belief that before long many other towns will follow Fullerton's example.

S. CIPRICO, President PHONE MARKET 2836

ALTA VISTA WINES

The Wines California Makes Famous
ALTA VISTA WINES CO.

MAIN OFFICE
112-114 TENTH ST. SAN FRANCISCO

Pacific Copper Works
L. WAGNER & SONS, Props.
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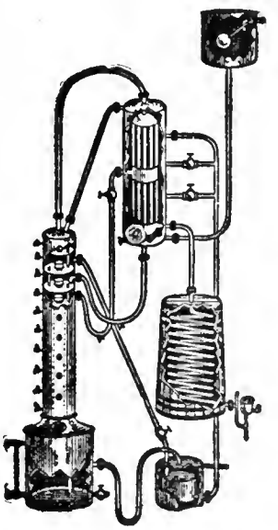


OUR SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF STILLS, FILTERS, PASTEURIZERS AND COPPER AND BRASS WORK FOR WINERIES, DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES, ETC. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

BRANDY PRODUCED.

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Nov., 1908.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	298,823.1
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California	17,569.1
Received from special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California.	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	322,964.5
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	25,371.8
Exported	43.1
Tax paid	52,912.7
Used in Fortification of Wines.	83,024.4
Remaining in bond Nov. 30, 1908	1,137,516.0

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of Nov., 1908.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	38,257.9
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	36,567.0
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	3,162.4
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	5,008.4
Exported	
Tax paid	10,231.5
Used in Fortification of Wines	92,040.4
Remaining in bond, Oct. 31, 1908	517,217.4

SWEET WINES PRODUCED.

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Nov., 1908.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	3353	695,380.4
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	942	107,018.5
Brandy actually used for fortification	4320	781,196.6

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	389,898.69
Sherry produced	1,702,838.27
Angelica produced	293,349.51
Muscat produced	746,766.88
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madera	1,477.88
Total sweet wine produced in Nov., 1908	3,134,330.45

FOURTH DISTRCIT—Month of Nov., 1908.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	92,040.4
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	
Brandy actually used for fortification	92,040.4

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	36,017.96
Sherry produced	327,003.36
Angelica produced	27,255.31
Muscat produced	16,971.31
Lessevoir	
Total sweet wine produced in Nov., 1908	4,012,247.98

Wine Industry May Look For Revised Tariff

THAT the tariff will be revised to the advantage of the wine industry in California is the firm belief of Percy T. Morgan, president of the California Wine Growers' Association, who returned from Washington recently. As a member of the tariff revision committee appointed by the governor, he presented the grievance of the growers to the ways and means committee of Congress. Morgan also obtained an important concession from the bureau of internal revenue in the removal of the regulation against the use of fortified sweet wines in medicinal preparations. This measure will mean an increased annual revenue of $1,000,000 for California in sales alone, to say nothing of the advance in price per gallon.

Under the Dingley tariff the duty on foreign wines was 40 cents a gallon for dry and 50 cents for fortified wines. This was changed by the reciprocity agreement with foreign nations to a flat rate of 35 cents a gallon, although dry wines contain less than 14 per cent of alcohol and fortified wine from 14 to 24 per cent. Under this arrangement the importation of foreign wines has increased 1,000 per cent and the consumption of native wine in this country has decreased proportionately. The reciprocity treaties also made it possible for foreign countries to get alcohol in the form of wine into this country at the rate of 73 cents per proof gallon, while the domestic product is handicapped with an internal revenue duty of $1.10.

California wine growers are particularly handicapped by the freight rate to New York, which amounts to 6 cents a gallon; by the fact that cost of production in this state is 25 or 30 per cent greater than in France and Italy, where the bulk of the imported wines come from, and by the fact that there is no tax on imported bottles containing wine, whereas empty bottles, which must be used in California, because satisfactory ones cannot be made here, are charged with an import tax.

Morgan's able presentation of the case of the California wine growers before the ways and means committee at Washington was the subject of comment in the eastern press, and it was generally remarked that he was the best informed witness that had appeared before the committee.

"Our committee was most courteously treated by the congressmen," said Morgan yesterday, "and we are most fortunate in having the assistance of Congressman Needham as our representative on the ways and means committee, and W. R. Wheeler, the assistant secretary of commerce and labor. Both these men are keenly alive to the interests of this state.

"I have always found that when one goes to Washington, no matter what matter one desires to present, and no matter what committee or department one has to reach, a patient and attentive hearing is always granted.

"This has been particularly shown in the case of the wine growers with the bureau of internal revenue. Three times arguments were presented and each time some concession was granted which appeared to be warranted by the facts in the case.

"The last concession was a most important one. Fortified sweet wines may now be used in medicinal preparations, and this means that from two to two and a half million gallons of California wine which would have remained in the hands of the growers will now be sold. This will increase the growers' revenue by $1,000,000, and will also affect the market to the extent of another million in increased prices.

"The ways and means committee listened attentively to our arguments, questioning frequently.

"I urged a readjustment of the tariff as to case wines and a differentiation between wines containing only the natural alcohol and those containing added alcohol.

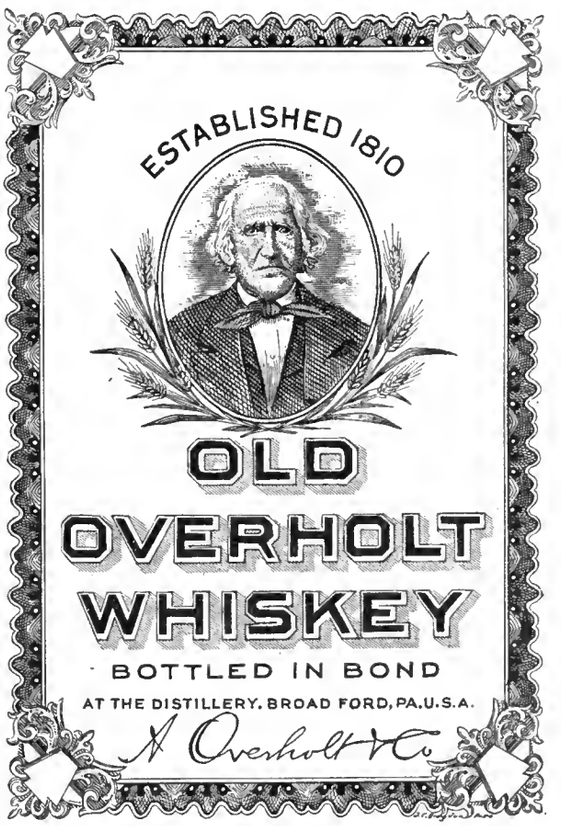
"Only the rarest kind of grapes would make a wine containing 24 per cent alcohol, yet the foreigner sends to this country wines of much more than this strength, having strengthened them by adding distilled grain spirits. These goods are imported at the reciprocity rate and weakened afterward to suit the taste. Yet California growers under the pure food law are debarred by law from fortifying their goods with distilled spirits.

"The reciprocity treaties not only permit wine producers abroad to add distilled spirits to the naturally fermented wines, but connive at the practice.

"Great interest was displayed in our case, and it is a foregone conclusion that the treaties will be revoked and a measure more beneficial to the wine industry in California enacted."

The "Tipo" Suit Decided

DURING the past month a decision has been rendered in the important trade mark suit brought by the Italian-Swiss Colony against the Italian Vineyard Company of Los Angeles in the Superior Court of Los Angeles County. The suit was to restrain the defendant from the use of the word "Tipo," which plaintiff had used as a special trade mark, and which had been registered in the Patent Office as such trade mark, March 6, 1906. The decision rendered by Judge Walter Bordwell, and dated December 21st, sustained all the points raised by plaintiff's complaint, and granted it the injunction prayed for.



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PITTSBURG, PA.

JAMES-FORCE CO. Distributors
201 Davis Street : : San Francisco

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES—Trade conditions have improved steadily during the month. The change has been so marked as to lead the representative men in the business to believe that by next year the effects of the slump of the past year will have passed away.

As an indication of the trend of public opinion in prohibition territory, it may be stated that Iowa, an old-time prohibition State, has passed a law excluding from the operation of the prohibition statute, wines made from any kind of domestic fruit, including grapes, from its operation. This is certainly a great victory and is most emphatically a step in the right direction in the interest of temperance and right administration of the Constitution. The action of the law-makers of Iowa should lead thoughtful men in other States to do likewise, to the end that in every State there should be such a law. At the rate in which the contest is proceeding, there will be some considerable time before this desideratum is reached, but we believe it is a certainty.

Exports by sea were 542 cases, 481,504 gallons, valued at $171,291.

Imports by sea were 677 cases, 15 barrels, 20 octaves and 1 cask; by rail in bond, 155 cases, 12 octaves and 2 casks.

SWEETS:—By reason of the reversed ruling in favor of domestic sweet wines, which puts into immediate consumption a great quantity of wine for which there was previously no visible market, the situation has greatly changed for the better, while at the same time the outlook is encouraging. Production in the two districts during the month of November was of good volume. The combined total was 3,535,578 gallons.

BRANDY:—The market has been fairly active during the month, with prices holding up reasonably well. Prospects are encouraging. Production in November was quite large—337,081 tax gallons. Of this 298,823.1 gallons was produced in the First and 38,257.9 in the Fourth District.

Exports by sea were only 53 cases and 27 gallons, valued at $520.

Imports by sea and rail in bond were 310 cases and 2 barrels.

WHISKEYS:—Representative houses in the trade report business during the month as being of a very gratifying quality. The increase in demand has been not only of good dimensions, but the general conditions of the market are all that could be expected. The trade is, without question, responding to the improved financial conditions and the outlook is quite rosy. Collections are making a proper showing and the year closes with every sensible man in the business fairly contented, because of the fact that things have been better than we had a right to expect. Unless all signs fail, 1909 will be a banner year for the wine and liquor trade on the Pacific Coast.

Exports by sea were 1262 cases and 3420 gallons, valued at $12,824.

Imports by sea were 232 cases, 101 barrels, 8 casks and 2 quarter casks; by rail in bond, 50 cases and 1 cask.

Miscellaneous exports by sea were 3661 cases, 22 barrels, 2 half barrels, 2 kegs and 270 gallons, of the value of $37,036. This is an unusually large total for miscellaneous exportation.

IMPORTATIONS:—Business with the importers was very good during the closing month of the year; in fact, it was probably better than could reasonably have been expected under the adverse conditions prevailing. The trade are not only well satisfied with the present situation, but confidently look forward to an improved business in 1909.

Imports by sea during the month were of large volume in many leading lines, as will be seen by the following figures:

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Champagne, 1615 cases; Wine, 2 casks, 12 octaves and 155 cases; Whisky, 50 cases, 1 cask; Liquors, 80 cases; Gin, 40 cases; Cider, 120 cases; Mineral Water, 20 cases; Porter, 150 cases; Punch, 100 cases; Beer, 20 cases.

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Wine, 677 cases, 15 barrels, 20 octaves, 1 cask; Brandy, 310 cases, 2 barrels; Whisky, 232 cases, 101 barrels, 8 casks, 2 quarter casks; Beer, 84 cases, 650 hogsheads, 2404 barrels, 320 half barrels, 590 quarter barrels; Cider, 3 barrels, 20 half barrels; Grape Juice, 42 cases; Mineral Water, 1073 cases; Ale, 50 cases; Stout, 273 cases; Gin, 1931 cases; Spirits, 30 cases, 60 barrels; Bitters, 110 cases; Champagne, 375 cases; Liquors, 556 cases; Amer Picon, 500 cases; Kirsch, 25 cases; Absinthe, 630 cases; Cordials, 2 cases; Punce, 10 cases; Vermouth, 100 cases; Cognac, 690 cases, 40 barrels; Fernet Branca, 1250 cases; Miscellaneous, 600 casks.

BEER:—There is nothing new to be said of the beer trade at this time. It has certainly been mightily handicapped by the fierce and remarkably long continued cold spell which has prevailed throughout the entire coast, from Mexico to British Columbia during the past few weeks. However, the brewers and brewers' agents are still doing business at the old stands. Exports by sea were 280 barrels bottled and 103 barrels bulk, valued at $4366. Imports by sea were 84 cases, 650 hogsheads, 2404 barrels, 320 half barrels and 590 quarter barrels, nearly all of which was from the coast domestic ports.

Imports by rail in bonds were 20 cases.

New York Wine Market

DURING the past few weeks shipments to all parts of the country of wines and brandies, have been very large, which would indicate that the buyers have held until the last possible moment before making their purchases for their needs during the holiday season, no doubt in anticipation of a reduction in prices. Little or no changes were made, and what reductions were made, were confined to dry wines of ordinary quality. Whereas, on the contrary, wines of good quality, especially sherries, have become firmer.

No further change in prices is likely to occur, as it is known that the growers have dried a large portion of the crop, and also that the wineries have crushed less grapes this year than ever before.—Bonforts, Nov. 25.

American Whiskey in Bond

THE quantity of American whiskys remaining in United States warehouses in San Francisco on November 30, 1908, was 47.601 gallons.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

At the Franco-British Exhibition recently closed in London, the firm of A. Garnier in Enghien-les-Bains, France, obtained the "Grand Prix" for foreign liquors. The liquors included Creme de Menthe, Monastine, Liqueur d'Or, Abricotine, Apricot Cordial, Creme de Cacao, and others. Messrs. Julius Wile, Sons & Co. of New York are the United States agents for Mr. A. Garnier, and the American Mercantile Company of this city represents the firm on the Pacific Coast.

We learn that James De Fremery & Co., of 519 Mission street, is one of those firms which find business greatly improved, and is now enjoying an increased and growing demand for the fine line of goods carried by it. This is particularly the case as regards Frank Fehr's Extra Lager, without doubt one of the most nourishing and delicious beers brewed in America. Because of its purity it is specially adapted for use in convalescence after sickness. It acts as a gentle tonic, increasing the appetite and strengthening the digestive organs. Its use, therefore, is recommended by physicians, and wherever used it gives perfect satisfaction. In fact, Frank Fehr's Extra Lager is an ideal beverage which is becoming extremely popular in San Francisco.

The Penwick pure rye whisky, for which Bertin & Lepori are the Pacific Coast agents, is becoming very popular all over the Pacific Coast. So much so, in fact, that the distributers find the capabilities of their establishment at Washington street taxed to the utmost to supply their many customers. This whisky, distilled at Blockdale, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, is guaranteed pure, under the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and complies with all the requirements of that act. The agents, Bertin & Lepori, who are well known to the liquor trade, and who carry a fine line of goods besides the liquor in question, report the market steadily improving and the sale of Penwick rye particularly encouraging. They are looking forward to a phenomenally good year in 1909.

Among the very best of the many first-class whiskies now on this market, none rank higher than "Old Forrester," distilled and blended by Brown-Foreman & Company of Louisville, Kentucky. When first an agency was established in this city for the distribution of this and other brands of Brown-Foreman whiskies, we predicted a great success for it, and are now able to say "we told you so." The report of the resident agent, J. M. Craig, at the end of the year, is that the business has grown far beyond anticipations, and sales have amounted to three times the amount of 1907, which is at least one-third larger than was expected. The extremely high character of the company's leading brand, "Old Forrester," is credited by Mr. Craig as the chief element of success, but he also gives credit to the good taste and judgment of consumers on this Coast, and also to the effect of the advertisements and notices which have appeared in this paper.

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 1071

P. F. PINNELLA

Merchant Tailor

708 KEARNY STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Telephone Temporary 1210

The Bernhard Mattress Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Beds, Wire Beds, Top Mattresses
Pillows and Upholstery

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SHIP WORK

791-793 MISSION ST., Near Fourth St. SAN FRANCISCO

WE MANUFACTURE

TANKS

FOR ALL PURPOSES

Wine :: Beer :: Vinegar

SEND FOR PRICE LIST

Address Nearest Office:

Pacific Tank Co.

318 Market St., San Francisco
404 Equitable Bank Bldg, Los Angeles
Olympia, Washington

For the Betterment of the Traffic

Louisville, Ky., November 21, 1908.

GENTLEMEN:—The Executive Committee of the National Model License League has called a convention to be held in Louisville on January 21-22-23.

Invitations are being sent to distinguished men throughout the country and it is expected that the convention will be of national importance.

The principal object of the convention is to discuss plans for an effective fight in behalf of the trade in local elections involving the liquor interests. You know from the publicity report sent to you from this office that the trade has received tremendous help from the press of the entire country in its educational campaign, and you can see strong evidence of a change in the public sentiment in favor of proper regulation and against prohibition as a means of getting rid of the undesirable element in the liquor business.

This change should be taken advantage of, and, therefore, it is most important that every intelligent member of the trade should make it convenient to attend the convention and give the League the benefit of his influence and ideas.

Several questions of paramount interest will be taken up and thoroughly threshed out. One of these is that of advocating the amendment of prohibition laws providing a penalty for the use, purchase or possession of alcoholic beverages in "dry territory."

At first glance this may strike you as assisting the prohibitionists, but we believe that if such amendment is pushed, it will not only show that the prohibitionists are unwilling to support any real prohibition law, but also it will prevent the adoption of prohibition in any new territory, for there are not enough prohibitionists who would give up their rights to use liquor to furnish a majority for the "drys" in any community, county, town, city or state in the Union.

Another important question is that of trying to adopt the system that now prevails in New York State. This system gives the voter a right to choose between the saloon license, the tavern license, the merchant's license and the druggist's license. The voter can vote for any one of these four forms; he can vote against all of them or he can vote for all of them.

We suggest that the advantage of this form of ballot is that the sale of alcoholic beverages can be legally maintained in towns that would vote out the saloon but would be perfectly willing to have liquor sold in original packages not to be opened on the premises.

In many towns where the sentiment would be against the merchant's license or the saloon license, people might be perfectly willing to permit the hotelkeeper to serve drinks with meals. But even if all three of the first named forms were objectionable, it is quite possible that they would be willing to permit the legal sale of liquor by druggists.

In this connection a question is raised as to the size of towns that such a law should apply to, many different opinions being expressed. Some claim that it would work all right in towns of all sizes, but others say that it would be better to make it apply only to small towns that are most liable to vote for prohibition. The objection to making it apply to the larger towns is that it might cause the voting out of saloons in towns that would not vote for prohibition.

There are other matters equally interesting to be discussed, but we trust that what we have said is sufficient to enlist your hearty co-operation.

Please consider this letter as a personal invitation to you. The convention will be held at the Seelbach Hotel. We enclose a postal card with the request that you will please indicate to us whether or not you will be able to attend.

Hoping to hear from you in the affirmative at your very earliest convenience, we remain,

Very truly yours,
NATIONAL MODEL LICENSE LEAGUE.
By T. M. Gilmore, President.

Makes Us Blush

WE have from W. H. McNeil of St. Joseph, Mo., the following very kind commendation:

"Enclosed please find check for $2, subscription to WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW. Do not know exact amount due. Anyway, I am proud of you. Your paper is first class."

A pure beer law is being drafted in New York and will be introduced at the next Legislature. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "It is expected to be offered as an amendment of the pure food law and will probably follow the form of Senator Page's bill of two years ago, which was lost in the last days of the session. It may, however, go further and seek to prevent glucose and rice, compelling the brewers to use malt in their product." Colonel John L. Schwartz, President of the New York State Brewers' Association, says that no objection is raised to breweries being placed under the pure food law, but he thinks it should be done by a Federal statute, so as to cover the products of breweries outside the State as well.

BARRETT CO.

43 Front Street, NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

Barrett's Unrivalled BARRETT'S 1 to 800 Concentrated Fruit Flavor Blending Cordial

Guaranteed under the Foods and Drugs Act. GUARANTEE No. 49

Jesse Moore AA Whiskey

BEST ON EARTH

OLD FRIENDS

JESSE MOORE-HUNT CO.

Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY.

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Room 304

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL

A Wise Woman Points the Way

MISS GRACE REED, principal of the John B. Drake School, in Chicago, in a recent speech before a woman's suffrage meeting, scored the prohibitionists and defended the liquor traffic. H. F. Stoll, secretary of the Grape Growers of California, reading a brief sketch of her argument in the papers, wrote her a letter in which he expressed admiration of the stand she had taken. He also sent her a copy of Andrea Sbarboro's book, "The Fight for True Temperance," and suggested that she would find some facts in it which might well be brought to the attention of the unreasonable W. C. T. U. Speaking of his organization he said: "We represent the grape growers of our State and are not 'liquor men,' but tillers of the soil. Millions of dollars are invested in our vineyards and instead of protecting us, as they do in foreign countries, the fanatical prohibitionists are doing all they can to wipe out one of the noblest and most promising industries of our country." He concluded his letter by again thanking Miss Reed for her sane views and fearless exposition of them.

In reply he received a letter in which Miss Reed said:

"The grape growers have my sympathy. It is not encouraging to have people trying to take the bread out of your mouth, is it? From letters I get from all over the United States you would suppose the time was ripe to demand that the nation set this great question at rest, namely: Has one small class of citizens any right to impoverish a larger class by restricting trade, hampering business, driving away custom, putting the icy hand of total abstinence on a community and chasing away to cheerier districts every spender and genial liver?

"Even local option should be decided by the property owners of the business streets alone, and the storekeepers thereon, not by residents of the residential districts, who often, owning not one foot of property, vote away the income possibilities of the business sections adjacent, just because they fancy it is more exclusive for their families to have a quiet neighborhood. The nearer they approach to park or cemetery conditions the more respectable they think themselves. I believe in vigorous regulation of the liquor traffic and the enforcement of the laws governing it. I believe in temperance.

"Anything I can do to help California to attain to the full all the reward and income which are due her for her noble cultivation of the gifts with which an all wise Creator has endowed her, believe me, I shall glory in doing all in my power, with all my energy and all my capacity!"

In another letter, Miss Reed says she considers the liquor traffic a legitimate business, and adds what a complete household the United States is! Some States are bread producers, others meat providers, but California is the cup bearer to our nation.

Now what has happened? Because this sane, strong, able and eloquent woman holds these liberal and broad-minded views, the bigoted, pharisaical and fanatical Women's Christian (?) Temperance (?) Union have gone to the Chicago Board of Education asking that she be dismissed from the school and thrown upon the world to get her living as best she can!

But fortunately President Schneider is a broad-gauge man, and declared no power in the city could secure Miss Reed's removal. He said: "Miss Reed is so far above her critics that there is no comparison. She has the correct idea, and these women who have passed all these resolutions against her, don't know what they are talking about. They would dynamite the saloons to-day but for fear of arrest. Miss Reed has a perfect right to express her opinion on public questions at any time. This is a free country and some people ought to have this fact impressed upon them!"

Bravo President Schneider!

An Important Commission

THE President has appointed a commission, consisting of Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture; John G. Capers, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and F. L. Dunlap, of the Department of Agriculture, to take up the question of marking whiskies under the pure food laws and internal revenue regulations. This was done in answer to the complaints of distillers, and for the purpose of creating harmony between the producers of whisky and the Government.

In relation to the above commission, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "Considerable misunderstanding has arisen with respect to the object of the new commission, some believing that it is to deal largely with the question of compound whiskeys and their branding. Such is not the case, Commissioner Capers stating frankly that the purpose of the commission is to open up the whole question of marking whiskeys. This will involve traversing once more the ground covered in the famous opinion of Attorney-General Bonaparte on whisky."

Will Not Do

A RECENT number of the San Francisco *Chronicle* published an editorial showing that efforts of the Prohibitionists were directed against the Californian industry of grape growing. The *Chronicle* maintained that no such measure as is proposed for the restraint of interstate shipments of liquors is likely to pass Congress. The provision requiring packages of liquor in transit to have signs on them indicating their contents, and also to require carriers to give to the State authorities the names of consignees of packages carrying these signs, was opposed upon the ground that it would be a gross discrimination against California, and in favor of foreign wines, it being obviously impossible to enforce such a law in respect to shipments from foreign countries. The *Chronicle* is of opinion that "to attempt to carry the prohibition movement to a point where it interferes with ordinary family life is the surest way to cause a reaction against any restraint whatever on the liquor traffic."

The Review Growing all the Time

NOTWITHSTANDING the extreme business depression throughout the United States during 1908, the REVIEW has made a most satisfactory gain, not only in subscribers, but in advertising patronage during the past year. We are pleased to say that there is every indication that the paper will make still greater progress in the coming year and also add materially to its size. Everything looks good to us but the Prohibitionists.

Two Important Matters

THE Grape Growers of California are hard at work upon two matters of great importance to the viticultural interests of this State. One is to obtain the admission into Canada of American wines at the same rate of duty as French wines, and the other is obtaining the necessary legislative action by Congress to permit the use of domestic sweet wines in the compounding of proprietary medicines. It will be remembered that the internal revenue ruling against such use was suspended on the understanding that the desired legislation would be enacted. Congressman Needham, who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, which has the revision of the tariff in charge, is looking sharply out for our interests.

WE have received from H. T. Hammond, one of the best-known and able country newspaper editors in this State, a 64-page book edition of his valuable paper, *The Byron Weekly Times*. Any sane man, dwelling in Contra Costa County, who can read and appreciate the good work done in this book for that county, will certainly become a subscriber at once. This fine piece of newspaper work is a worthy exponent of the rich land, fine scenery, healthy, equable climate and business enterprise of Contra Costa, and should be sent far and wide as a fit advertisement of the many desirable chances to be found there by home-seekers. Mr. Hammond has sent a thousand copies East, where his holiday edition—such a work as has never before been attempted by a country newspaper in this State—is bound to inspire all who are lucky enough to see it with the desire to come West and settle in beautiful Contra Costa County.

A TELEGRAM from Washington states that Congressman Kahn pointed out in the Committee of the Whole many defects in Humphrey's amendment to the Penal Code bill, which if pressed would effect unfavorably the market for California wines and brandies. These summed up would benefit foreign and injure domestic liquors, as the home shippers of wines, beers and spirits are required to stamp their packages in large, clear letters, and railroads must give the names of consignees in interstate traffic, while such a law could not effect foreign shipments. The dispatch says: "The defects of the amendment were so plainly shown that it is not likely to be pressed further."

OBITUARY

JOHN SPRUANCE, a pioneer liquor merchant on the Pacific Coast, and one of the best known and respected men in the local liquor trade, died in this city on December 21st at the advanced age of 86.

Mr. Spruance was born in Clarksville, Pa., in 1822. As a young man, he was incited by the reports of the discovery of gold in California to direct his steps westward, and here he arrived in 1849. He went to work in the mines. Later, meeting a twin brother, James Spruance, in Folsom, he engaged in business with him.

In the early sixties he came to San Francisco and opened an importing house on Front street, dealing particularly in liquors. The firm was first known as J. & J. Spruance, but later became Spruance, Stanley & Co.

After the fire of 1906, Spruance, being then 84 years old, retired from active business. His health has been poor from that time and he gradually failed.

Spruance leaves a widow, who was Miss Lizzie A. Taft of Dansville, N. Y., and a sister, Mrs. C. G. Harrison of Pasadena.

Gives Review Much Credit

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12, 1908.

Editor Wine and Spirit Review, 127 Montgomery Street, City.

Gentlemen:

IN reviewing the business of our liquor department for the year about to close, we feel it only fair to state that a good measure of the success of this department must be attributed to the advertising in the Pacific Wine and Spirit Review, and also to the interesting notices that you have from time to time inserted about ourselves, and the brands we are agents for.

The increase in sales has been very marked, especially in OLD OVERHOLT WHISKEY, ROSS' "GREAT AUKS HEAD" ALE, and STOUT, GINGER ALE, GINS, etc.

A very satisfactory business has also been done on CHUBB & TERRY'S Spanish Sherries, and OPORTO PORTS.

We wish to express our appreciation of the services rendered us by the Review, and trust the Journal will receive its full share of the prosperity now knocking at our door.

Yours very truly,

JAMES-FORCE CO.

Burn One and Forget Your Troubles

An EL PALENCIA REX Havana Cigars
Up-to-Date Size

The Finest Tobacco Ever Produced
Most for Money, Quantity and Quality

BOLTZ, CLYMER & CO.

312-314 CLAY STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Why the Churches are Empty

AN active campaign has been commenced by the California Anti-Saloon League, members of which have during the past month been preaching in various churches in this city and elsewhere. Of course they attacked the liquor traffic, and in their intemperance made many venal statements and thereby disgraced those churches in which they had been permitted to rant and rave. One of the answers to the question recently asked, "Why are our churches not better attended?" ought to be "Because our pastors are willing to give up their pulpits to any crazy fanatic that desires to vent his spleen from a position in church where counter argument and contradiction is impossible."

One of these men, the Rev. A. C. Bane, spoke at Calvary Church, and after making many deliberate falsehoods in regard to the liquor traffic, said, after the service, that the League "is going to undertake to have an act passed by the Legislature granting local option to the counties to enable them to vote on closing saloons."

P. W. Wobber, of the Chronicle Bar, at 6 Kearny street, is one of the oldest, best known and most successful retailers of the city. The reason is because he is first a man of business who knows not only how to buy but how to sell. It should be remembered that even the best of goods cannot sell themselves, and that equal ability is required both in buying and selling. First there must be the attractiveness of the saloon, which should be suited to its particular location; then comes the personality of the proprietor, which must be as pleasant to his patrons as the saloon itself. To these must be added first-class goods behind the bar, with good service. Now, all these can be found at the Chronicle Bar, and when taken together spell success. Mr. Wobber informs us that business with him is better than ever, and it ought to be because he is the right man in the right place.

Jack Heath, one of the best known Knights of the White Coat Brigade, died in Tucson recently. He was long with Rol King in the Hollenbeck Bar at Los Angeles and had many friends in San Francisco and Reno, particularly.

During the past month a change has taken place in the ownership of the saloon known as "Fischbeck's," at 247 Montgomery street. The former proprietors were R. H. Fischbeck and S. B. Korn. Upon the retirement of Mr. Fischbeck, the "Russ Cigar and Liquor Company," composed of S. B. Korn and L. Scheuch, assumed the management and ownership of this popular saloon. Both men have many friends, and there can be no doubt that "Fischbeck's" will continue to be one of the best patronized places of public entertainment on busy Montgomery street. It is noted for good liquors and the best of cigars, which fact, coupled with prompt and courteous service, is sure to command success.

ALL ALE AND PORTER DRINKERS

Should call for the celebrated

Burnell's Ale and Stout

Brewed from the Best Malt Hops on the Market and used by all the Leading Clubs, Hotels and Bars

Order through any Grocer or Liquor Dealer, or direct from

BURNELL & CO.

1009 Golden Gate Ave.

TELEPHONE PARK 548

San Francisco

Headquarters

For Everybody
Who Likes

Good Things

THE **Yellowstone**

22 MONTGOMERY ST.

San Francisco

JIMMY TWOMEY ED. BORREMANS

COLD LUNCH

FERRY CREAMERY

The Handsomest Restaurant in the City
Good Clean Service and Popular Prices

34 Market Street

In conjunction with our restaurant we have the most complete Bar in the West.

KILBORN & HAYDEN, Props.

J. G. LEIBERT *THOS. J. WALSH*

Thos. J. Walsh & Co.

WINES and LIQUORS

15 Powell Street *San Francisco*

Telephone Temporary 900

Matt. Grimm

130 Leidesdorff Street
Corner Halleck
Bet. California and Sacramento Streets

Fine Imported and Domestic Wines and Liquors

San Francisco, Cal.

TELEPHONE

J. F. ROSSI

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

Wines Liquors and Cigars

DEPOT OF ITALIAN SWISS COLONY WINES

217-219 WASHINGTON STREET
Between Front and Davis

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

MY SPECIALTIES
WHISKIES

Belmont Jesse Moore
A. P. Hotaling's O. P. S.
Old Kirk
Mt. Vernon Rye
Wilson Rye
King Wm. Fourth Scotch

A. V. H. Gin Buchu Gin
Mistletoe Gin

Cognac Brandy
Bisquit Dubouche

Fernet Branca
Italian Vermouth
French Vermouth

JOHN SROUFE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS

Fine Kentucky Whiskies

659 and 661 Devisadero St.
Corner Grove

Sole Agents for Slater's Premium Bourbon SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

C. D. WILLIAMS J. J. KREISS

AMONG THE REDWOODS

"Humboldt Cafe"

IMPORTED AND STRAIGHT GOODS

545 Montgomery Street
Near Clay
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Telephone Douglas 2443

The Chronicle Bar

6 Kearny San Francisco, Cal.

P. W. WOBBER, Proprietor

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Gus Michel, of A. Vignier, Inc., returned the latter part of the month from a trip to Los Angeles. While he, like others, found the orange country rather quiet, he still succeeded in bringing back respectable orders for the specialties carried by his house. He looks for a marked improvement, not only in San Francisco and the northern part of the State, but in the south as well.

Adolph Becker of the Waldorf, 648 Market street, returned from an extended visit to Los Angeles, where he went to get in touch with the affairs of Becker Bros. in the Angel City, where the young men own two large retail establishments. Mr. Becker was more than glad to get back to San Francisco, for which good old town he has conceived a great affection. He says everything looks good to him. Frank Becker will return to Los Angeles and resume the direction of the two businesses there.

We have received a very artistic circular from Sandy McNaughton giving notice that he would open his new, handsome and commodious cafe and buffet, "The Breakers," corner of Eddy and Mason streets, on December 24th. He states that "Everything for the comfort and pleasure of the public has been provided, and a good time assured to all." Sandy's ability as a caterer is well known, and there can be no doubt that the "Breakers" will prove a popular resort and a remunerative venture on his part. His many friends should give Sandy a good house-warming.

According to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "Eastern bartenders from matters of economy have eliminated the popular cherry from cocktails. The way to get even with the mixers is to refuse to take their concoction unless it is properly served. There is something like five or six hundred per cent profit on cocktails containing a cherry, so there is no excuse for the stingy innovation." It must be remembered that there are fashions in all things, even cocktails, and that fashions often vary. Under these circumstances it may be the dictates of fashion and not parsimoniousness which is keeping the cherry out of the Eastern appetizers.

The old Mint at 615-621 Commercial street, just west of Montgomery street, may certainly be classed as San Francisco's oldest, most complete and best arranged restaurant, and the Walker management has certainly earned fresh laurels for this model establishment. For years it has been the favorite resort of the city's leading professional and commercial men, and not a day passes that representative citizens fail to either lunch or dine there. Visitors from all over the world make a point of going there, and it is almost as well known in New York and London as here. Greater and newer San Francisco may grow up around it, but we hope that Mint will always remain with us as a landmark of the good old times—"the days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49." One thing is certain, that the old Mint was never better than to-day, either in cuisine or service. It is as fresh and clean as a new pin, withal comfortable and attractive—in fact, a better place to get a thoroughly well cooked and served meal it would be hard to find, search the world through!

This paper recently called the attention of the trade to the "Pluto" instantaneous electric water heater, owned and manufactured exclusively by the Consolidated Electric Appliance Companies at 75-79 Ninth street in this city. As is our usual custom in all cases when we have endorsed some new labor saving invention, intended particularly for the use of the trade, we have kept our eye on the "Pluto" and are glad to say that we are able to report that this water heater, designed for the use of bars, has given universal satisfaction wherever used. It not only supplies boiling water under one minute, but has so far proved itself as claimed in the advertisement, "absolutely perfect" and "absolutely safe." The company informs us that while every "Pluto" sold is guaranteed, it has received no complaints and that as a rule all heaters sold have been found perfect in their working capacity. It has, therefore, proved a great success and orders for the "Pluto" are received in numbers which taxes the manufactory to its full extent to fill. Under these circumstances our advice most certainly is, "Get a Pluto!"

Next spring the great city of Chicago will be the scene of a hot contest against prohibition. A dispatch from the Windy City dated December 25th says: The "wets" and the "drys" are preparing to fight it out at the polls next April over the question of whether saloons shall be banished from Chicago. Petitions to have the proposition submitted to the voters at the Aldermanic elections are being circulated under the direction of the No License League, an organization which sprang into existence a year ago, during the Sunday-closing agitation. Some 80,000 signatures of legal voters will be necessary, as the local option law requires petitions to contain at least one-fourth of the number of names as there were voters at the last election. Both sides are hard at work, as the last day for filing petitions with the Election Board is February 25th—sixty days before election.

Phone Kearny 368 Cable Address: Garbini, San Francisco

Garbini Bros. & Co.

Wholesale Importers

541-43-45-47 Washington St.
San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS OF QUALITY

Try
The Great and Glorious
Galliano Cordial

THE BEST ON THE PACIFIC COAST KEPT BY
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANTS, SALOONS and CAFES

AMARO SALUS TONIC
DELICIOUS CREAM CHOCOLATE
OLANDESE STOMATIC
✿
F. GARBINI & SON'S OLIVE OIL
CHIANTI WINE
ALEATICO
ITALIAN CHAMPAGNES
✿
AWARDED GRAND PRIX
ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR
GOLD MEDAL
PARIS MONDIAL EXPOSITION

Established 1866 Phone Douglas 128

Collins & Wheeland

Purveyors to Bankers,
Business Men—Epicures

Located at the Original Site

347-349 Montgomery St.

Near California

OPEN EVENINGS

Our Specialties in Wines and Liquors are:

Port Wines
Sherries
Apple Jack
Pisco
Arrack
Choice Brands of
Champagnes
Cordials
Liqueurs
Etc.

Old French and London Dock Brandies

"Jellison's"

San Francisco's Most Magnificent Bar

CHOICEST IMPORTED GOODS AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES

10 THIRD STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PHONE DOUGLAS 3645

P. S. WALSH

The Famous Budweiser Beer
: : : on Draught : : :

R. B. Hayden and Finch's Golden
: : Wedding Rye Whiskies : :

500 MARKET ST. SAN FRANCISCO

WM. BARTON, Proprietor.

Federal Bar

Imported Wines, Whiskeys and Brandies

601 Montgomery Street

Phone Temporary 1540 San Francisco, Cal.

HOUSE FOUNDED 1853.

BANK EXCHANGE

Back at the same old stand; same old goods; same excellent service. The fire did not get me.

I import
Famous Old Campbeltown
SCOTCH WHISKY
Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine
Sazerac de Forge & Sons' Brandy
DUNCAN NICOL

S. E. CORNER MONTGOMERY AND WASHINGTON STS.
SAN FRANCISCO

PH. DE MARTINI

El Dorado

S. W. Corner
Montgomery & Sacramento Streets
San Francisco

THE OLD MINT

ESTABLISHED 1853

615-621 COMMERCIAL STREET

PRIVATE DINING and BANQUET ROOM

San Francisco's oldest and most Unique Restaurant

Business and Professional Men's Favorite Lunch Place

DINNER FROM 5 to 8 P. M. A SPECIAL FEATURE

H. H. & F. M. Walker, Props.

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

In the opinion of connoisseurs and the trade generally, it would be hard to find a better whisky than "Gibb's Special Bourbon," which has now taken its place as one of the most satisfactory bourbons on the market. Its excellence of quality, together with its characteristic flavor, make it very popular wherever handled. It is therefore a good seller and helps very considerably in building up a first-class trade. The name of "Gibb" is a guarantee of its general excellence. Before the fire "Jimmy" Gibb's saloon on Merchant street was as well known as Lotta's Fountain. It was noted as one of the best places and selling some of the finest wines and liquors in the city. It was the meeting place of Bohemians and their companions, men who know the best and only go where it is sold. Shortly after the fire "Jimmy" Gibb and his son Winston went into the wholesale business at 1844 Geary street and established a first-class trade. Mr. Gibb Sr. has now retired, leaving his son in the possession of a fine business, which is rapidly growing in consequence of the success attained by the special bourbon he is now supplying to his customers. Besides this he handles some very high-class ryes and other liquors well worthy of the attention of the trade.

Market street is fast returning to its original state, and a stranger would hardly credit that but a little more than two years ago it was a mass of blackened ruins. It is again a great thoroughfare, and will be, eventually, one of the greatest in the world. Upon it are a number of magnificent saloons worthy of the greater San Francisco which is fast growing up around us. None of these are more worthy of notice than that of P. S. Walsh at 500 Market street. The location is certainly one of the best in the city—in the heart of the commercial district and directly upon the city's most crowded street. The proprietor is an old hand at the business who knows how to make the best of this location. His hearty welcome and courteous ways make all visitors to his establishment feel at home. He is an admirable caterer to the wants of his patrons, and does not forget, as many saloonkeepers do, that a glass of fine beer is a great attraction. His Budweiser is simply immense, while his whiskies and other liquors are all that can be desired by the connoisseur. Altogether, Walsh's saloon is a model establishment and is justly appreciated and deservedly popular.

"James the First" Raggi gave his customers a pleasant Christmas surprise this year, as usual. It was in the shape of a very handsome pocket dressing case, containing a mirror, toothbrush, nail file and hair brush, the whole bound in beautiful alligator skin. The present is one that will be highly valued by the recipients.

The Hoffman chef, Mr. Charles Schaffler, has purchased the cafe privileges of the Hoffman, and commencing January 1, 1909, will, in addition to the regular merchants' lunch, serve short orders of steak, chops, chicken, game, etc., at all hours. The high standard of quality now maintained will be continued. Special attention will be given to dinner parties, banquets and home functions.

GIBB'S SPECIAL
BOURBON
1844 GEARY
Tel. West 7616 Established 1860

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CAFE
834 Market Street
Opp. Emporium San Francisco

THE WALDORF
136 South Broadway
Opposite Mason Opera House
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE WALDORF
BECKER BROS. Proprietors
648 MARKET STREET
NEW SAN FRANCISCO'S FINEST BUFFET
OPPOSITE PALACE HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO

THE WALDORF ANNEX
521 South Main St.
Next door, Peoples Theatre
LOS ANGELES CAL.

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THE BOB KERN

-:- -:- A CLASS "A" RESORT IN QUALITY AND SERVICE -:- -:-

BOB KERN, Manager

Formerly the Bouquet Bar, 634 Market St. 517 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe

GOUAILHARDOU & RONDEL
Proprietors

551 Washington Street
SAN FRANCISCO

"Coffee Royal"
A Mighty Bracer

Hot Luncheon
At 11 A. M. Doily

John Caley, Prop Tel. Kearny 2306

CALEY'S

333 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO

"The Sutter"

PURE GOODS

105 Montgomery St. : : : Near Sutter St.

MERCANTILE LUNCH
From 11 until 2 o'clock : : 35c with Drink

"Only the Best the Market Affords"
Cuisine and Service Excellent

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Temporary 1610

JAMES RAGGI,

"WINES" AND LIQUORS.

624 MONTGOMERY ST.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NOTHING BUT THE BEST
AT
Friedrichs' Cafe
310 MONTGOMERY STREET
AND
The Doric Saloon
38 THIRD STREET

JAS. P. DUNNE

1 STOCKTON ST.
SAN FRANCISCO

902 MARKET STREET
JUNCTION OF EDDY

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Those who are looking for a beer—a refreshing, invigorating, stimulating and healthful beverage—should most certainly try the output of the National Brewing Company. This is one of the oldest, best known and most popular breweries on the Coast, and saloons drawing National beer never fail in suiting customers and increasing trade. It is noted for purity and general excellent quality to such an extent that it holds its own in the front rank of domestic beers and is one of the most popular beverages in the city. This, considering the large number of high-class beers brewed on the Pacific Coast, all of which look to San Francisco as their principal market, is perhaps the highest praise that can be bestowed upon the National Brewery, which is certainly a credit to the city. Besides this, we are given to understand that the trade will find it very advisable to patronize it, because it is as well known for the liberality and justice with which it treats its customers as for the quality of its beer. Therefore, it is all-round good business to deal with the National Brewing Company.

Market Cafe, of which Gonailhardou & Rondel are proprietors, is located 551 Washington street. Besides keeping all the best brand of wines and liquors, it is noted particularly for its superb black coffee, "Coffee Royal, a mighty bracer." Washington street, where this well known and largely patronized saloon is located, is perhaps the most cosmopolitan neighborhood of one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world. Hence black coffee is an important part of its business, and is much drank and enjoyed by its customers, whether in need of "a mighty bracer" or not. Another specialty of the Market Cafe is the splendidly cooked lunch served daily. One of the most attractive parts of the menu is the fish, which, just fresh from the adjoining market, and done to a turn, is most enjoyable and appetizing. So at noon all sorts and conditions of men, merchants, millionaires, newspaper men, salesmen, etc., meet to enjoy the good fare, both solid and liquid, to be found at the Market Cafe, the more the merrier, and all go away well satisfied with the good cheer they have enjoyed.

The San Francisco *Examiner* says that Albert Baker, proprietor of a saloon at 850 Kearny street, has been punished by the Police Commissioners for an expression he used in comment upon the attempted assassination of Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney. Baker's license was revoked by the Board.

The "Bob Kern," recently established at 514 California street, as a first-class bar, is meeting with marked success. It is one of the most daintily outfitted and well stocked saloons in the city, while the service is everything that can be asked. Manager Bob Kern of the Bouquet Bar, 634 Market street, before the great disaster, reports progress as very encouraging and feels assured of establishing a first-class business. The location is an excellent one and we expect Bob to make good.

At Stockton, Cal., the "Committee of Fifty" has been absorbed by the "Good Government League," all members of which have taken a pledge to fight for the maintaining and enforcing Sunday closing.

THE MIRACLE OF THE GREAT FIRE

The Only Saloon and Cafe in the Entire Burnt District that was not Destroyed by either Fire or Earthquake

HIGH GRADE WINES and LIQUORS—MERCANTILE LUNCH

CHAS. E. COREY, Prop. 600 Mission St., Cor. 2nd, San Francisco

WE HAVE NOTHING TO OFFER THE TRADE, EXCEPT

Fine Goods, Square Prices
Honorable Dealing

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LUNCH, GRILL & WINE ROOMS.

SECOND BELOW MARKET

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FINE GOODS A SPECIALTY
MERCHANTS LUNCH 11 A.M. to 2.30 P.M.

Kennel Club on Top

The Charles M. Fisher Co.

Headquarters for

"A Dog on Good Whisky"

N. W. Cor. O'Farrell and Fillmore Streets

San Francisco, Cal.

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BRASWELL & ANDERSEN

709 Market St.
Call Annex Bldg.

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SAN FRANCISCO

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Restaurant

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Music Evenings
SAN FRANCISCO

THE

PENWICK

PURE RYE

WHISKEY

YELLOW LABEL BOTTLING

GUARANTEED PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNDER PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT JUNE 30TH 1906.
BY
BERTIN & LEPORI,
SAN FRANCISCO.
PACIFIC COAST AGENTS.

ESCALLE'S

California's Most Famous Road House
Midway of Sausalito and San Rafael

Finest Wines and Liquors
SERVICE UNEXCELLED

Evergreen Private Arbor-Booths
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Escalle, Marin County
California

Liquors and Cigars

Phone Douglas 608

Fischbecks

247 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, Cal.

S. B. KORN R. H. FISCHBECK

Correspondence

San Francisco, Cal., December 10th, 1908.

TO the Editor, PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, 628 Montgomery Street, City.

Dear Sir:—I desire to register an emphatic and indignant protest against the comments of a portion of the California press on the past attitude of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, in regard to which your journal is a conspicuous offender.

No one in California is better qualified than I to testify to the uniform courtesy, patience, and forbearance which has been extended to the California winemakers by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and his entire Department, and it is a poor return for all this tolerance on their part to be subjected to insult and adverse criticism by people who are entirely ignorant of the details of what has transpired, or of the responsibilities which have devolved on the Internal Revenue Department in connection therewith.

The officials need no defense at my hands because anyone who has come in contact with them knows how wonderfully considerate they are, in dealing with the multiplicity of questions which are brought before them, despite the almost autocratic authority, equaled by no other Department of Government, which Congress has necessarily conferred upon them for their exercise of the tax collecting power. But it is simple justice to say that in the entire discussion, for I can hardly call it controversy, which has transpired regarding the regulations necessary for the carrying on of sweet wine-making, there has never been a moment when the winemakers' side has not received a patient and attentive hearing, or when there has been any proper ground for saying that each and every question as it arose has not been met in a judicial manner and with painstaking effort to concede whatever points could be yielded with safety to the Government revenue, in the opinion of Department experts, who, having been weighing such questions for a great many years, are much more eminently qualified to judge in such matters than self-appointed critics who know nothing whatever of the intricacies of the Internal Revenue laws and the consequences which a given decision may have upon apparently remote matters affected thereby.

But even after an adverse report, an opportunity of appeal or request for a rehearing on apparently settled questions has never been refused by the head of the Department, and if any of these critics wants a liberal education on the conduct of Government Bureaus, I recommend him to go to Washington and stay long enough to see how Government employees—who are often popularly supposed to have "a soft snap"—work early and late whenever necessity arises; how they meet courtesy with more courtesy; earnest representation with earnest research; and how little autocratic they really are when approached in the respectful manner which any business man would demand of those who ask favorable consideration of something at his hands.

The Government of the United States is impersonal; its officials know no prejudices for or against any industry or individual; they are administering a trust for the whole people and with regard to this alone—so far as my experience goes—do they apply their energies and formulate their decisions. And I can only say that if the employees of private enterprises could be brought to the sense of loyalty and devotion to their employers' interests that is exhibited by Government servants in Washington, the conduct of large enterprises would be rendered much less complex than it is under modern conditions.

I would say finally that the undeserved criticisms to which I allude are most impolitic, for Government officials are human, and after having spent weeks and months in a single-minded endeavor to solve a difficult problem, they would be not less than angels if they did not regard, with an indifference which would be more effective than open opposition, an industry in a locality of which the press have rewarded courtesy and consideration with contumely and ingratitude, and I for one would not care to return to Washington to be confronted by such evidence of unappreciation until an apology has been tendered as abject and complete as the offense has been uncalled for and untimely.

In any event, I beg that this letter may be accorded equal prominence in your next issue as was given to the objectionable matter referred to.

Respectfully,
PERCY T. MORGAN.

Regarding the foregoing, we have only to say that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. For instance, on a recent visit to Southern California the writer heard some very bitter complaints as to the manner in which the Department is administered there. However, taking Mr. Morgan's statements as plain facts, exonerating the Commissioner, the only logical inference then is that all the troubles of the winemakers under the existing statute, were due to the improper or careless wording of the measure.

The Commissioner was therefore pursuing his proper official duty.

The next thing to do is to change that law.—[Ed. REVIEW.]

The Weniger Failure

THE Weniger failure has caused a deal of trouble. Franklin P. Bull has commenced bankruptcy proceedings on the part of the creditors. It will be remembered that when Mr. Rettig went East last November he appointed George H. Perry trustee and Attorney Bull, when interviewed by a representative of this paper, speaking for the creditors, maintained "that the attempted assignment to Perry was an absolute act of bankruptcy and in violation of the law as to assignments and that Perry could not, under said assignment, give any title to the property which would be acceptable to a purchaser, and there was no other course left for the creditors to pursue. They did not propose to allow the assets of P. J. Weniger & Co. to be eaten up in receiver's and attorney's fees if they could help it."

Therefore, Mr. Bull based his petition on the allegation that November 14, 1908, an act of bankruptcy was committed in making a general assignment to Perry for the benefit of certain creditors. The signers of the petition were the Wilson Distilling Company, George A. Kessler & Co., of New York, and James Buchanan & Co. of England, with claims in the respective amounts of $1525.40, $10,585.00 and $3137.75.

On the other hand, Attorney H. G. W. Dinkelspiel, representing Perry, whom the creditors' committee refused to recognize as trustee, characterized the bankruptcy proceeding as "foolish," saying the costs would reduce the amounts the creditors would receive. Watchmen for both sides continue in possession of the store at California and Market streets.

The Ely (Nev.) *Mining Record* notes that the articles of incorporation of the Consumers' Malting and Brewing Company have been filed with the County Clerk. The incorporators are Walter Wilhelmy of Grand Junction, Colo., and Richard A. Riepe, Arthur Knecht and John P. Kerin of Ely.

American Wine-Growers' Annual Convention

THE convention of the American Wine Growers' Association took place on December 9th in New York City, and was signally successful. The meeting was held at the Astor House and about 150 were present. The Association has now about 85 per cent of the growers in the United States either affiliated as members or supporting it.

In the morning session Mr. Lee J. Vance advocated a movement to separate the wine industry from the saloon interest. He said that a careful estimate shows that the six thousand saloons in New York City do not consume the annual output of one large California winery. The separation of the wine dealers from the saloon keepers as organizations, said Mr. Vance, would work much good to the former, as well as to the public. He advocated the granting of a wine license separate from the regular saloon license, to enable restaurants to serve wine without being compelled to pay an almost prohibitive tax.

Notwithstanding the prohibition wave that has swept over the South and sections of the West, Mr. Edward R. Emerson, President of the Association, was optimistic over the situation, and expressed the opinion that on sober second thought the American people would assert themselves, and that sooner or later the anti-saloon league movement would dwindle away into a recognition of the value of wine as a food and a beverage.

A resolution was adopted declaring it to be "absolutely necessary for the growth and progress of the American grape and wine growing industries that the present tariff schedule and duty on imported wines be maintained."

The attention of Congress was called to the "injustice done both our wine producers and our consumers in reciprocity treaties, whereby the duties are lowered on foreign still wines without regard to their alcoholic strength, and on foreign champagnes of $2 per case, which has been a present of several million dollars to the importers without one cent benefit to the consumers of such wines."

The following officers were elected: President, W. E. Hildreth; Vice-President, P. T. Morgan; Treasurer, L. J. Masson; Secretary, L. J. Vance; Member of the Executive Committee, E. R. Emerson, the retiring President.

As a wind-up to the Annual Convention, one hundred and fifty American wine growers gathered around the festive board at Hotel Gotham. At the head of the wine list appeared the patriotic sentiment "American Wines for Americans," and it was a wine dinner in the fullest sense of the term, there being twenty-two varieties on the menu list.

Mr. Lee J. Vance acted as toastmaster. The speakers and the toasts to which they responded were as follows:

"The Political Vintage," Patrick F. McGowan, President of the Board of Aldermen; "The Truth About Wine," Dr. Eugene H. Porter; "American Hotels and American Wines," Hon. E. M. Tierney; "Story of the Vine," Edward R. Emerson; "Theory Versus Practice," Professor W. B. Alwood.

The first speaker, Mr. McGowan, President of Aldermanic Board, treated his subject, "The Political Vintage," jocosely, stating that the vintage was not to his liking, but was gracious enough to acknowledge that no man elected to the Presidency would do anything that was not dictated by his conscience.

When the next speaker, Dr. Porter, announced that he was on the "water wagon," there was a groan from the diners, but this was followed by an approving cheer when he paid a tribute to the purity of American wine. Dr. Porter said that the people of the United States must be educated up to the worth of their home products. He said that there should be a campaign of education to show that the purest of wines are made right in this country.

Good Trade and Unwelcome Label

Our old friend Tom Kirkpatrick is feeling in excellent spirits these holiday times, as Hotaling & Company's business is flourishing and the demand for "Old Kirk" rapidly increasing all over the Pacific Slope. In a recent interview, Mr. Kirkpatrick stated that "business was still improving—not any rushes—but improving gradually and in a way which satisfies me that a good business year is approaching." He then called the attention of a representative of this paper to a red label which the Southern Pacific require wholesalers to place upon all casks of whisky shipped. It reads as follows: "Notice to Railway Employee.—Caution. Inflammable liquid. Keep away from fire stoves, radiators, lighted matches, lanterns, and direct sunlight. Any leaking packages must be removed to a safe place. Shipper has certified on his shipping order to compliance with all regulations that apply to this package." Mr. Kirkpatrick did not understand the use of this label. In his opinion there is no fear of whisky as ordinarily shipped igniting, but acknowledged that it might be necessary in the case of spirits at proof or above proof. He added that as the trade generally were very suspicious in relation to any labels to which they were unaccustomed. The addition of this extra label might prove disadvantageous to the trade. It was pointed out to this veteran whisky salesman that the New York *Journal of Commerce* had recently published an article, calling attention to the numerous fires caused in bonded warehouses recently by gross carelessness in handling packages of spirits and whiskies, such as non-enforcement of the rule against smoking, stopping leaks by candle light, etc. It was suggested that very probably this had put common carriers on their guard, and that the label in question was the result. If so, it is evident that it has nothing whatever to do with the contents of the package, and has no significance whatever as far as the trade is concerned, as it applies only to the employes of the railroads.

WINEMAKER WANTS POSITION

Viticulturist and winemaker, now in charge of a large cellar in California is open for engagement. Address A. Z , care of this office.

FOR SALE

One 150 Gallon Copper Still, complete, first class condition with Latest Style Doubler, very reasonable. Address; California Copper Works, 1007 North Alameda Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

SITUATION WANTED

As traveling representative, commanding established trade among the jobbers and better class of Retailers in the middle and eastern states, to join with a Wineyard or Wholesale dealer. Best of references. Address: Wine and Spirit Review, 127 Montgomery St.

THE BOAST OF THE WESTERN COAST

Weinhard's Beer

"IN PURITY IS HEALTH"

Henry Weinhard Brewery, Portland, Ore.

M. A. Lang, Inc., General Agent for California
Weinhard Bottling Co., Sole Bottlers for California

OFFICES: 1255 HARRISON STREET
San Francisco, Cal.

THE CONTEST IN CALIFORNIA

THE town of Oakville, Washington, after trying the cold water cure for the past five months, has gone "wet" again. The Town Council at the last meeting issued licenses for two saloons. It appears there was a hot fight needed to win out, but the lovers of personal freedom eventually got there. Bravo Oakville!

Evidently the people of Boulder Creek repent their hasty action in endorsing prohibition, for they are now asking for a change in the "dry town" law and want the Trustees to let them have liquors with their meals! It is claimed also that the law is a hardship for tourists who sometimes stop at the Creek, but the real truth is they are tired of the water wagon, and want to get off and stretch their legs a bit. It is not probable that their wish will be granted, or any modification made in the present law without another popular vote. They were fools enough to pass the law, and now should be made to keep it.

We heartily endorse the action of Judge Green in sentencing Tom Cochran to 150 days in jail for giving boys liquor. It appears that in Oroville on Thanksgiving eve four boys were found intoxicated, and Cochran was convicted by a jury of having supplied them with liquor. Then followed the above sentence, which we consider right and just, as we are in favor of taking the strongest action possible to prevent the sale of intoxicants to minors.

The Stockton (California) *Record*, in an entertaining article upon the possibility of increasing the demand for California-grown table grapes, advocates reciprocity as a means of introducing them into Canada. At present there is a duty of about 50 cents a crate, and therefore few grapes, the *Record* says, are sent from this State to Canadian cities. It believes that this duty could be reduced or removed, if the tariff of this country upon Canadian lumber was approximately reduced. Congressman Needham is working hard to thus benefit his constituents, and the growers of table grapes in the San Joaquin Valley are hoping eventually to find a good market in Canada by such reciprocity.

The prohibition and intemperate forces at Berkeley have prevailed upon the freeholders to insert a clause in the new charter which will give citizens of the University City the right to vote upon the liquor question when the new charter comes up for decision. Then the people can vote whether the new Council shall be vested with the power to license the sale of intoxicating liquors or not. Believers in personal freedom should therefore watch the coming charter election at Berkeley next month, and if possible defeat the efforts of the prohibition cranks to ruin that growing city.

The Anti-Saloon League is very busy in Alameda County, and has prepared another amendment to the present liquor ordinance, which will probably be presented to the new Board of Supervisors which goes into office next month. The first section sets forth that whenever "25 per cent of the qualified voters of the county of Alameda, outside of incorporated cities" shall petition the Board for the privilege of determining by ballot "whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited within the limits of the county," a special election shall be held "in not less than twenty or more than thirty days" to decide the question.

At Fullerton, California, some ninety-seven of the leading business men have signed a petition asking for a special election on the question of liquor licenses, and such election will probably be held next month.

It is stated that the whisky question is not a factor in the quo warranto proceedings being brought to contest the incorporation of the town of Fowler, in Fresno County, last May. This movement to set aside that election is based on the ground of non-compliance with the general State law on elections. The incorporation made Fowler "dry," and if it is set aside, county licenses for the two saloons will, it is believed, be granted.

The Trustees of the City of Hanford, California, have instructed the City Attorney to prepare an ordinance closing saloons on Sunday. From the present temper of the Board it is believed such ordinance will be passed.

The City Council of San Jose have passed a new liquor ordinance which takes the place of that just declared invalid by the courts, and with a few exceptions is identical with it. The most important change is the elimination of the Mayor's power to remit licenses in certain instances.

At Redondo, California, an effort is being made by the saloon men to have monthly licenses reduced. Now each saloon is required to pay $200 monthly. The anti-saloon element, it is understood, will make an effort to close the saloons if the license is reduced. For some time they have been waiting an excuse to circulate a petition for the purpose of calling a special election to submit the liquor question to the people.

Ventura is so awfully dry that the Los Angeles *Examiner* states that the Southern Pacific may refuse to ship liquors of any kind to that city and the Pullman Company decline to serve them while trains are running through this prohibition territory.

At a recent meeting of the Gilroy, California, City Council a petition from the saloon men requesting that the liquor ordinance be amended, allowing licenses to be paid quarterly, instead of annually in advance, upon the ground that $600 was too much to raise at one time, was rejected.

Wine Machinery

COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT

Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps

Toulouse & Delorieux

489 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Good News for Wine Men

PRESIDENT P. C. ROSSI of the Italian-Swiss Colony feels much encouraged over the situation in the wine market. In speaking on this subject to a representative of the REVIEW he said:

"The condition of the market is improving steadily and I hope that next year the trade, the grape growers and the wine makers will have gotten over the effects of this year's slump; but we must not forget that the prohibition wave is increasing in force and is to be reckoned with. I have to-day received a letter from Iowa with the good news that that Prohibition State has declared that wines made from any kind of domestic fruit, including grapes, shall be free from the application of the prohibition law. This ought to be the statute in every State where fruit is grown and particularly in California, the home of the grape. In my opinion, this result is one of the most important which can be brought about, both in the interest of grape growers and wine makers."

While our old friend P. F. Pinnella has retired from the liquor business, the trade should remember that he still continues to be, as he has been for years, one of the best tailors in San Francisco. It is well to keep this in mind, that at 708 Kearny street the best of clothes can be obtained at reasonable prices. Pinnella has on hand a fine stock of woolens, both domestic and imported, besides which perfect fit and workmanship are guaranteed. While we agree with Bobby Burns that the coat does not make the man and that many a good man wears a ragged coat, it is equally true from a business point of view, that in this twentieth century, suitably chosen and well fitting clothes go very far in business circles and make a man's success, in spite of the poet's well known statement. Therefore, it behooves every up-to-date individual desiring to make trade and money to be well dressed, so we call the attention of our friends and readers to the fact that P. F. Pinnella is a first-class merchant tailor and can be found at 708 Kearny street.

Bonfort's 1908-9 Directory

WE are in receipt of a copy of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Trade Directory* for 1908-9, with the compliments of the publishers. It is one of the best and most valuable publications of the kind in the United States. It contains a complete list of the licensed wholesale dealers, licensed rectifiers and leading registered distillers in this country. It should be on the desk of every wholesaler. For further information, address Loeser Bros. & Gilmore, Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway, New York.

HARK YE!

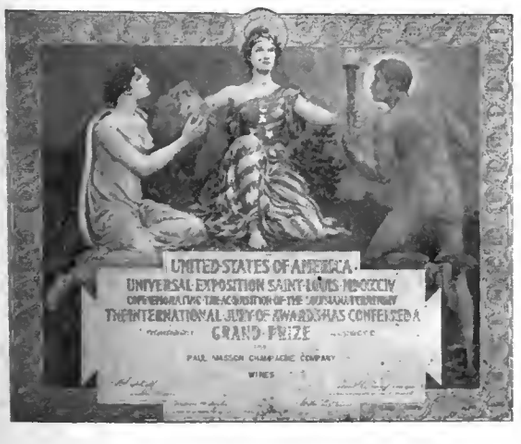
JUDGE W. A. WASHINGTON, President of the Grape Growers' Association of San Joaquin County, has made a strong and direct appeal to the grape growers of California, in the *Lodi Daily Herald*, to act at once and act altogether if they wish to save the viticultural industry from further and more serious depression. He tells them that while the season of 1908 is now a matter of history, that of 1909 is approaching, therefore it is high time that they cast aside theories and face the conditons, which, their calm judgment must show them, are cold facts. He dwells on the increased supply and says that the acreage of grapes has doubled in the last five years. That the season of 1909 will see the product of 7000 additional acres offered for sale, and that 1910 will doubtless place the product of many thousand more acres on the market.

The Judge then shows that while the supply has so greatly increased, the demand has sensibly diminished. He holds that the result of the prohibition movement is "that millions of gallons of California wines that formerly found a market in Louisiana and other States, has dwindled to thousands, and, at the present ratio, it will only be a few years until it has dwindled to hundreds. Gradually as the supply has increased, as gradually has the demand decreased, until to-day a number of growers are staring bankruptcy in the face, only awaiting another 1908 to complete their ruin."

Judge Washington having shown the seriousness of the present condition of the industry, says that it is permanent or not, as growers see fit to make it. The remedy, in his opinion, is to increase the demand for the product in proportion to the output, and prosperity is assured. He believes that with the moral and financial support of the entire viticultural interests of the State this can be done, but that to achieve this end, growers, each and every one of them, must put their shoulder to the wheel and pay their assessments. Then he believes that they can revive old times if they will, and concludes his able letter by declaring that the question is up to the grower.

News comes from Long Beach, California, that J. M. Parsell, one of the heaviest stockholders in the Hotel Virginia, announces that the building, which cost approximately $1,000,000, will be sold at public auction next spring, unless the city of Long Beach removes the ban against the proposed table license. Should this magnificent hostelry be sacrificed, it will be such an illustration of the fruits of the crazy prohibition movement as will astound the public and lead, we hope, to a renunciation of the doctrine.

The San Diego, California, Board of Supervisors have postponed final action upon the county prohibitory ordinance until next month. It is of opinion it is too severe, and has submitted the matter to the District Attorney for an opinion.



"Paul Masson"
CHAMPAGNES

"The Pride of California"

Extra Dry, Sparkling Burgundy
Oeil de Perdrix...

The Best Sparkling Wines Produced in America

PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE COMPANY
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

Vineyard and Cellar

SECRETARY STOLL, of the Grape Growers of California, considers that overproduction is one of the problems growers do not seem to take into consideration. He says that over 7000 acres of vines will come into bearing next year in the San Joaquin Valley. If a market is not found for the grapes thus produced, and the grower does not better his condition in the near future, he will have the unpleasant experience of pulling up his vines, for he cannot afford to sell for $6 per ton very long.

The San Diego (California) *Union* tells us that the distillery of George F. Merriam & Son at Twin Oaks has been inspected, and that the books show the brandy product for the season to have been 3758.42 gallons, or about seventy-eight barrels. It will be shipped to the Los Angeles bonding house, where it will remain until sold. Major Merriam, who has been in the business for years, and whose brandies and wines stand high in the market, states that at present there is more money to be made in brandy than in wine. He manufactured comparatively little wine this year.

The Sebastopol (California) *Times* states that William Lehn's winery at Forestville, was damaged by an explosion to the extent of $500. Although a number of men were at work when a pipe to the distillery burst, no one was hurt.

Sonoma County is strongly organized in favor of the parent association—the Grape Growers of California. The growers of the Fulton District met recently and subscribed liberally to the fund raised for the purpose of educating the public in the use of California wines. The meeting included principally members of the Fulton Grape and Hop Growers' Association, being presided over by President J. T. Dixon. There were thirty-five members present at the meeting. A resolution was adopted unanimously, whereby each member pledged 10 cents on every ton of grapes picked in his vineyards this fall, to go toward the end mentioned. In a few minutes 850 tons were signed for this cause.

Articles of incorporation of the Modesto Wine Company have been filed. Stockton is the principal place of business, and the object is to manufacture wine and improve agricultural lands in Stanislaus County. The capital stock is $50,000 and the incorporators are: T. B. Littleton, E. W. Gates, F. G. Compodonico, J. J. Compodonico and J. A. Kelly.

At Artesia, California, the Artesia Vineyard Company recently elected the following board of directors: O. D. Thompson, Charles Young, W. N. Frampton, W. L. Coward and Frank Gillespie. The company now has about $50,000 worth of wines and brandies on hand.

John Walther, of Elk Grove, writes to the Sacramento *Union* stating that the Elk Grove Wine-Grape Growers' Association, on account of the low and fluctuating prices of grapes and the large acreage of young vineyards coming into bearing, have taken steps to build a winery. Mr. Walther says that there is ample acreage in that vicinity to support such an undertaking, and he understands several outside growers desire to take stock. Everything considered, the Elk Grove winery should be a success.

Crushes Twenty Thousand Tons

WITH everything filled up and wine in the fermenting tanks, Geo. West & Son have closed their winery for the season.

During the season this concern has crushed 22,000 tons of grapes, beating last year's record by 2,000 tons.

The average price paid for grapes this season was $8 per ton. Last year this company paid $14 per ton.

There were 1,155 cars of Tokays shipped out of Lodi this season, 5,000 tons being shipped by commission men. The Woodbridge winery crushed approximately 7,500 tons of grapes, and the Victor winery handled 700 tons. The Lodi Fruit Products Company consumed 725 tons of grapes and now has 142,600 gallons of grape juice on hand.

If the 1908 season was not so good as preceding ones, it was far from being a failure. All concerns did well and some shipments brought banner prices. Geo. West & Son handled a great quantity of grapes and have so much wine on hand now that they are forced to use their fermenting tanks for storage purposes.—Lodi Sentinel.

Stanford Vineyard Has Record Crop

REDDING, November 26.—The Stanford vineyard, near Vina, produced 670,000 tons of grapes this season, all of which has been made into wine or brandy. There are 3,500 acres in vines. Pruning will be commenced next month and the task will keep 180 men busy for four months.

California Wine Association

RICHMOND.—The California Wine Association this season crushed at its winery in this city 4,500 tons of grapes yielding 675,000 gallons, or 13,500 barrels. This association is ready to take care of the California yield of grapes next season. These wines are for export chiefly, though a large portion of consignments are for New York wholesalers.

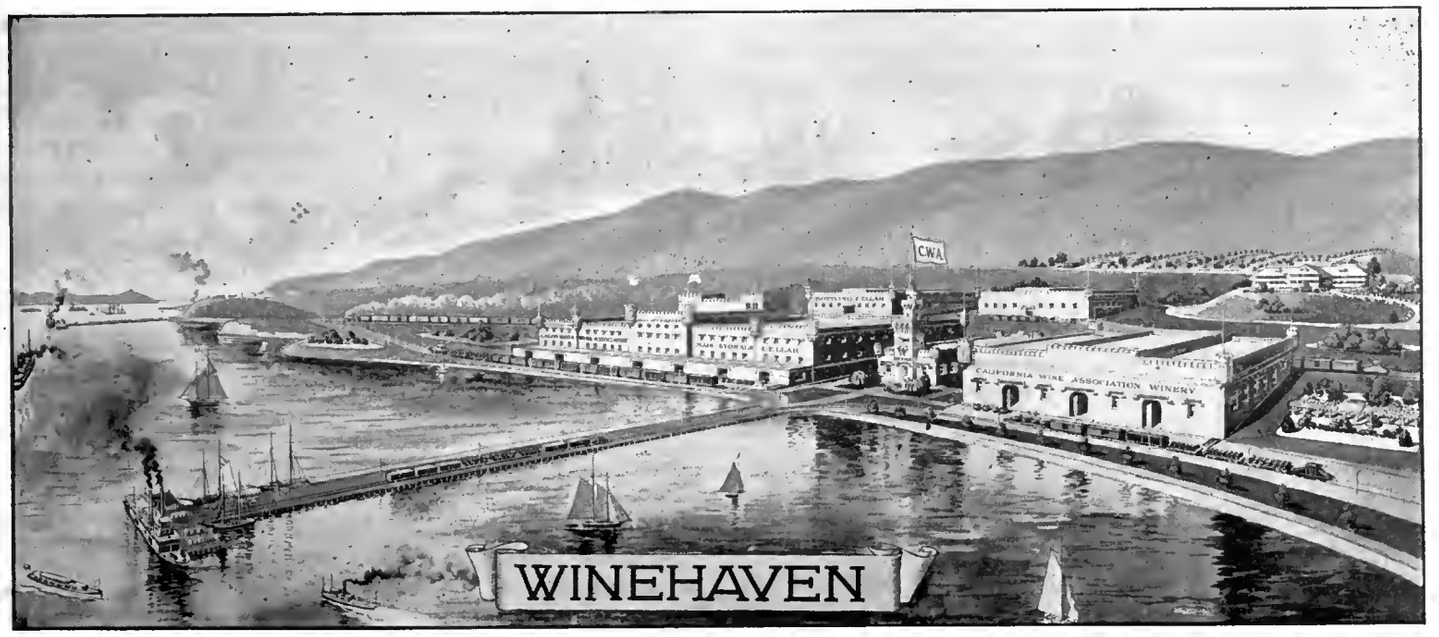
Last Carload of Grapes Brings Record Price

WOODLAND, December 5.—Final returns from grapes shipped to Eastern markets from Yolo county the past season show that the last carload brought the highest price of any carload shipped during the season. This is a remarkable incident of the season. Usually the earlier fruits in the market bring the best returns, but the earliest grapes this season were not even up to the average price for the season. The last car sold brought $2.00 per crate.

T. B. Littleton, E. W. Gates, F. G. Compodonico, J. J. Compodonico and J. A. Kelly, all residents of Stockton, are the stockholders and directors of the Modesto Wine Company. The company has named Stockton as its principal place of business yet it proposes to purchase and improve agricultural lands in Stanislaus county and manufacture and sell wines. The capital stock is fixed at $50,000, divided into shares of the value of $1 each.

William Lehn, of the Forestville winery, has already shipped over a hundred thousand gallons of wine from his winery to New York, and will make other large shipments.

The Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, Inc.



IN THIS magnificent 10,000,000 gallon winery, erected by the **California Wine Association,** all copper and brass work was installed and furnished by **The Oscar Krenz Company,** consisting of 6,000 feet of 2½ inch tinned brass pipe line, connecting wine tanks with pumps, filters, ice house, etc. It is furnished with special smooth connections, long sweep elbows and fittings; 400 (2½ inch) gate valves and hose connections. The company constructed several tin-lined copper tanks of 2,500 gallons capacity, for the production of pure grape juice, and supplied all pasteurizers, wine blenders, filters, buckets, filling cans, puncheon funnels, syphons, etc.

The Oscar Krenz Company is now prepared to undertake all Winery, Brewery and Distillery work on the Pacific Slope.

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PHONE TEMPORARY 3202

Winery Manager's View of Viticulture and Prohibition

By E. M. SHEEHAN, Manager of California Winery.

VITICULTURE ranks as one of the very extensive and important industries of California, and wine and grapes have played a prominent part in the interesting drama of this state's development. Yet very slowly the wines of California have been making their way into every section of our country and taking the place of imported vintage.

Winemakers here have urged and welcomed pure food measures, have encouraged the planting of the choicest varieties of grapes, and have very generally looked after the industry, resisting the attacks made on it by those who do not understand or those who are prejudiced.

It is not my purpose in this article to go back over the history of this State and tell how many tons of grapes and how many hundreds of thousands of gallons of wine have been made each year. It is enough to say that here alone in California at this writing 250,000 acres of land are producing wine grapes and that the crop this year is the largest by many thousands of tons that has ever found its way to the hundreds of wineries in Central and Southern California.

Now, then, squarely in the face of an unprecedented situation like this, the wine interests are assailed by the prohibitionists, and the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer of liquor are left alone to fight a big battle which is more in the interest of the masses of vineyard owners than the few who handle and dispense the raw material. True, it is, that in a few sections the grape owners are awake and doing, but it is only after a long sleep, and at a time when the task is a great deal more difficult to handle successfully than when attacks were first made.

Every farmer who grows grapes, grain or hops, is vitally interested. He cannot afford to watch his neighbors go on with it and not lend a willing and helpful hand himself, because after all he is the man who must win the battle and protect his home, and he can do it finally and effectively at the polls with the help of his neighbors, his friends and the many who are under obligations to him.

I do not believe any earnest thinking man in this State, even though he be an abstainer, is willing to see the great viticultural industry of California destroyed; yet a serious condition confronts the vineyardists and the winemaker at the present moment. It is a well-known fact that this State consumes a small proportion of the wines produced here. The big shipping establishments send away to Eastern and foreign markets, nearly 90 per cent of the product of the wineries, and prohibition has made such inroads in other sections, because of an apathetic condition of those interested, that entire wine markets have simply been wiped out of existence. The most reliable data shows a falling off in wine shipments to the East of over 40 per cent during the first six months of 1908, and the grape grower is face to face with the consequences at this very hour almost.

The winery is asked to buy his grapes. The crop is larger than ever. The storage tanks in the cellars are full of wine from last season—wine that under normal conditions would have been in the hands of the jobbers and making room for the new vintage. What is to be done? The law of supply and demand comes into play, and the grower must be told that the sale of wine has decreased by nearly one-half because of prohibition measures. He must be informed that because of this dearth of business, grapes are too plentiful, prices must rule exceedingly low, the crop cannot be handled, and that if it were, the wine could not be sold.

Then, indeed, does the grower take notice in real earnest. He goes right back home and asks his wife if the grocery man whom she patronizes is a prohibitionist—if the hardware man and the boss at the agricultural implement store has taken sides with the class of people who made him sell his grapes at a "no-profit" figure—if his blacksmith, his harness-maker, his butcher, his neighbor are against him. He reaches right out to learn how his friends stand and he finds he is doing the missionary work in his own behalf that he should have done a long time ago.

And let me prophesy, too, that the moment the man of family who happens to be a vineyardist, grain grower or hop grower takes up his task in this way, just so soon will the wave of prohibition recede and flatten out again on the great ocean of common sense and reason. We all agree that the liquor traffic may need regulating, and intelligent men in the business advocate it and are doing it; but prohibition is not the cure.

To revert again to the subject, it is not out of order to congratulate the vineyardists of California for the interest and eagerness displayed in planting beautiful tracts of the choicest vines obtainable. It is this very impulse that will make for California a name all over the world for her wines. Within the short time of ten years, it may be said that almost a replanting of California vineyards has taken place. The old Mission grape has given away to the Chateau vines of France, the choice white wine varieties from the Rhine and the famed port and sherry scions from Spain. Each year the coveted theories of wine makers are exploded and some of the sweet-wine wineries are now making the highest type of dry wines because of the simple fact that they have a different variety of grapes on which to work—grapes known to produce the best of burgundies, clarets and rieslings.

Does the layman and consumer know that when his table claret comes from a reputable winery or dealer, it may be made from the famous French grapes such as Petit Bouchet, Alicante Bouchet, Petit Sirah, Aramon, Carignan, Blach, Burgundy, Lenoir, Mataaro, or other such types?

Does he know that his sauterne may be the delicious blend of Semillion, White Sauvignon and Muscatel de Bordelais from the renowned Graves district of France?

Does he know that his riesling is the grape that thrives along the Rhine in Germany—known as the Franken, Johannisberger, green Hungarian or Sauvignon Vert; and that his ports and sherries may be traced to the scions of the Spanish Tinta varieties, the Palominos, Pedro Jiminez, Verdelhos, Babas or Caos?

California wines are drifting along to betterment every year. There is no question about it. Wine makers are encouraged to do something for reputation and more than anxious to get the raw material of right sort. Millions of gallons will be made this year and then all of the crop will not be consumed. Every winery will fill up its empty storage by way of showing good faith with the grower, and then it must stop, for there is no more room. The burden of disposing of the wine then confronts the winemaker, and we trust that every man who grows grapes and every friend of that man may work tooth and nail in the cause of regaining for the industry, markets that have been lost, and prevent unreasonable legislation that might make greater inroads.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Vacaville have passed a new liquor ordinance which makes it unlawful to have or to store any alcoholic liquor in that town whether for the sale or to be given away. Naturally, the people of Solano County will go elsewhere to deal and in future the name of the town will be altered to "Vacantville."

New Plan Distribution Suggested

A NEW channel of distribution for their product is needed by the California wine makers, according to Geo. C. Husmann, in charge of the viticultural investigations of the Department of Agriculture, who recently completed a six weeks' investigation of the viticultural industry in California.

"If anybody back in Washington should ask me where they could get a glass of good California wine I would not be able to direct him," said Mr. Husmann. "The main outlet for California wines is family consumption. Now the housewife will not go to the saloon to get the wine needed for the family, and the saloon makes no effort to reach the housewife. There is an immense market in the East for California wines, but to reach it the wine maker must adopt some new method of distribution.

"The demand for California grape juice is increasing by leaps and bounds. It is a superior product to that manufactured in the East, but is objected to by some on account of its extremely sweet flavor. At the experimental stations in this State we have developed several varieties of grapes, which, added to those now used for grape juice, will give the California product the necessary flavor.

"The government has twelve viticultural experimental stations in this State. At these stations 900 saccharine and acid tests have just been completed. We are in a position to advise the grower just what is the matter with his stock and what new stock to use to get the best results.

"The growers have not taken full advantage of these stations. On my present trip I have seen many vineyards where the stock is utterly unadapted to the conditions of soil or climate. A great deal of the experimental work of the government in the viticultural industry for the entire country is done in California, yet Eastern growers avail themselves largely of the experiments conducted here."

King Manuel and the Port Wine Trade

THE King of Portugal honored Messrs. Silva and Cosens with a visit to their wine lodges in Villa Nova de Gaya, Oporto, last week. His Majesty was received at the entrance by the senior partner of the firm, Mr. George Acheson Warre. The King proceeded through the entire buildings, which contain some 15,000 pipes of port stored in large vats and casks. His Majesty was shown over the steam cooperage, which has the reputation of being one of the largest in the world, and was much interested in seeing the complete operation of making a cask in a few minutes. Mr. Warre conducted the King over the offices, and afterwards in the Patio, in the presence of his staff and employes, read an address to his Majesty in English. The address stated that the presence of his Majesty in Villa Nova de Gaya, the center of the port wine trade, was a great encouragement to their industry, which was one of the most important in Portugal. The special honor which his Majesty had conferred upon his firm in visiting their wine lodges would never be forgotten by them. Cheers for the King were enthusiastically given. His Majesty warmly thanked Mr. Warre for the reception he had received, and accepted the address in a handsome casket bearing the royal arms of Portugal in gold.—Extract from London *Times*, Thursday, December 3, 1908.

It is said that Lynden, Wash., which went "dry" at the last election, may be "wet" for one year more. The old Council, liberal men, who believe in personal freedom, may grant licenses before leaving office. If so, the question arises whether such licenses will hold good for the time granted—one year—or whether the new Council can revoke them without cause. The Bellingham (Wash.) *Herald* believes that, judging from the Puyallup case recently decided by the Supreme Court of that State, the new Council will have that power.

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INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

Internal Revenue

(T. D. 1437.)

Rectifiers prohibited from making a so-called wine mash and using the product thereof in the production of compound liquors.

(Int. Rev. Circular No. 731.)

Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C., November 21, 1908.

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,

To Collectors and Other Internal-Revenue Officers:

This office has had under consideration the question as to whether a rectifier may make and ferment on his premises, as such, a so-called "wine mash," and to use the product of such fermentation in connection with spirits, wines, liquors, or other articles in the production of compound liquors.

In one of the letters received at this office in the course of the investigation upon this subject it is stated that the product referred to is prepared for use by rectifiers as follows:

Upon the completion of fermentation of any tank the revenue officer is notified and a sample is withdrawn from the tank by them and distilled to ascertain the proof. The proof gallons in the tank are then determined, and this amount is credited on Form 64 as a "dump."

In another letter it is stated that the mash is used in manufacturing or producing the so-called "base wine" is made as follows:

Take sugar, dissolve same to 15 Baume, taking to each gallon of the mixture 3 pounds of sugar, three-fourths of a gallon of water, which makes 1 gallon of the mixture at 15 Baume, which mixture should be dissolved in boiling water, and to each gallon of boiling sugar water add one-fourth pound of dried raisins, keeping the mash at a temperature of 80 to 85 degrees F.; use domestic raisins, and at the first setting use compound yeast; afterwards you can yeast back.

The question raised in this matter is as to whether such a mash as is herein described can be fermented on the premises of a rectifier and the product of such fermentation used in the preparation or manufacture of compound liquors.

The law, section 3282, United States Revised Statutes, as amended by section 5, act of March 1, 1879 (20 Stat., 327), provides:

No mash, wort, or wash, fit for distillation or for the production of spirits or alcohol, shall be made or fermented in any building or on any premises other than a distillery duly authorized according to law; and no mash, wort, or wash so made and fermented shall be sold or removed from any distillery before being distilled; and no person other than an authorized distiller, shall, by distillation, or by any other process, separate the alcoholic spirits from any fermented mash, wort, or wash; and no person shall use spirits or alcohol, in manufacturing vinegar or any other article, or in any process of manufacture whatever, unless the spirits or alcohol so used shall have been produced in an authorized distillery and the tax thereon paid. Every person who violates any provision of this section shall be fined for each offense not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to fermented liquors, or to fermented liquids used for the manufacture of vinegar exclusively.

It will be seen that the provision as to the making and the fermentation of a mash fit for distillation does not apply to fermented liquors or to fermented liquids used for the manufacture of vinegar exclusively.

It is a long standing and well settled rule of this office that this section of law does not apply to the mash usually prepared by brewers in the manufacture of fermented liquors or to wine makers in the manufacture of wine.

The mash herein described, in the opinion of this office, is not a wine mash within the meaning of the ordinary definition of the word "wine mash," nor is it a fermented liquor within the meaning of the statute. It is, however, a fermented liquid which may be used exclusively in the manufacture of vinegar if produced by a recognized manufacturer of vinegar and used on the premises where produced.

A mash made by a brewer for the purpose of producing a fermented liquor is a mash fit for distillation, but the statute, section 3282, Revised Statutes, as amended, above referred to, as will be seen, does not apply to a brewer's mash.

The mash herein described is not a wine mash, as indicated. Neither is the product of the same a genuine wine, and manifestly there could be no other purpose on the part of a rectifier in making and fermenting such a mash than to produce a liquor free from tax sufficiently high in alcoholic strength as to render unnecessary the addition of tax-paid spirits in the manufacture of a compound liquor.

This office is of the opinion that the mash herein described, and other similar mash, is such a mash as can be made and fermented only on the premises of a distiller duly authorized according to law, and rectifiers and other persons not authorized distillers who are making and fermenting such a mash for the purpose indicated should be required to discontinue the same.

This ruling to take effect January 1, 1909, and any person disregarding the same on and after said date will be reported for violation of section 3282, United States Revised Statutes.

All rulings or decisions heretofore issued from this office which are inconsistent with this decision are hereby revoked.

JOHN G. CAPERS, *Commissioner.*

(T. D. 1433.)

Bottling of spirits in bond.

No foreign materials to be added.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., November 13, 1908.

Sir:—Yours of 11th instant is received stating that you are about to commence to bottle a lot of whisky for your trade, and that several of your customers desire an addition of a little caramel for coloring and a small portion of rock-candy syrup before it is bottled in bond. These parties state that without the caramel and syrup the proof of 100 per cent is too fiery for their trade. You ask if this can be done.

In reply you are advised that the addition of material desired is expressly prohibited by law. The act of March 3, 1897, authorizing the bottling of spirits in bond, provides:

"That for convenience in such process any number of packages of spirits of the same kind, differing only in proof, but

produced at the same distillery by the same distiller, may be mingled together in a cistern provided for that purpose, but nothing herein shall authorize or permit any mingling of different products or of the same products of different distilling seasons, or the addition or subtraction of any substance or material or the application of any method or process to alter or change in any way the original condition or character of the product except as herein authorized."

Respectfully, JOHN G. CAPERS, *Commissioner.*

Mr. —— ——, *Baltimore, Md.*

(T. D. 1435.)

Fortified wines.

Suspension of the provision of regulations prohibiting use of fortified wines in the manufacture or preparation of patent or proprietary medicines or compounds.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., November 16, 1908.

To collectors of internal revenue, revenue agents, and others concerned:

That part of regulations 28, revised, dated May 16, 1908, governing the fortification of sweet wines (par. 2, p. 19), reading as follows:

"Under the provisions of T. D. 1329, dated March 25, 1908, which remain in force, the use of fortified wines in the manufacture or preparation of patent or proprietary medicines or compounds is declared to be unauthorized by law,"

is hereby suspended.

It is deemed proper in connection with the suspension of the said provision of the regulations to say that the above ruling, which has heretofore declared unauthorized the use of fortified wines in the manufacture or preparation of patent or proprietary medicines or compounds, rested upon the opinion of the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, that such a prohibition of the use of fortified wines was authorized primarily by section 6 of the act of June 7, 1906, set out on pages 10 and 11 of regulations 28, revised, dated May 16, 1908, and effective August 1, 1908.

It is fair to state that there has always existed in the minds of the officers of this bureau some measure of doubt as to the extent to which the said law authorized the prohibition as to the use of fortified wines for the purposes above set out, inasmuch as no plain language of the law distinctly prohibits such use.

It has been decided, therefore, to suspend the above-stated provision of the regulations, upon the assurance of those interested, and, in fact, upon the evidence, as shown by their statements before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, now in session, upon this subject, showing their earnest desire to secure additional legislation definitely expressing the will of Congress upon this point, such legislation to be obtained on or before March 4 next, or as soon thereafter as possible.

JOHN G. CAPERS, *Commissioner.*

Approved:

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

(T. D. 1436.)

Record of grape brandy.

[Int. Rev. Circular No. 730.]

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., November 17, 1908.

To collectors of internal revenue:

Circular 723, which became effective July 1, 1908, forbids the placing, on the stamp or Government head of any package containing distilled spirits, any adjective or descriptive word in addition to the particular name of the potable spirits contained therein.

Inasmuch, however, as grape brandy only may be withdrawn from special bonded warehouse, free of tax, for the purpose of fortifying sweet wine under section 45 of the act of August 28, 1890, or for fortifying wine for export under section 46 of the same act, it is necessary for the collector receiving an application for regauge of brandy for such purpose when stored in a special bonded warehouse, to know that the brandy to be withdrawn is such as, under the law, may be withdrawn for the purpose named in the application.

For purposes of identification in such cases the gauger should be required to report on his Forms 59½, the kind of brandy gauged. The product of fruit distilleries producing brandy exclusively from fruits other than grapes need not be so reported, but when grapes are also used as distilling material and the brandy produced therefrom may be used for fortification purposes, the distillery during the period such material is used should be registered "For use" of grape material only and "Not for use" of other fruit materials. Unless this is done none of the product of the distillery may be afterward withdrawn for fortification purposes. All the product of distilleries using grapes exclusively should be reported as grape brandy on the gauger's report, Form 59½.

Collectors will use the utmost care in satisfying themselves that the brandy designated in part 1 of Form 258 is *grape* brandy before giving the order to the gauger on part 3 of said form. When *grape* brandy is transferred from a distillery to a special bonded warehouse in one district to a special bonded warehouse in another district, the sending collector should certify to the receiving collector that such brandy, designating the package by serial number, is *grape* brandy.

In no case is this information to be otherwise given out, the sole purpose being to enable the collector to permit only the withdrawal of grape brandy for fortification purposes, nor is this circular to be construed to modify in any manner Circular 723.

Respectfully, JOHN G. CAPERS, *Commissioner.*

Approved:

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

(T. D. 1441.)

Special tax.

Special tax not required of common carrier on account of sales, as noted, of liquors for charges.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., November 23, 1908.

Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, you are informed that a railroad company or an express company is not required to pay special tax on account of sales of liquors upon which the charges have not been paid and which the original owner refuses to accept, provided each such consignment of liquors is sold in a single lot, or, if containing more than 20 gallons, at public auction in lots of not less than 20 gallons each. See proviso to the fifth subdivision of section 3244, relative to the sale of liquors which have been received by the person selling as security for, or in payment of, a debt.

Respectfully, ROBT. WILLIAMS, JR.,
Acting Commissioner.

MR. J. M. SIMPSON,
Collector Internal Revenue, Leavenworth, Kans.

British Advance in Price of Whisky

LONDON distillers of grain spirits have given notice of an advance of 2d per gallon in the price of whisky. The reason given for the advance is the great increase in the cost of production, owing to the higher prices of raw materials.

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JOULE'S Stone Ale, in Hhds. and Hlf. Hhds.
MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New-York Cider.
HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.
EVANS' INDIA Pale Ale.
SHERWOOD ROBIN HOOD, in wood & bottle.
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E. & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.
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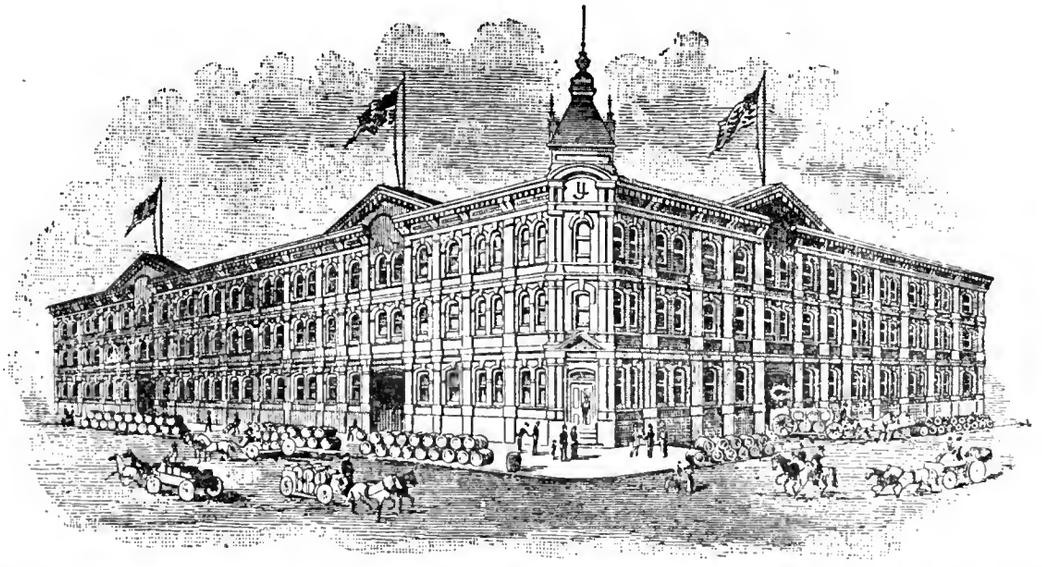

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The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the Wholesale and Retail Wine, Spirit and Beer Dealers of the Pacific Coast, the Wine Makers and Brandy Distillers of California, the Wine and Brandy Buyers, and the Importers, Distillers and Jobbers of the United States.

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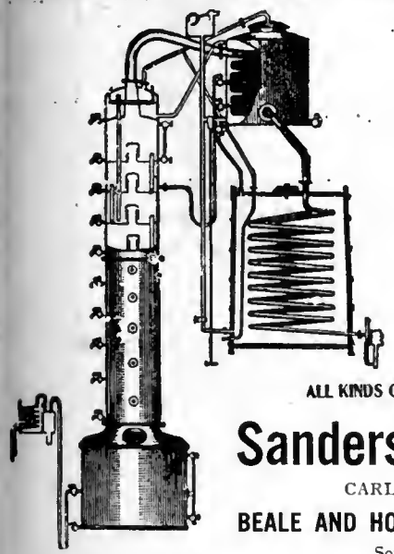

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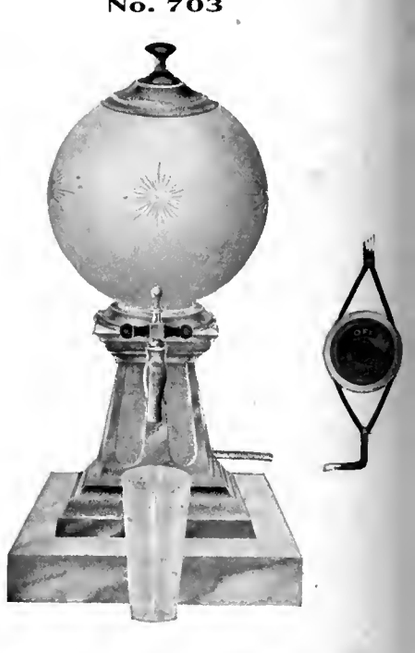

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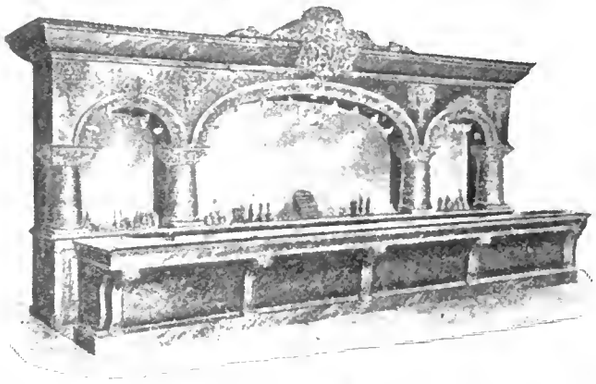

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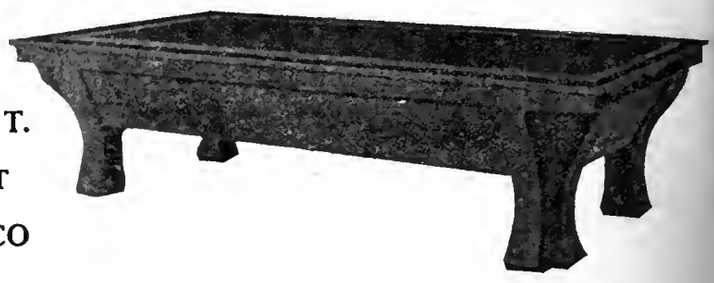

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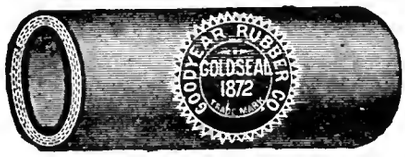

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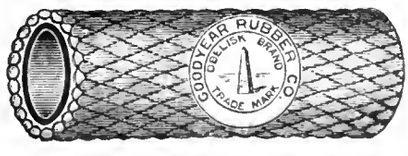

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The Attitude of the Catholic Church Towards Temperance and Prohibition

By Horatio F. Stoll.

THE other day I mentioned the subject of Prohibition to a Roman Catholic priest, expecting to hear him discuss the matter at length, but to my surprise, he merely said: "I am violently, vehemently, and wholly opposed to prohibition. It is an idea emanating from a small, bilious, and cheap mind. You will find the Catholic church thoroughly consistent on this subject. It teaches temperance, but is opposed to prohibition."

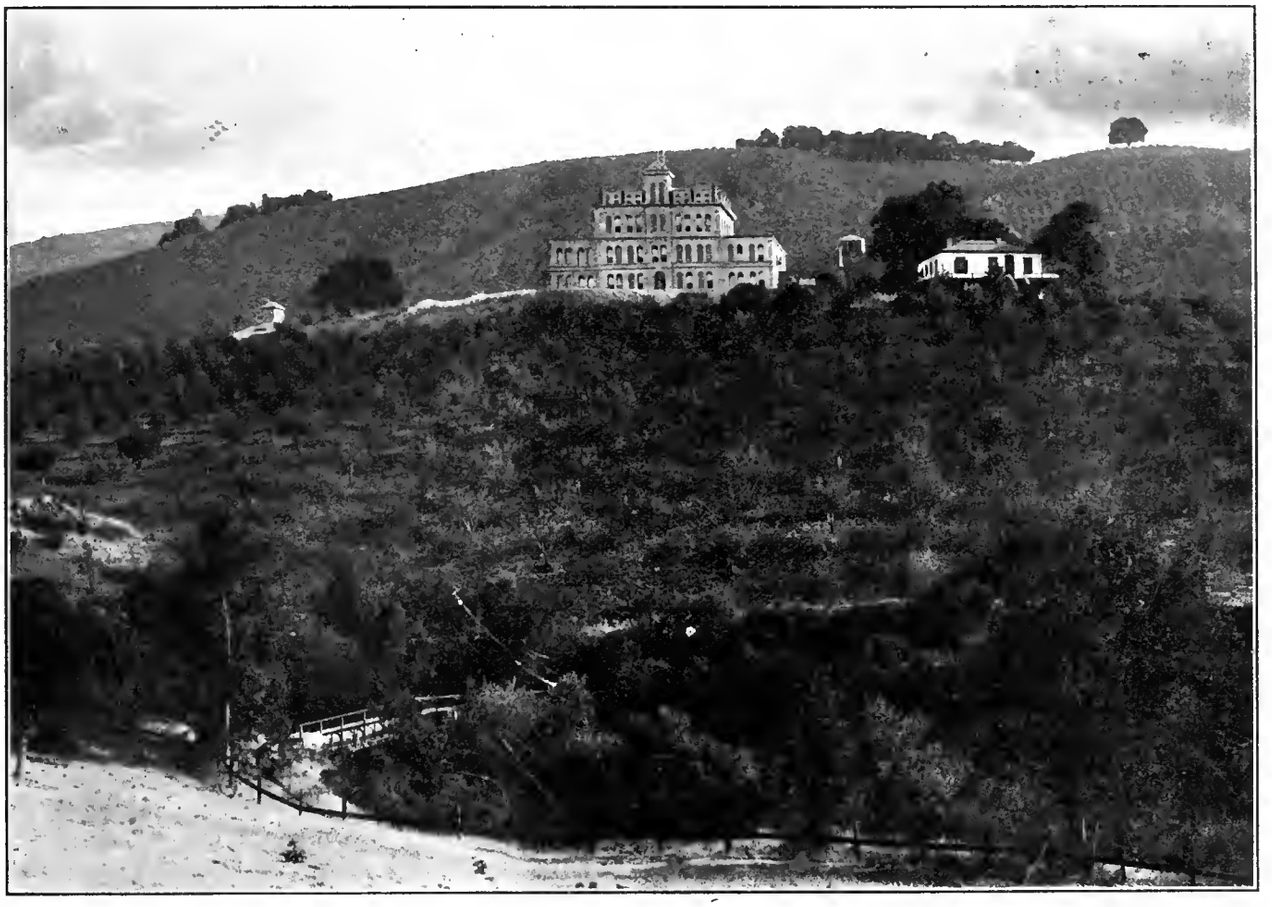
Since this conversation, I have given the subject some study, and I find that many of the claims of the fanatical prohibitionists are looked upon as heresies, and cannot be accepted by Catholics, who, from time immemorable, have used wine in their religious ceremonies. The Catholic church has always upheld St. Chrysostom's view that "wine is the work of God, drunkenness the work of the devil."

Wine was looked upon as sacred and sacramental in the rites of the majority of ancient religions, and was regarded as such by Christ. The first exercise of the latter's miraculous power was the transformation of the water into wine at the wedding of Cana. The Roman Catholic church has always observed the usage sanctioned by its founder and freely permitted the temperate enjoyment of wine. St. Paul even recommended its use to his younger co-worker, Timothy. "Drink no longer water but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities." His apostolic letters bear witness throughout to the freedom of the Christian conscience in all questions of eating and drinking, of the letter of the law, of holy days and of the Sabbath. Thus in his letter to the Colossians, the Apostle says: "Let no man, therefore, judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of a holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath days, which are the shadow of things to come, but the body is Christ." Surely, the Apostle could hardly have expressed himself in more unmistakable terms or proved more clearly his disregard for the pettiness of his contemporaries and the narrowness of their minds.

Pope Leo, at ninety, wrote a poem in Latin on right living and advocated the drinking of mild wines as a matter of course. He drank them all his life and at ninety was a strong man.

Pope Pius the 10th has openly avowed that he is not in sympathy with the prohibition idea now rampant in this country. The Holy Father himself takes a glass of wine, and believes that men should be allowed to use their own judgment in what they should eat and what they should drink.

Cardinal Gibbons, head of the Roman Catholic church in this country, has recently expressed his views on Prohibition as follows:



VIEW OF THE HILLSIDE VINEYARD OF THE JESUIT FATHERS, NEAR LOS GATOS, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CAL., SHOWING THE SACRED HEART NOVITIATE BUILDING, WHERE YOUNG MEN ARE PREPARED FOR THE PRIESTHOOD.

"All good men—good citizens—are in favor of the virtue of temperance, and I regret to see that the moral side of the question has not been sufficiently considered. You cannot legislate men by civil action into the performance of good and righteous deeds.

"If we are to improve the morality of our cities and make our citizens more temperate, let the virtue of temperance be proclaimed in the churches. Above all, let it be enforced in the family that parents, both by word and example, may inculcate in their children the temporal and spiritual blessings which spring from a life of sobriety and temperance; and let them impress upon their children the terrible consequences of drunkenness.

"We might probably learn a lesson from the old cities of Europe, which for 2000 years have been agitating the question. There is not a single city in Great Britain, Ireland or on the Continent which attempts to prohibit by law the sale of liquor. They have learned from a long experience that the best method of regulating this article of commerce is to impose licenses, to maintain good order for the protection of the citizens and to punish the violators of the law.

"I, therefore, maintain that high license is the only solution of the problem. The infliction of fines upon the violators of the law for the first offense and the withdrawal of the license or even imprisonment for subsequent infractions, would be proper punishment."

Viticulture was introduced into California by the Franciscan Fathers, who established the first civilization on the Pacific Coast. Their first Mission was founded at San Diego in the year 1769. As soon as they had securely commenced their work of proselyting the native Indian tribes, bringing them to engage in industrial pursuits in the vicinity of the Missions, they planted the vine. The origin of the variety of the grapes they planted which have since come to be known as the Mission grape, has been lost, but it is supposed to have come from Spain. The padres made the wine which they required for their church ceremonies and which they enjoyed at their tables.

The Mission vine, which bears large, loose clusters of black grapes, was propagated at all the Missions in favorable locations. At San Gabriel the vineyards were so productive that the missionaries made annually from four to six thousand barrels of wine and two hundred gallons of brandy, from which it is said they derived an annual income of over twelve thousand dollars.

During a recent visit to Los Angeles I saw the famous old grape vine, near the Mission San Gabriel, which is said to be the largest in the world. The vine covers nearly 5000 square feet, is over five feet in circumference and its roots extend more than 2000 feet in every direction. It is composed of one stalk and three branches, and was in early days known as El Paron de la Trinity (Trinity vine—three in one). It never receives irrigation or cultivation. Owing to these facts and its dense foliage, the grapes are small, but the crop is abundant. The leaves, some of which measure twelve inches, are used by the natives for fevers and headaches.

It is said that Senor Pico, father of Don Pio Pico, the last Governor of California under Mexican rule, claimed that it was already an exceedingly large vine in 1800. Trinity vine is visited by thousands of tourists annually.

Some of the finest vineyards in the State are owned by the Jesuit Fathers. They have over a thousand acres planted in vines in Santa Clara County, from which they derive a handsome income. In the midst of a flourishing hillside vineyard near Los Gatos, stands the Sacred Heart Novitiate building, where young men are prepared for priesthood. It would be difficult to improve upon this choice of location for such an institution. The panoramic outlook is entrancing. There are no city noises, no hustle, no bustle. Everything is peaceful and quiet. It is an ideal place for religious thought and meditation.

Much of the wine that is used in the religious ceremonies of the Catholic church throughout the United States comes from California. The Catholic priests are determined to use absolutely pure wines for the celebration of the holy sacrifice of the mass. Much of the wine used for altar purposes is made by people who attach no importance to the quality or purity in the wine used in the great sacrifice of the new law. To guard as much as possible against any impurity or imposition, the Archbishop of San Francisco has ordered to be made into altar wines the grapes of the St. Joseph's Agricultural Institution, with those of the Beaulieu Vineyard, under the supervision of one of the priests of the archdiocese.

These vineyards are located at Rutherford, in Napa County, the heart of the wine belt of California. The output of their cellar is of the first quality—light, dry and free from acidity. Better still is the assurance which every priest has that it is absolutely pure, and that they can get altar wine concerning which there can be no doubt.

In conclusion, I want to quote the words of the Rev. D. S. Phelan, of St. Louis, in regard to the use of wine. He says:

"Our Saviour performed His first miracle to supply wine to a merry gathering. Our Saviour Himself drank wine. At the Last Supper He blessed wine, and He gave wine to His disciples and told them all to drink.

"Now you see where the Catholic church stands. She stands with God. She stands with Jesus Christ. You can't get her to say that wine is evil, or that drinking of wine is a sin, any more than you can get her to say that marriage is unlawful, or that the pure love between a man and a woman in wedlock is forbidden of God. I say this, and I say it as a celibate and as a total abstainer."

Proposed New Sweet Wine Law

THE Grape Growers of California have endorsed the bill introduced by Senator Perkins in the United States Senate for the purpose of legalizing the use of California sweet wines in the manufacture of patent medicines. It will be remembered that when Internal Revenue Commissioner Capers withdrew the order forbidding the use of our wines for that purpose, it was upon condition that proper action be taken before Congress. The bill which we quote below, covers the question at issue.

To amend section thirty-two hundred and forty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section thirty-two hundred and forty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, further amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3246. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to impose a special tax upon vintners who sell wine of their own growth, or manufacturers who sell wine produced from grapes grown by others, at the place where the same is made or at the general business office of such vintner or manufacturer; Provided, That no vintner or manufacturer shall have more than one office for the sale of such wine that shall be exempt from special tax under this Act; nor shall any special tax be imposed upon apothecaries as to wine or spirituous liquors, including sweet wines fortified under the Act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, and amendments thereto, which they use exclusively in the preparation or making up of medicines."

This bill, which has been referred to the Finance Committee, has the full approval of Internal Revenue Commissioner Capers and is sure to be passed. It will prove a boon to the sweet wine districts of California, as between three and four million dollars' worth of sweet wines are annually used in the manufacture of patent medicines.

An Unjust Law

NEWS comes from Los Angeles that Judge James has affirmed the judgment of the lower court, which fined B. Ness, a wine broker, $150 for violating the liquor ordinance. The question raised was whether manufacturers of wine could be classed as "liquor dealers" and as such obliged to pay $100 per month for their license. This decision is equivalent to a ruling that under the Los Angeles liquor ordinance any person manufacturing liquor of any kind for any purpose, must pay a license.

LITERARY DRYNESS

WHILE the intelligent observer follows with considerable interest the rapid increase and effect of the so-called temperance movement in the various states of the Union, apprehending almost under existing conditions the most frenzied application of the principal of total abstinence, it may not be generally known that many of our leading national periodicals, weeklies and monthlies, have placed an edict of prohibition on all alcoholic beverages. The magazines have gone dry. The "Literary Digest" publishes in it's November issue an assertion clipped from a Philadelphia Sunday School paper, "that of sixty editors who were asked whether their periodicals accepted or refused advertisements of intoxicating liquors, forty put themselves on record as absolutely excluding such advertisements, while the list does not approach completeness." We observe among the forty dry publications, the titles of which are enumerated, the Century, Collier's, Current Literature, Everybody's, Ladies' Home, Literary Digest, McClure's, Munsey's, Outlook, Review of Reviews, Saturday Evening Post and others of similar importance.

The space of these publications is the absolute property of their owners and editors. In shaping the policy of their publications no doubt they are consulting their own interests and arrive at conclusions satisfactory to themselves. And still there is a vital and far reaching principal involved in this sweeping determination and assertiveness. The fact can not be denied that most every reader of a higher grade of literature is a self constituted advocate of true temperance. Whether he approves of the frantic efforts to which presumption and false reasoning leads public opinion on this question, must be seriously doubted. It rather appeals to us that enlightened representatives of leading publications should accept a more discriminating and higher conception of human rights and liberties. Their determination to exclude all alcoholic beverages from their advertising columns also exhibits a rather narrow construction of their judgment of the intelligence and culture of the average reader. They evidently contend that their restrictive measure acts as a protective safeguard for the moral and physical welfare of their subscriber. The magazines have gone dry and the editors have gone dryer.

Ye vineyardists of the United States, who have tried for over fifty years to transform the barren hillsides along the Hudson, near Lake Erie and on the slopes of the Pacific into flourishing vineyards,who strenuously struggled along to rescue from the clutches of raw and uncivilized regions thousands of acres of otherwise unprofitable land to give it over to a state of the highest culture human intelligence may develop—ye vineyardists and winemakers, your earnest endeavors are for naught—the magazines have gone dry! They have placed the seal of an illegitimate avocation on your proud and hazardous ambition to ultimately equal the famous vintages of the world's renowned dominions on this vast continent in glorification of the stars and stripes. You are relegated to the category of undesirable citizens and your proficiency to build up homes and thrifty communities, and your cheerful calling to cultivate vineyards and to produce pure, wholesome wine "to cheer the hearts of men" have been doomed and ostracized by a literary verdict—the magazines have gone dry!

We vineyardists of California deeply resent the slur of this ignoble vindictiveness manifested by an important factor of the American press, whose attitude should not be entirely controlled by fanatical influences of the so-called temperance movement. Still—the magazines have gone dry—and we will have to abide by it until bigger men and broader minds will pledge their higher intellects to remove the humiliating baneful prejudice pronounced against the wine-industry.

San Francisco, Jan. 1909 CHARLES BUNDSCHU.

On Prohibition and Other Evils

IT is undoubtedly true that there are many evils in the liquor business, many abuses that may be cured by the application of the common-sense principles which control our actions. Recently this idea is taking form in a demand among the liquor men for a reformation, if it may be so called, from the inside.

We know that liquor has always been one of the great big questions of the day. To quote the honorable J. Fisk, Chairman of Excise Commission, New Jersey; "Liquor has been loved, and hated; beneficial and harmful; a friend and an enemy; a blessing and a curse; a life saver and a sure death."

We know that these rules may apply to the use of tobacco, cocaine, tea, morphine, candy or products that come into daily use by the layman or the physician.

I would suggest that we of the trade in liquors are not united and that we are content to preach to ourselves, limiting the audience against whom we send the shafts of logic to those who are already convinced. A general publicity campaign, in connection with a strong and continued policy of self improvement, as to saloon and liquor dealers and as to liquors themselves would go a great way to kill off much of the opposition not engaged in the ultra prohibition ranks but leaning that way.

The American people are not willing, at any time, to listen to fanaticism on any subject. It is a rational public and a rational argument advanced will always convince. The temperate use of liquors is a benefit to mankind. Excessive use and abuse is a curse. We know this. Does the world at large know it? I would suggest a campaign of education. Meet the publicity bureau of the fanatics with the productions of the publicity bureau of the sane.

Departing from the serious consideration of the question, I would suggest that it is not without the realm of possibility to start a campaign against the use of mince pies and hot biscuits. I imagine a line of howling dervishes, male and female, marching up and down before every cheap restaurant and bakery in the land singing hallelujahs and in the very center of this crowd some long bearded individual inveighing against the intemperate use of the hot biscuit and the mince! It would not be a difficult matter to adduce some of the most astounding statistics, going to show that there is not one element of benefit in the use of hot biscuits or hot mince pies; that dyspepsia is worse than drunkenness, and that, once it has entered the family, Hell has broken loose in that once peaceful circle.

Gradually the exhorter excites his audience to a pitch of fury and the mob enters the place with a virago at the head who proceeds to chop the mince pies and the biscuits into pieces with a large hatchet.

Laws are passed and taxes are placed against the bakers and the restaurant dealers until the products of the pastry cooks are deemed a luxury and are adulterated in every possible manner by the introduction in their composition of all sorts of deleterious substances. "The dyspeptic must go" is the cry! The question is thrown into politics and it becomes necessary for the candidate for the presidency of the United States to come out squared toed as to whether he favors the use of hot mince pies and biscuits or not. This is not an impossible situation. It could easily be brought to this pass by a little judicious publicity. This suppositious situation simply shows what it is possible to accomplish in this country of the free, with persistency, fanaticism and publicity.

I firmly believe that the wave of prohibition is receding, but we must be blind to the fact that this is so and the only safe condition is one of preparedness to overcome the arguments of those who would destroy our business and incidentally involve our common country in immense pecuniary losses.

San Francisco, Jan. 1909 WILLIAM WOLFF.

Ups and Downs and Future of the California Wine Industry

PERCY T. MORGAN, President of California Wine Association

THE California wine business in the year 1908 experienced the most unfavorable conditions that have occurred in ten years. The great depression of 1897-1898, caused largely by the heavy overproduction in the 1897 vintage, but greatly accentuated by the friction which then existed between the aggregation of wine-makers and growers on the one side and the large wine handlers on the other side, was followed by almost a decade of unprecedented prosperity for the grape growers of the State of California; the only short period of lesser prosperity being after the great vintage of 1902 which caused a heavy accumulation of stocks in 1904 and a consequent less ability on the part of the large wine-makers to absorb the grape crop at high figures. The heavy replanting of vineyards which commenced about 1900 has continued uninterrupted to the present time.

The effect of the increased yield would have manifested itself earlier in lower prices had it not been for the great San Francisco disaster of April, 1906, when upwards of fifteen million gallons of wine were destroyed by fire.

After the panic of October, 1907, and the resulting great exodus from this country of southern Europeans, who constitute the greatest consumers of California dry wines, a great shrinkage in Eastern shipments occurred, which was accentuated by the wave of prohibition which swept over Middle West and Southern States and rendered more difficult the distribution to home consumers of California wines.

The depression in business and consequent accumulation of wine stocks caused a very heavy drop in prices. The approach of the 1908 vintage found a great many cellars in the country still full of wine, which condition had its reflex action upon the price of grapes. The vineyardists, in consequence, received a less price for their grapes during last season than they had previously for ten years past.

With returning prosperity, the plantings in the dry wine sections, where good claret can be produced, should remain profitable, though it must be remembered that if grape prices become again too high, the danger of competition from importation of the surplus wine stocks of Europe (where a great overproduction exists), will tend to limit the market for the native product. Few in California realize the enormous increase in the last ten years in the importations to this country of wines from Italy and in order that this may be brought prominently before the growers of California, I herewith append a statement of figures lately furnished by the Department of Commerce and Labor regarding the importations of Italian wines into this country:

Year ending		Year ending	
June 30, 1890	225,000 gals.	June 30, 1900	429,000 gals.
1891	269,000 "	1901	486,000 "
1892	299,000 "	1902	578,000 "
1893	407,000 "	1903	963,000 "
1894	323,000 "	1904	1,282,000 "
1895	330,000 "	1905	1,448,000 "
1896	391,000 "	1906	1,820,000 "
1897	400,000 "	1907	2,343,000 "
1898	366,000 "	1908	2,668,000 "
1899	335,000 "		

From this it will readily be seen that any reduction in the present import tariff on wines must have a most disastrous effect upon the native wine industry. It is to be hoped that no reduction in the tariff will occur, as the most earnest representations have been made to the Ways and Means Committee in Washington and full information regarding the native wine industry has been submitted.

It may bluntly be stated that there has been an over-planting in certain districts which is bound to bring about unfortunate conditions and result in loss to the vineyardists.

It is not possible to increase (in the face of the many difficulties which are confronting all liquor interests), the consumption of wines as fast as new vineyards can be planted in a soil so prolific in yield as California's. Many notes of warning have been sounded in the last three years that in certain districts where good dry wines could not be produced, planting was going on too fast. These warnings have remained unheeded and in one district alone, during the years 1906-1907 and 1908, twenty thousand acres of grapes have been planted which have not yet come into bearing. The planting in other districts during these years was also abnormal, and when it is realized that the price of grapes (with only the previous plantings in bearing) was highly unremunerative last season, the outlook, when this new acreage planted since 1906 shall be producing, is not very rosy for the growers.

The owners of vineyards having fine varieties of grapes for dry wine-making will always be able to obtain a fairly remunerative price for their crops, but those who have grapes of a quality which is in competition with many thousands of other acres already overproducing, will, I fear, not find, in the next few years, a very great margin of profit.

The shrinkage in wine shipments from California to Eastern markets in 1908, as compared with the previous year, has been fully 40 per cent, and it is, of course, to be hoped that this falling off may be soon regained, but it is a different matter to increase the consumption to keep pace with abnormal plantings.

Every encouragement, however, should be extended, and will be extended, to growers in strictly dry wine producing sections who are willing to plant fine varieties of grapes. The future of the California wine business depends upon the quality of its product. This quality cannot be attained in districts where the yield per acre is heavy and the consequent crops deficient in the necessary qualities for making good dry wines.

The consumption of sweet wines is going to be largely affected by the prohibition wave because it is in the very districts where sweet wines have found their market that prohibition has made its greatest strides. The overproduction has taken place principally in what is known as the sweet wine grape district. An attempt has been made to convert some of these grapes, at local wineries, into dry wines. The effort has not met with any degree of success.

Some dry wines at very low prices have been marketed to the great detriment of California's reputation for the good quality of its wines. With a reasonable price existing for good wines, the incentive to buy these poor wines because of the apparent margin of profit will no longer exist and disaster is sure to come to those who persist in making dry wines in the hot districts.

The California wine industry looks hopefully to the future, but it will require patience, good judgment and intelligent cooperation to pull it out of its present rut.

During the past year an earnest effort has been made in the direction of preparing and marketing unfermented California grape juice in bottles. Some success has attended these efforts and there appears to be a future for the business for those who can sell large quantities and can therefore afford, by advertising, to bring their product to the attention of the public. For small producers of unfermented grape juice the business does not present great encouragement, for the enormous expense

of preparing and covering the product, in comparison to its first cost and value, necessitates the engagement of an amount of capital entirely too relatively large to be commensurate with the profit possibilities. It is the duty, however, of everyone interested in the industry not to leave any avenue of consumption unexploited and, therefore, every intelligent effort to push the sale of California unfermented grape juice should be persistently prosecuted.

The sale of fine California wines in glass shows a gratifying increase, and while the gallonage thus distributed is not considerable as compared with the shipments of bulk wines, nevertheless a wider knowledge by the public of the merits and excellent quality of fine California vintages will inure to the reputation of the State at large.

The Great Auk

PERHAPS the best known of the many extinct species ot birds, according to Andrew Wilson, is the Great Auk.

In 1497 or 1498, the Great Auk was reported by Cabot as a valuable article of food in the American region; in fact, mariners in the American seas depended upon the Great Auks chiefly as provision for their ships. About 150 years ago the merchants of Bonavista, Newfoundland, used to sell these birds to the poor instead of pork, and by the hundredweight. Gradually its numbers were lessened, until it became extinct. Birds laying one egg apiece and that not regularly, could not stand the great destruction of their kind. The eggs of the Great Auk to-day bring marvelous prices, a specimen at a late sale in London being purchased for £700. The last two living Great Auks were captured in Iceland in 1884. Remains of this bird have been discovered in Denmark, in Scotland, and in the north and south of Ireland. Recent discoveries of the remains of the Great Auk have been made in the Kitchen Middens on the Antrim and Waterford coasts, which shows that the Great Auk was also used as food by prehistoric man.

Although the Great Auk is extinct, the consumption of "Great Auk's Head" by modern man increases day by day, due to the efforts of Messrs. W. A. Ross & Bro., Inc., of New York, the importing agents of this well known brand of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, through whom the name of "Great Auk" will be handed down to posterity.

The extreme care and attention given to the bottling of the "Great Auk's Head" brand of Bass and Guinness in England and to the fact that only the best and highest priced qualities of Ale and Stout brewed by Messrs. Bass & Co. and Arthur Guinness, Son & Co., respectively, are used, assures the trade and the consumer that when they purchase the "Great Auk's Head" bottling, they are getting the highest grade and highest priced quality of both Ale and Stout obtainable.

Messrs. W. A. Ross & Bro. inform us that the sales of "Great Auk's Head" Ale and Stout during 1908 have been the largest this brand has ever enjoyed during the same period of time, with one exception, and that from present indications the year 1909 will be a banner one for the "Great Auk's Head" bottling of Ale and Stout. Verily, the Great Auk is both meat and drink.

Messrs. James-Force Company of San Francisco are importing agents for "Great Auk's Head" bottling of Bass Ale and Guinness Stout and will be pleased to submit samples and best quotations upon applications.

At Hanford, California, the Board of Trustees have passed an ordinance licensing saloons. The chairman stated that the saloon agitation had hurt the city's business interests, and he hoped the prohibition people would let the matter rest.

We Don't Need Woman's Suffrage

THE woman suffrage issue appears to be treated as a huge joke by the present Legislature, as Senator Stanford has submitted a proposal to the upper house that a straw vote be taken to ascertain whether or no the majority of California women desire to be permanently intrusted with the ballot. There is one thing of which we are perfectly certain, and that is, if women are permitted to vote it will be no joke for the wine industry of this State. The Women's Christian Temperance Union are doing sufficient senseless harm, and it is a well known fact that the prohibition and anti-saloon parties gain their inspiration from, and could not exist without the support of the women.

That being the case, we hope that Stanford's straw vote bill will be dumped, where it properly belongs, in the waste basket, and that the women be politely told that their presence in politics is not needed. Female suffrage has proved a failure wherever tried, and we know of no reason why California should prove an exception. Woman, as a rule, is not a reasoning animal, but one which jumps at conclusions, and when her mind is once made up, no power known in the world can change it.

Under these circumstances, and until her whole nature changes, she should not be given the right to vote. Certainly the old poet knew the nature of lovely woman when he wrote:

"When she says she will,
She will, you may depend on't,
And when she says she won't,
She won't, and there's the end on't."

Western Distilleries, Agnew, Cal.

THE Western Distilleries have again come to the front, by making an additional improvement on their plant, by putting in a new 250-horsepower boiler, to run their three stills, the double column, single and smaller still. It is their intention to produce the double refined distillation of 192° spirits and alcohol. This distillation is said to be one of the best and finest produced in the United States, for its purity and neutrality, and absolute faultlessness. This refining is done from the double column still, through the single and then through the regular still, giving it three different stages of distillation, insuring a positive purity and neutrality.

A few days ago they produced a few sample barrels of this double distillation, and distributed them amongst their various customers. The returned reports showed that its equal has never been produced or distilled in the United States.

With this double refined distillation of alcohol (spirits) they will challenge any one in the United States, to produce the same article, on spirit stills.

The future of this class of goods is assured, and there is no question but what they will sell all they produce. It will be three weeks before this special boiler will be finished and installed, and they will then be ready to put these goods on the market. The present boiler is too small to run the three stills, therefore the improvement.

Mr. P. A. Brangier returned from the East last week, after installing a similar still in one of the large Eastern distilleries.

These people are certainly entitled to encouragement, as they are spending a great deal of money on improvements, to put bi-products on the market, within the next year.

Give home industry all possible success.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

The Trade of 1908

THE fact that the general exports of the United States for the year 1908 showed a great falling off from previous prosperous years will enable the men in the California wine industry to look with a degree of satisfaction upon the figures of exports by sea of California vintages. Remembering the unusual combination of financial stress, the successful activities of Prohibitionists and the anti-saloon element, the exhibit of exports is encouraging. As, for instance, the exports by sea were 4701 cases and 4,250,799 gallons, valued at $1,657,089, while in the year 1907 the figures were 4917 cases and 3,112,287 gallons, of the value of $1,311,699. The earthquake year is not to be considered, but 1905, the year preceding it, represented the highest point of the industry's prosperity. The figures for that year were (by sea) 6823 cases and 6,552,499 gallons, valued at $2,392,703. About one million more gallons went to New York by sea in 1908 than in 1907 and there was a noticeable increase in shipments to Hawaii. However, Central America showed a reverse.

It is safe to say that the exports of California wines by sea and rail combined during the past year represent a falling off of about 40 per cent. However, this is not as bad as it might be, and should not cause any panicky feeling among those who make and those who sell the better qualities of wines produced in this State. The remarkable adverse conditions that have surrounded the industry during the past three years were nearly temporary and will be replaced by a more satisfactory status.

The California wine man who looks to the future as a field for the advancement of the wines of his State is disappointed at the tide that has set against him during the three years past, but he is not discouraged, and notwithstanding the prohibition and other anti-liquor crazes that are now sweeping over the country, he will come to his own in the fullness of time, and we do not believe he will have an excessively long time to wait.

There was a nominal increase in the exports of Brandy by sea as to gallonage over the year 1907, but the valuation was practically the same.

The figures of imports for the year past, as a whole, indicate sympathy with the conditions in the general importing trade. Among the values that show an improvement over last year are vermouth, mineral water, gin, champagne, bitters. The apparent increase in the importations of beer is explained by the fact that beers imported from Oregon and Washington, which were formerly shipped by rail, now come by sea, and therefore appear in the custom house manifests. There was a comparative falling off in imports of ale and stout, absinthe, brandy, liqueurs, wine and whisky. The export of whiskies show a material falling off from the preceding year and the same may be said of beer. The details of the figures will be found herewith:

EXPORTS OF WINES.

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1908.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	513	7,143	$6,268
" British Columbia	123	21,794	7,778
" Central America	1,263	89,129	46,428
" China	115	5,066	3,030
" Hawaiian Islands	1,597	712,051	326,014
" Japan	69	33,934	14,738
" Mexico	284	46,461	20,466
" New York	462	3,257,268	1,196,642
" Philippine Islands	132	3,027	1,842
" South America	59	30,128	15,165
" Society Islands	....	9,719	3,642
" *All other countries	84	35,079	15,076
Totals	4,701	4,250,799	$1,657,089

*Includes 15 cs 20,708 gallons to London.

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1907.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	441	17,735	$7,813
" British Columbia	264	21,976	11,101
" Central America	955	123,300	55,325
" China	13	3,908	2,304
" Hawaiian Islands	1884	595,716	277,407
" Japan	104	60,222	25,208
" Mexico	611	65,876	31,118
" New York	45	2,136,357	859,232
" Philippine Islands	349	3,012	3,316
" South America	69	40,069	19,138
" Society Islands	7	13,686	5,163
" *All other countries	175	30,430	14,574
Totals	4,917	3,112,287	$1,311,699

*Includes 23,965 gallons to London.

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1906.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	1,524	3,461	.....
" British Columbia	180	20,041	.....
" Central America	835	187,019	.....
" China	59	14,175	.....
" Hawaiian Islands	1,537	683,341	.....
" Japan	156	42,869	.....
" Mexico	513	70,890	.....
" New York	41	3,088,559	.....
" Philippine Islands	247	4,228	.....
" South America	36	22,222	.....
" Society Islands	....	20,127	.....
" *All other countries	98	74,397	.....
Totals	5,225	4,231,329	$1,576,695

*Includes 61,184 gallons to London.

EXPORTS OF BRANDY.

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1908.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	46	1,166	$2,988
" British Columbia	9	200	266
" China	37	.....	329
" Central America	30	10	208
" Hawaiian Islands	325	2,787	8,059
" Japan	6	.....	57
" Mexico	48	22	353
" New York	....	2,359	3,041
" Philippine Islands	....	302	255
" Society Islands	4	.....	23
" South America	....	135	203
" All other countries	....	54	81
Totals	505	7,071	$15,863

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1907.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	92	741	$3,457
" British Columbia	22	.....	181
" Central America	32	60	295
" China	1	45	67
" Hawaiian Islands	359	2,763	9,172
" Mexico	7	313	301
" New York	....	305	588
" Philippine Islands	....	458	383
" All other countries	1	1,285	1,290
Totals	514	5,970	$16,734

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1906.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	8	102	.....
" British Columbia	13	.....	.....
" Central America	6	57	.....
" China	2	.....	.....
" Hawaiian Islands	668	906	.....
" Japan	8	750	.....
" Mexico	33	256	.....
" New York	2	1,076	.....
" Philippine Islands	54	102	.....
" South America	....	20	.....
Totals	794	3,269	$12,306

EXPORTS OF WHISKY.

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1908.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	1,412	10,003	$34,562
" British Columbia	250	369	1,427
" Columbia	2,618	1,100	20,498
" China	323	629	2,664
" Hawaiian Islands	3,072	17,647	54,740
" Japan	48	235	496
" Mexico	1,131	1,308	8,854
" New York	....	50	300
" Philippine Islands	3,582	6,117	23,063
" South America	48	130	396
" Society Islands	6	.....	88
" All other countries	56	230	780
Totals	12,546	37,818	$147,868

In bond—
To Hawaiian Islands ...160 cases, valued at $1,066
" Philippine Islands ..537 cases, valued at 2,282

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1907.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	1,222	4,458	$20,240
" British Columbia	139	56	923
" Central America	3,775	5,158	37,010
" China	71	275	1,245
" Hawaiian Islands	3,849	22,634	73,841
" Japan	31	.....	301
" Mexico	2,427	1,791	16,382
" Philippine Islands	5,245	6,631	37,862
" South America	472	893	4,111
" All other countries	231	274	1,564
Totals	17,462	42,170	$193,479

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1906.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	102	783	.....
" British Columbia	854	486	.....
" Central America	4,605	1,759	.....
" China	249	2,764	.....
" Hawaiian Islands	5,690	19,507	.....
" Japan	423	8,701	.....
" Mexico	2,078	1,367	.....
" Philippine Islands	5,444	3,622	.....
" South America	249	170	.....
" All other countries	339	433	.....
Totals	20,033	39,592	$204,202

EXPORTS OF BEER.

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1908.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	340	100	$4,060
" British Columbia	3	.....	21
" Central America	443	20	2,091
" China	783	.....	7,800
" Hawaiian Islands	3,033	1,484	29,960
" Japan	30	.....	360
" Mexico	70	11	585
" Philippine Islands	2,990	.....	23,220
" South America	100	.....	336
" Society Islands	61	.....	567
" All other countries	73	.....	583
Totals	7,926	1,615	$69,583

In bond—
To China ..... 200 bbls 1260 csks, valued at $14,211
" Japan.....120 csks, valued at 1,500

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1907.

Destination.	Pkgs. Btd.	Pkgs. Blk.	Value.
To Alaska	2,026	120	$12,380
" Central America	236	.....	1,432
" China	1,947	.....	12,582
" Hawaiian Islands	3,060	4,312	40,757
" Japan	290	.....	1,830
" Mexico	83	2	789
" Philippine Islands	1,990	.....	15,020
" South America	330	.....	1,259
" Society Islands	57	4	559
" All other countries	8	2	123
Totals	10,027	4,440	$86,731

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1906.

Destination.	Pkgs.	Btd. Pkgs.	Blk.	Value.
To Alaska	9			
" Central America	1,041	11		
" China	6,769			
" Hawaiian Islands	4,303	2,159		
" Japan	842			
" Mexico	90			
" Philippine Islands	3,348			
" South America	112			
" Society Islands	186			
" All other countries	255			
Totals	16,955	2,170		$130,755

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1908.

	Cases.	Pkgs.	Blk.	Gals.
To Alaska	1,311	120		53
" British Columbia	440	125		
" Central America	570	3		214
" China	248	2		
" Hawaiian Islands	3,840	379		5,041
" Japan	162	438		
" Mexico	759	17		250
" New York	2,679			
" Philippine Islands	3,419	148		52
" South America	150	14		
" Society Islands	14	8		
" All other countries	588	5		
Totals	14,180	1,259		5,610
Value				$171,841

EXPORTS MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1907.

Destination.	Cases.	Pkgs.	Blk.	Gallons.
To Alaska	4,250	28		458
" British Columbia	288	25		26
" Central America	266	122		213
" China	208	24		16
" Hawaiian Islands	5,644	307		8,655
" Mexico	1,413	35		116
" Japan	154	2		
" Philippine Isalnds	273	20		107
" South America	102			75
" All other countries	26	44		20
Totals	12,624	607		9,686

Value Miscellaneous Liquor Exports, year 1907 ..... $172,968

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1906.

Destination.	Cases.	Pkgs. Blk.	Gals.	Value.
To Alaska	116	16	61	
" British Columbia	178	2	150	
" Central America	386	140	299	
" China	541	44	176	
" Hawaiian Islands	7,550	296	4,944	
" Mexico	712	21	434	
" Japan	1,058	75	1,092	
" Philippine Islands	475	3	754	
" New York	15			
" South America	333			
" All other countries	138	6		
Totals	11,502	603	7,910	$133,673

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS, ITEMIZED.

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1908.

	Cases.	Pkgs. Blk.	Gals.
Absinthe	11	2	
Amer Picon	20		
Alcohol	3,230	38	1,641
Ale, Porter and Stout	358	27	
Apricot Brandy	5		
Bitters	189		
Benedictine	3		
Blackberry Brandy	10	1	
Casbo in Rum		3	
Champagne	662		
Cognac	14	1	
Cocktails	60		
Cider	142	15	1
Cordials	246	4	
Cherries in Maraschino	383		
Cassia		70	
Curacoa	10		
Chartreuse	3		
China Wine	110		
Creme de Cocoa	5		
Coca Cola		5	
Caromel	1	1	
Creme de Menthe		1	
Flormigs		1	
Fruit Juice	31	4	
Fig Brandy	20		
Gin	1,005	155	311
Ginger Ale	248	74	
Ginger Brandy			52
Grape Juice	3,425	1	
Kummel	50		
Liquors	1,450	12	323
Liqueurs	20		
Malt Extract		140	
Mineral Water	1,942	3	
Punch	2		
Prune Juice		1	
Rock and Rye	31		
Rum	31	21	78
Sake	142	484	
Syrups	13	3	
Spirits	33	187	2,990
Vermouth	275	5	214
Totals	14,180	1,259	5,610

Year ending December 31, 1907.

	Cases.	Pkgs. Blk.	Gals.
Absinthe	10		
Amer Picon	5		
Alcohol	126	50	2,382
Ale, Porter, Stout	262	22	
Aguardiente		4	
Bitters	137	26	9
Champagne	1,341		
Creme de Menthe	72		
Cognac	108		25
Cider	107	9	
Cocktails	87		
Cordials	128	1	53
Cassia	11		
Cherries	250		
Fernet	7		

IMPORTS WINES AND LIQUORS.

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1908.

(With comparative figures.)

ALE AND STOUT.

	Cs.	Bbls.	Hf.bbls.	Csks.	Hhds.	Kgs.
In 1908	829	1,913			5	
In 1907	8,991	1,541	15	16	10	
In 1906	3,682	2,605		105	11	2

ABSINTHE.

	Cs.
In 1908	3,840
In 1907	3,901
In 1906	2,615

BEER.

	Cs.	Bbls.	Hf. Bbls.	Qr. Bbls.	Kgs.	Hhds.	Csks.	Pks.
†In 1908	10,941	25,637	320	590	2335	910	3	*6088
In 1907	5,029	18,690	100	695	737	275	...	...
In 1906	4,385	9,338	162	6	755	13	...	...

†Apparent increase due to domestic imports by water instead of rail, as heretofore.
*Size of packages not given in manifests.

BITTERS.

	Cs.
In 1908	3,203
In 1907	2,749
In 1906	1,261

BRANDY.

	Cs.	Bbls.	Hf.Bbls.	Csks.	Octs.	Djns.
In 1908	4,305	2				
In 1907	4,449	53		32	50	
In 1906	2,251	299	25	24	77	5

CHAMPAGNE.

	Cases.
In 1908	8,810
In 1907	2,828
In 1906	2,027

GIN.

	Cases.	Bbls.	Hf.Bbls.	Csks.	Octs.	Hhds.
In 1908	26,941	18		95	4	10
In 1907	24,492	110	1	290	33	
In 1906	18,322	214		82	65	

LIQUEURS.

	Cases.	Bbls.
In 1908	12,408	
In 1907	17,518	81
In 1906	7,685	10

MINERAL WATER.

	Cases.	Bbls.	Csks.
In 1908	17,278	50	100
In 1907	9,759		
In 1906	8,479	65	200

WINE.

	Cs.	Bbls.	Csks	Qr. Csks	Octs.	Kgs.	Hds.	Phs.	Bts
In 1908	12,036	432	189	24	152		4		17
In 1907	12,620	1,313	377		603		6		
In 1906	9,775	1,443	163		17	81	4	114	

WHISKY.

	Cases.	Bbls.	Hf. Bbls.	Csks.	Hf. Csks.	Octs.	Hds.
In 1908	13,837	815		97	4	59	2
In 1907	21,529		5	99		210	30
In 1906	17,378	383		120	4	107	153

VERMOUTH.

	Cases.	Bbls.	Csks.
In 1908	41,875	5	7
In 1907	23,060	5	8
In 1906	37,288	15	2

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

(By sea.)

Year ending December 31, 1908.

Articles.	1908. Cases.	Pkgs. Bulk.
Apricot Brandy	20	
Amer Picon	2,900	
Anesone	25	
Benedictine	705	
Blackberry Brandy	26	
Bigarreaux	100	
Baryte		1,042
Cognac	3,483	84
China Wine	2,694	
Cider	50	23
Cherry Brandy	100	
Cherries in Maraschino	100	
Cocoa Cola	245	
Cassia	425	
Fernet Branca	5,349	
Fruit Juice		3
Grape Juice	141	
Ginger Ale	500	480
Gentiane	25	
Kirsch	177	
Kummel	101	
Liqueurs	321	
Madeira Wine	15	
Mescal	5	4
Miso		600
Orange Brandy	30	
Orange Wine	1	
Punch	356	
Peppermint	50	
Port Wine	194	21
Rum	165	47
Sake	2,773	309
Sherry	10	138
Spirits	1,080	

1907. Pkgs.

Articles.	Cases.	Bulk.
Aquavit	125	
Anesone	50	
Amer Picon	1,800	
Benedictine	1,100	
Blackberry Brandy		8
Cognac	1,806	131
Cassia	121	5
Chartreuse	45	
Cider		5
Cordials	10	5
Fernet Branca	6,109	
Fruit Juices	205	23
Ginger Ale	900	540
Kirsch	175	
Punch	50	
Rum	191	80
Spirit	3,183	
Sarsaparilla		30
Sake	1,189	1,578
Totals	17,059	2,405

Fruit Juice	782	6	
Ginger Brandy	10		
Grenadine	36		112
Ginger Ale	290	44	
Gin	1,314	74	1,120
Kummel	25		
Liquors	3,783	84	213
Mineral Waters	3,105	5	
Rum	24	1	128
Rock and Rye	6		
Sake		135	
Spirits	117	127	5,439
Wood Alcohol	9	18	
Vermouth	472	1	205
Totals	12,624	607	9,686

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

Year ending December 30, 1908.

	Cs.	Bbls.	Csks.	½ Csks.	Hhd.	Oct.	Gl.
Absinthe	525						
Ale	73						
Aquavit	5						
Beer	169		4				
Bitters	79						
Brandy	728		6			20	
Champagne	9,929						
Cider	120						
Cognac	291		2				
Cordials	139					6	1-6 csks.
Gin	620		8				
Kirsch	50						
Liquors	1,421						
Mineral Water	849		75				
Mastic							72
Mescal	1						
Punch	100						
Porter	150						
Rum	60		20				
Sherry			156			11	
Stout	70	170					
Tequila	6	1					
Vermouth	100	1					
Wine	5,178	67	325		14	64	
Whisky	2,475	16	19	5	1		

Year ending December 31, 1907.

Article.	Cs.	Bbls.	Csks.	Hhd.	Oct.	Butt.
Absinthe	94					
Amer Picon	200					
Ale	606	50				
Aquavit	449					
Beer	849					
Brandy	2,709	15	48		32	
Bitters	1,250					
Champagne	42,258					
Cordials	495					
Cognac	295	5	76		2	
Fernet Branca	248					
Gin	2,987		10			
Kirsch	10					
Liquors	1,483					
Liqueurs	2,428	4				
Mineral Water	1,356		25			
Porter	540					
Punch	150					
Rum	51				12	
Stout	1,472					
Vermouth	5,060	11	6			
Whisky	5,241	75	38	2	28	
Wine	13,254	69	436	21	32	8

SWEET WINE PRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA

First and Fourth Districts—1908

First District	Gallons
Port	4,924,454.10
Sherry	4,440,709.52
Angelica	829,553.71
Muscat	2,082,212.90
Malaga	73,518.57
Madera	51,716.50
Tokay	22,516.04
Total	12,424,681.34

Fourth District	Gallons
Port	848,296.53
Sherry	786,473.16
Angelica	90,185.45
Muscat	133,154.72
Tokay	9,091.81
Total	1,867,201.67

Grand Totals—Produced in Both Districts	Gallons
Port	5,772,750.63
Sherry	5,227,182.68
Angelica	919,739.16
Muscat	2,215,367.62
Malaga	73,518.57
Madera	51,716.50
Tokay	31,607.85
Total	14,291,883.01

BRANDY PRODUCED

First and Fourth Districts—1908

First District	Gallons
Produced and Bonded	1,345,038.8
Exported	43.1
Tax Paid	397,382.5
Used in Fortification	297,352.2
Remaining in Bond, Dec. 31, '08	1,540,972.1

Fourth District	Gallons
Produced and Bonded	207,536.1
Exported	53.5
Tax Paid	131,725.7
Used in Fortification	104,334.3
Remaining in Bond, Dec. 31, '08	678,768.7

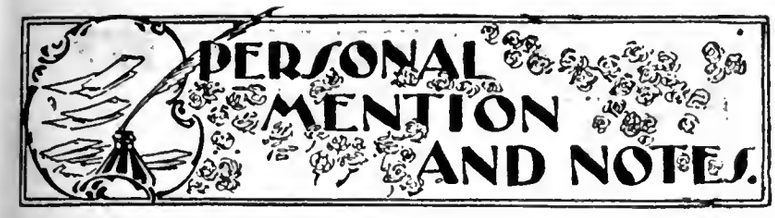
Grand Totals Produced in Both Districts	Gallons
Produced and Bonded	1,552,574.9
Exported	96.6
Tax Paid	529,108.2
Used in Fortification	401,686.5
Bonded Stock in State, Dec. 31, '08	2,219,740.8

Lancel & Co. Prosper

MR. E. H. LANCEL, of the E. H. Lancel Company, reports a very satisfactory volume of business for the past year, notwithstanding the general depression. The increasing demand for their high grade wines in glass, especially "Nectarubi and Topazor" brands, is very gratifying and demonstrates the fact that connoisseurs are willing to recognize true merit in fine old California vintages properly matured in bottles. These wines, which are the product of one of the best vineyards in Sonoma County, have established a new record for excellence and their success should stimulate the production of high grade wines in our State. Mr. George J. Thomas, vice-president of the company, is now visiting a number of the principal cities of the United States, his genial disposition and energetic enterprise will undoubtedly increase the popularity of the wines sold under the brands of the E. H. Lancel Company. His friends wish him all the success he deserves.

The Enterprise Brewing Co.

THIS fine company has a well-earned reputation all over the Coast not alone for the excellence of its beer but for its liberality and accommodating spirit to all its customers. It is strictly a California enterprise; its proprietors are Californians and the money earned is spent here. It is purely a home industry and is independent of all trusts. It, therefore, should receive a generous support from our people. It is on the quality of its beer, however, that it depends. There is no better beer in the world and its Yosemite beer is now famous. By its fine beer, indeed, has it built up its present great business. It ships largely everywhere and has splendid city trade and a very large trade in all adjoining cities and towns. Mr. Regensperger, the president, is a thorough-going Californian. No man takes higher interest in the city and State, and he is a liberal man in all his dealings. And we can truly say the same of Mr. Windeler, the secretary. He is very popular and both are well liked indeed by their customers and employees. Every one interested in the brewery is proud of it and its progress. It is doing a fine business and it well deserves it.



Jesse Moore-Hunt Company find that notwithstanding adverse conditions, they had a better year than was expected. The trade of 1907 totaled well despite the panic and other troubles, and the volume of business for Jesse Moore Whisky and other brands carried by that house was equaled in 1908. The house considers that the showing is something to be proud of.

A. Vignier, Inc., have accepted the agency of Montebello Champagne for the Pacific Coast. While this wine is well known in Eastern centers of population, Pacific Coast lovers of the sparkling beverage are not so familiar with it. However, it has the quality and a famous old house to promote it. Messrs. Vignier, Inc., report that the new agency starts off well, the sales having increased steadily.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann report that in spite of the financial troubles during the past year business has been fair with them and that when the annual balancing of the books of the firm took place, the amount on the right side of the ledger exceeded expectations. The firm's leading brand, Brunswick Burgundy Rye, has done well both in town and country. The addition to the house of H. G. Plagemann, formerly agent for White Seal Champagne, has largely strengthened the firm's working force. "Henry" has been extremely successful in filling his order book throughout the State.

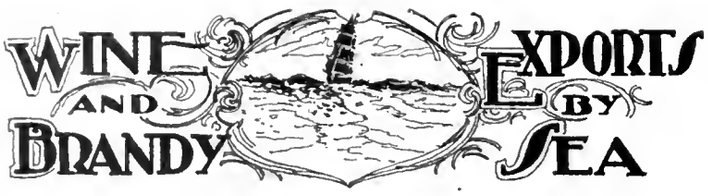
Mr. J. C. Raas, of the E. G. Lyons & Raas Company, left recently for the East upon a business trip, the date of his return depending upon the many calls made upon his time. He stated before leaving that the immense growth of his firm's dealings in California fruit liqueurs, brandies and cordials required his presence on the other side of the continent.

The Hanley Mercantile Company, in speaking of the business of the past year, stated that while it had been quiet all the way through, the volume done in 1908 gave no reason for complaint. Mr. Hanley stated that with the moderation of the weather, a good trade could be looked for, and he believes that the current year will prove to be a busy one, also that Hanley Rye will still continue to hold its full share of the attention of the consuming public.

Donald McDonald, of the well-known firm of McDonald & Cohn, told a representative of the REVIEW that he was pleased to report that he was "out of jail," and had not yet been sent to the poorhouse! In fact, his firm was pleasantly surprised by the showing made by last year's business. This he considered was principally owing to the continued popularity of El Rey Whisky, to the greatly increased demand for the "Kentucky Club Special," for which his firm is agent, and which appeared "to fill a long-felt want" all over the Pacific Coast. Mr. McDonald stated that he looked for a good year's business in 1909, as he felt sure that after so much water, Californians would certainly want considerable whisky! His firm intends to move down town to the commercial district during the present year, in fact as soon as it can find suitable quarters.

"Monopole" (Red Top) Champagne
From Heidsieck & Co., Reims, France
"White Horse" Scotch Whisky
From Mackie & Co., Islay, Scotland
"Boord's" Old Tom and Twilight Gins
From Boord & Son, London, Eng.
"R. B. Hayden" Sour Mash Whisky
From the Greenbrier Dist. Co., Nelson Co., Ky.
"Nolet's" Double Eagle Gin
From the Federal Dist. Co., Baltimore, Md.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
Agents P. C. *San Francisco, Cal.*



FROM DECEMBER 20TH, 1908, TO JANUARY 20TH, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	5	145	$135
" British Columbia	....	1,243	477
" China	....	1,108	585
" Central America	27	5,371	2,520
" Hawaiian Islands	87	119,164	33,114
" Japan	....	750	285
" Mexico	39	6,318	2,664
" New York	....	145,808	64,476
" Philippine Islands	....	260	150
" South America	147	1,373	1,502
" Society Islands	....	2,694	979
" Singapore	....	300	150
" Samoan Islands	....	185	109
Total	305	284,719	$107,146

EXPORTS OF WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	52	$156
" British Columbia	....	186	419
" Central America	93	76	1,002
" Hawaiian Islands	286	435	3,637
" Mexico	150	20	813
" Philippine Islands	225	916	1,564
Total	754	1,685	7,591

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Hawaiian Islands	26	.....	$395
" New York	....	497	1,044
Total	26	497	$1,439

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To China	2	.....	$17
" Hawaiian Islands	295	200	3,300
" Japan	1	.....	9
" Society Islands	38	.....	337
Total	336	200	3,663

EXPORTS MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	5 cs Grape Juice
" British Columbia	80 cs Champagne, 2 bbls Cassia
" Central America	2 cs Mineral Water
" Hawaiian Islands	30 cs Vermouth, 12 cs Bitters, 38 cs Champagne, 164 cs Liquors, 95 cs Mineral Water, 642 cs 3 bbls Ginger Ale, 1 cs Alcohol, 2 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 5 cs Liqueurs, 20 cs Cider, 300 cs 2 bbls Gin, 20 cs Cognac, 2 cs Cocktails, 25 bbls Spirits
" Japan	1 csk Ginger Ale, 2 cs Champagne, 3 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Liquors, 25 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Mexico	62 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Grape Juice
" Philippine Islands	10 cs Grape Juice, 12 cs Liquors, 303 cs Alcohol
" Society Islands	2 cs Alcohol
" South America	77 cs Grape Juice
Total	1918 cases 32 barrels 1 cask
Value	$13,709

FROM DECEMBER 20TH, 1908, TO JANUARY 20TH, 1909.

FROM PUGET SOUND—Per steamer Umatilla, December 21.

1 bbl Brandy ..... The Rothenberg Co.
65 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
75 cs Champagne ..... Western Wholesale Co.
2 cs Liquors ..... A. Repsold.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer State of California, December 22.

105 pkgs Coco Cola ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM PORTLAND—Per steamer Rose City, December 22.

36 kegs Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, December 23.

1124 pkgs Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
54 pkgs Mineral Water ..... Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Queen, December 25.

65 pkgs Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, December 26.

12 hf bbls Wine ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
70 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
110 hf bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
100 qr bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
100 hhds Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer California, December 28.

24 pkgs Coco Cola ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM HAMBURG—Per ship Scottish Moor, December 28.

264 cs Mineral Water ..... Swayne, Hoyte Co.
75 bbls Whisky ..... Order.
150 bbls Whisky ..... Rothenberg Co.
250 bbls Whisky ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co.
300 bbls Whisky ..... C. W. Craig & Co.
100 cs Aquavit ..... Naber. Alfs & Brune.
1000 cs Brandy ..... C. W. Craig & Co.
24 eighth pipes Wine ..... Wm. Wolff & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer City of Pueblo, December 30.

40 bbls Spirits ..... Crown Distilleries Co.
150 cs Vermouth ..... Order.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Umatilla, January 2.

3 cs Wine ..... California Wine and Cordial Co.
5 cs Liquors ..... James de Fremery & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, January 2.

50 cs Whisky ..... Wilmerding, Lowe Co.
500 cs Whisky ..... J. Buchanan.
50 cs Whisky ..... J. Henshaw & Co.
110 cs Spirits ..... Tillmann and Bendel.
70 bbls Stout ..... American Mercantile Co.
20 bbls Ale ..... American Mercantile Co.
12 bbls Whisky ..... P. Claudius & Co.
820 pkgs Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM EUREKA—Per steamer City of Topeka, January 3.

100 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM—Per steamer Cassie, January 5.

98 cs Liquors ..... Meyer, Wilson & Co.
450 cs Spirits ..... Meyer, Wilson & Co.

FROM PUGET SOUND—Per steamer Queen, January 6.

130 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM KOBE—Per steamer China, January 9.

107 cs Sake ..... Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

FROM CHINA—Per steamer M. S. Dollar, January 12.

200 cs Cassia ..... Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, January 12.

120 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
110 hhds Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Pueblo, January 14.

130 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM HAMBURG—Per steamer Acilia, January 18.

27 cs Wine ..... L. D. McLean Co.
8 cs Wine ..... F. F. Hinck.
1400 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co.
25 csks Mineral Water ..... Sherwood & Sherwood.
35 cs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co.

FROM PORTLAND—Per steamer Rose City, January 15.

30 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Sherwood & Sherwood.
29 kgs Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM PUGET SOUND—Per steamer Umatilla, January 16.

40 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood.
6 cs Mineral Water ..... Bibo Bros.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, January 16.

1 cs Whisky ..... J. Buchanan.
210 hhds Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
120 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
300 hf bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
300 qr bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM ANTWERP—Per French steamer Jean Bart, January 8.

50 bbls Baryte ..... A. Carpentier Co.
100 cs Absinthe ..... A. Carpentier Co.
15 cs Kirsch ..... A. Carpentier Co.
690 cs Vermouth ..... A. Carpentier Co.
300 cs 50 csks Mineral Water ..... A. Carpentier Co.
657 cs Liquors ..... A. Carpentier Co.
135 cs 7 csks Wine ..... A. Carpentier Co.
1681 cs Gin ..... A. Carpentier Co.
100 bbls Ginger Ale ..... A. Carpentier Co.
50 cs Bitters ..... A. Carpentier Co.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Stockton ..... 50 bbls 40 hf bbls 60 qr bbls
" Oakland ..... 10 bbls 234 hf bbls 194 qr bbls 171 hhds
" Fresno ..... 189 bbls
" Nevada ..... 120 csks

Imports by Rail in Bond

FROM DECEMBER 20TH, 1908, TO JANUARY 20TH, 1909.

Via New York—

176 cs	Wine	From Rotterdam.
25 cs	Arrac	" "
30 cs	Champagne	" Havre.
4 cs	Liquors	" Liverpool.

Via New Orleans—

525 cs	Champagne	From Bordeaux.
25 cs	Brandy	" "
40 cs	Wine	" "
500 cs	Champagne	" Antwerp.
60 cs	Champagne	" Liverpool.
200 cs	Gin	" "
70 cs	Wine	" "
25 cs	Brandy	" "
30 cs	Liquors	" Trieste.
20 cs	Brandy	" "

Via Galveston—

350 cs	Champagne	From Antwerp.

Belfast Ginger Ale

IT is refreshing in these days of complaints of poor business to hear of one firm who can report a steady increase in the face of the hard times.

The sales of "Ross's Royal" Belfast Ginger Ale and Soda Water during 1908 in the United States showed a satisfactory increase over those of 1907, which, in view of the late financial depression, would go to show that the public at large looks upon "Ross's" Belfast Ginger Ale and Soda in the nature of a necessity rather than a luxury. The wisdom of such a conclusion is emphasized when it is remembered that the Cromac Spring Water exclusively used in "Ross's" Belfast Ginger Ale and Soda Water, is piped from a depth of about 500 feet and is forced directly into the bottles without in any way coming in contact with atmospheric air or other possible sources of contamination, thus insuring to all consumers of "Ross's" Belfast Ginger Ale and Soda an absolutely pure and wholesome beverage.

The extraordinary care taken in the bottling of "Ross's" Beverages and the high quality of the same, have established such a large discriminating clientele for "Ross's" Belfast Ginger Ale and Soda Water that frequent additions have had to be made to the works in Belfast, until to-day Messrs. W. A. Ross & Sons, Ltd., are the largest makers of Belfast Ginger Ale in the world.

To keep pace with the growing demand for their beverages, Messrs. Ross & Sons for the fourth time are preparing to make another addition to their extensive plant, having just purchased all the property adjoining their Belfast works for this purpose. When contemplated building operations are completed they expect to be able to double their present large output.

The James-Force Company of Davis and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, are the energetic importing agents of "Ross's" Belfast Ginger Ale and Soda, which is well known on the Coast.

Leading citizens of El Cajon, who are promoting incorporation, plan to make it a wholly dry precinct. According to the San Diego *Sun*, the majority of the people are said to favor absolute prohibition. An ordinance closing saloons has been already passed and an impetus to the movement of municipal incorporation has been given by the prospect of a thoroughly dry precinct.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed December 31 in the United States District Court by Joseph N. Silva, saloon keeper, of Oakland; liabilities, $20,972. Silva had saloons at 674 Broadway, 851 Franklin street and 362 First street.

The San Francisco Breweries, Ltd., report a good year's trade and say that by the aid of their new and up-to-date bottling plant, they have considerably enlarged their business in the country. The machinery to duplicate a new bottling plant is now on the way, and when installed will immensely increase the quantity of the output. John Wieland Lager is becoming more popular than ever and is keeping the company busy to supply the increasing demand.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

F. E. MAYHEW & CO.
INTERNAL REVENUE and
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS
Hydrometers and Extra Stems and All Kinds of Revenue Books
N. E. Cor. Battery and Washington Sts.
San Francisco, California

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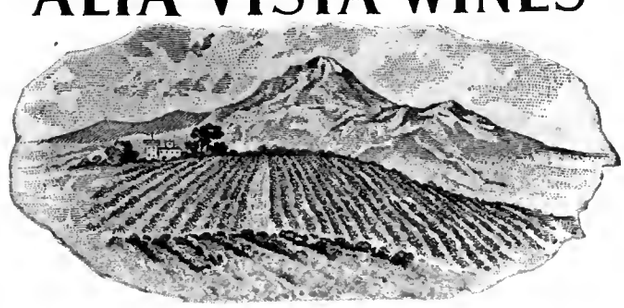
ALTA VISTA WINES



The Wines California Makes Famous
ALTA VISTA WINES CO.
MAIN OFFICE
112-114 TENTH ST. SAN FRANCISCO

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Dec., 1908.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	465,883.6
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California	51,501.8
Received from special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California.	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	287,367.2
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	50,573.3
Exported	
Tax paid	39,028.8
Used in Fortification of Wines.	21,396.3
Remaining in bond Dec. 31, 1908	1,540,972.1

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of Dec., 1908.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	73,061.7
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	46,193.5
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	11,180.5
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	917.8
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	8,971.1
Exported	
Tax paid	15,228.9
Used in Fortification of Wines	5,665.1
Remaining in bond, Dec. 31, 1908	678,768.7

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Dec., 1908.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	231	37,738.9
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	82	14,620.0
Brandy actually used for fortification	434	87,204.8

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	41,022.45
Sherry produced	263,361,32
Angelica produced	5,679,00
Muscat produced	13,002.30
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madera	24,038.60
Total sweet wine produced in Dec., 1908	347,103.67

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of Dec., 1908.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	5,665.1
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	
Brandy actually used for fortification	5,665.1

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	
Sherry produced	21,704.01
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Lessevoir	
Total sweet wine produced in Dec., 1908	21,704.01

May Be the Opening Wedge

IT has been the opinion of the REVIEW, despite numerous rulings by the Supreme Court, that the prohibition movement is in many respects illegal. Now comes *Midas Criterion* with the statement that "it is contended by prominent legal authorities that the prohibitory laws of the various States can be taken up in the Supreme Court of the United States on an entirely new angle, viz.: Their practical abrogation of treaties with foreign countries."

This is a new view of the situation and one from which the fanatic policy of the total abstainers have not yet been attacked. The Constitution of the United States makes a treaty the supreme law of the land, and provides that when an agreement with a foreign government has been ratified, neither the Federal or a State government can pass a law abrogating the trade rights or any other rights contained in that agreement. As the *Criterion* puts it, "it is contended that the United States government having gone into a treaty with England under which Great Britain sells Scotch and Irish whiskies in the United States, no State has the power to abrogate that treaty right. It is contended that the United States having gone into a treaty with France and Italy to take their wines, it is beyond the power of any State to pass a law forbidding a citizen to buy wines from Italy or France."

If this is good law, and it certainly looks like it, the present prohibition agitation is illegal so far as imported wines and liquors are concerned. Another and similar point is that local option laws, forbidding citizens of favored nations having treaties with us, from engaging in the liquor business, are contrary to such treaties, and are therefore illegal. This point was raised in a recent number of the *Criterion* by the editor of a French paper in New Orleans.

Again, by what right can any local law be made which will deny the citizens of such favored nations the right to take a drink when he feels like it, or will refuse him a supply of such wines and liquors as he may require? Or if such citizen be traveling through a "dry" precinct, will snatch the flask from his lips, and either fine or imprison him for daring to take a drink while passing through such precinct? Surely such laws cannot be constitutional. Only think of the diabolical howl the American Press would set up if an American citizen were so used in a foreign country.

Proposed Drastic Mormon Law

IT would appear from a recent dispatch that the State of Utah is about to join the list of "dry" States. A telegram dated Salt Lake City, January 24th, says that a bill has been introduced into the lower branch of the Legislative Assembly for the purpose of making prohibition State-wide and absolute. The measure, which was drawn by the Anti-Saloon League, and is said to be endorsed by the more influential members of the dominant church in Utah, is drastic in the extreme. Under its provisions the manufacture, sale, or giving away of intoxicants is prohibited, while to obtain liquor from druggists, a special prescription which has to be filed with the County Clerk is necessary.

The
Kiefer Filter
For Wineries

It is the only filter made that will deliver a perfect and satisfactory filtrate. More KIEFER FILTERS used in Wineries than all others combined.

Call on our agent for prices and particulars.

P. JORGENSEN

341 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

The Karl Kiefer Machine Co.
CINCINNATI, U. S. A.

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—There is nothing new in the wine market worthy of mention. However, a general discussion of the phases of it will be found elsewhere in these columns. While the situation is anything but satisfactory, it might easily be a great deal worse.

Exports during the month were 305 cases and 284,719 gallons, valued at $107,146. The value of the exports for the same month of 1907 was $182,522.

Imports by sea were 178 cases, 12 half barrels 7 casks and 24 eighth pipes; by rail in bond, 286 cases.

SWEET WINES:—Production in the two districts during December aggregated 368,807.68 gallons. Of this the greater portion was sherry.

The figures of production for the year 1908 were 14,291,883.01. Of this quantity, the First District produced 12,424,681.34. The itemized table of production will be found elsewhere in this issue.

BRANDY:—The market remains unchanged. Production in the State was quite heavy during December, the total being 538,945.3 gallons. The product for the same period in 1907 was 533,829.3.

There remained in bond in this State on December 31, 1908, 2,219,740.8 tax gallons. On the same date, in 1907, the bonded stocks totalled 1,572,394.2 tax gallons.

Exports by sea were nominal and imports by sea 1000 cases and 1 barrel. Receipts by rail in bond were 10 cases.

The production of brandy during the calendar year was 1,552,574.9 tax gallons. There were used in fortification 401,686.5 gallons.

WHISKY:—Market conditions during the past month, owing to the almost unprecedented weather conditions, have been anything but what they would have been had the conditions been normal. However, the great rainfall and stories of snow in the mountains promise big things for future business.

Exports by sea were nominal, the figures being 754 cases and 1685 gallons, valued at $7591.

Imports by sea were 1416 cases 12 barrels.

IMPORTS:—Importations by sea during the month were of fair volume considering the season and general condition of the import trade. The importers during the year have fared pretty well and believe that 1909 will treat them still better. The receipts were as follows:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Brandy, 1000 cases 1 barrel; Beer, 795 barrels 410 half barrels 400 quarter barrels 65 kegs 420 hogsheads 2009 packages; Champagne, 75 cases; Liquors, 762 cases; Coco Cola, 129 packages; Mineral Water, 570 cases 75 casks 54 packages; Wine, 178 cases 12 half barrels 7 casks 24 eighth pipes; Spirits, 560 cases 40 barrels; Vermouth, 750 cases; Whisky, 1416 cases 12 barrels; Aquavit, 100 cases; Ginger Ale, 130 barrels; Bitters, 50 cases; Kirsch, 15 cases; Gin, 3081 cases; Stout, 70 barrels; Ale, 20 barrels; Sake, 107 cases; Cassia, 200 cases; Absinthe, 100 cases; Baryte, 50 barrels.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Wine, 286 cases; Arrac, 2[illegible] cases; Champagne, 1405 cases; Liquors, 34 cases; Brandy, 7[illegible] cases; Gin, 200 cases.

BEER:—Business is necessarily quite slack. The only live items of interest to the trade are the facts that one of the largest breweries on the coast is to double its new bottling plant and that two of the old-time steam beer breweries have been converted to lager breweries and will have their new brands on the market within a few weeks.

Exports by sea were small, the figures being 336 barrels bottled and 200 barrels bulk, of the value of $3663.

Imports by sea, which include domestic coast receipts, were 795 barrels 410 half barrels 400 quarter barrels 65 kegs 42[illegible] hogshead and 2009 packages; also 70 barrels Stout and 2[illegible] barrels Ale.

Wine and Brandy Receipts

RECEIPTS of Wine and Brandy during Dec. were: Wine, 952,300 gallons; Brandy 116,000.

Receipts in Jan.: Wine, 1,101,600 gallons; Brandy 16,700.

American Whiskey In Bond

THE quantity of American whiskies remaining in United States warehouses in San Francisco on December 31, 1908 was 63,911 gallons.

Shake, Old Man!

MIDA'S *Criterion* of Chicago, in a recent issue filled out its first quarter of a century, fat with prosperity, and the handsomest paper of its class in the trade, barring one. Modesty prevents us from mentioning the name of the other paper. Joshing aside, we take satisfaction in endeavoring to give the *Criterion* its full mead of praise. We have watched its growth from a little folio brokers' price list to a big influential and worthy representative of the distilling and wholesale trade, the reputation of which is world-wide.

Brother Mida discovered a fallow field and occupied it wisely. We congratulate him on his success and trust it may be long continued.

Must Pay Duty on Reimported Whisky

THE first application of the new ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury, which places an import duty on American whiskies exported for ageing purposes, occurred in San Francisco during the month, in the case of 200 barrels of whisky from Hamburg consigned to Messrs. Charles Meinecke & Co. The usual application for free entry was denied and the consignment has been held up pending the decision of the Treasury Department. The amount of duty involved is between seven and eight thousand dollars, and if the Department upholds the ruling, the distillery which consigned the goods will have to pay this sum before the goods will be admitted.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Literature Wanted

FROM the California Promotion Committee there comes a message—a New Year's declaration of vigorous tactics in the development campaign for 1909, as it were—urging that commercial organizations keep it supplied liberally with their booklets and other publications setting forth, authoritatively, their attractions, resources, opportunities and possibilities. Not only does the Committee want printed matter for distribution at its headquarters in California Building, Union Square, San Francisco, and through its correspondence, but it wishes to keep California literature in ample supply at its various bureaus in the East and Europe and have on hand sufficient to meet the demands of distribution through the other channels it has developed.

Certainly one of the first steps taken by a commercial organization in doing development work should be the publication of attractive printed matter, and it should ever be the aim to keep its literature up to date, authoritative, and convincing. But printing a booklet is but a part of it; the distribution is an important factor that unfortunately too often is not given adequate attention. Put in the hands of the Committee, every copy is sure to be placed where it will reach those who wish to profit by the information contained.

In connection with the distribution of literature the Committee has advocated the interchange of literature among the various organizations in the several counties, a suggestion worthy of adoption and one that to the traveler and tourist visiting different localities has a strong appeal. Then, too, it is another aspect of the trend of the times, "One for all and all for one."

Sherwood & Sherwood in New Home

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD have moved into large and convenient quarters at 41 to 47 Beale street. This is the building that before Fleichman-Clarke merger took place, was occupied by Clarke Bros. & Co. The large business done by Sherwood & Sherwood compelled them to seek more room, the Pine street quarters only being a makeshift until a suitable location could be obtained. The new permanent headquarters have been handsomely fitted up with a view to the rapid dispatch of business and everything done to facilitate prompt shipping of goods. This firm is so well known for the fine line of staple goods it carries, that with proper accommodation it is sure to do a larger business than ever, particularly as its leading brand of whiskey, "J. H. Cutter" is in great demand all over the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco's Big Brewing Industry

THERE are twenty-three breweries in San Francisco, with an investment of $30,000,000. These institutions employ 800 men, the lowest paid of whom receives $24 a week, while the head malsters receive from $3,000 to $6,000 a year. The average wages are $30 a week. The aggregate payroll of these breweries is $1,248,000 a year. The breweries of this city use 40,000,000 pounds of California barley a year and 600,000 pounds of California hops. For the barley they pay $600,000, and for the hops $72,000. Thus, these institutions spend for California products and for California labor about $2,000,000 a year.

And the brewers have always been generous when their aid was required for civic promotion or civic improvements. They donated $20,000 to the Midwinter Fair, $10,000 to the sanitary campaign fund, and $3,500 to the fleet fund. They are permanent subscribers to the California Promotion Committee, the Civic Federation, the Merchants' and Producers' Association, and the Downtown Improvement Association.

In return for their liberality, co-operation and support, the San Francisco brewers are entitled to the reciprocal benefit that they should, but do not, in a large measure, receive from the patronage of their products.

WINEMAKER WANTS POSITION

Viticulturist and winemaker, now in charge of a large cellar in California is open for engagement. Address A. Z , care of this office.

FOR SALE

One 150 Gallon Copper Still, complete, first class condition with Latest Style Doubler, very reasonable. Address; California Copper Works, 1007 North Alameda Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

SITUATION WANTED

As traveling representative, commanding established trade among the jobbers and better class of Retailers in the middle and eastern states, to join with a Wineyard or Wholesale dealer. Best of references. Address: Wine and Spirit Review, 127 Montgomery St.

FOR SALE.

One aluminum Yeast Propagator, consisting of two propagators which are 160 gallons capacity each; one sterilizer, 80 gallons capacity; all made of spun aluminum, being of the Hitzl, Fox & Co. make; bought October, 1907. This apparatus is for the purpose of cultivating wine yeast. Address Stone Hill Wine Company, Hermann, Mo.

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 1071

P. F. PINNELLA

Merchant Tailor

708 KEARNY STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Telephone Temporary 1210

The Bernhard Mattress Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Beds, Wire Beds, Top Mattresses
Pillows and Upholstery

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SHIP WORK

791-793 MISSION ST., Near Fourth St. SAN FRANCISCO

James-Force Co., See Cheering Prospect

TO THE EDITOR.

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW:—Knowing that the Genial Editor of the Pacific Wine and Spirit Review is always willing to listen to the joys and sorrows of his flock we take advantage of this kindly spirit and ask him to air our tale of woe in his popular paper.

We are pleased to say that business in our lines has been quite steady since the holidays, with collections good.

The senior of the firm, Mr. James, has just returned from a trip through California, Oregon and Washington.

He had a very successful tour, doing a nice business, and found everybody well satisfied with conditions and hopeful for the future.

A noticeable feature of his trip was the absence of the speculative idea, which in former years has always been prominent at this time. The country merchants expect to do a good steady business during the year, but the element of speculation has been entirely eliminated from their calculations.

The prohibition bete noir seems to have had its claws filed, time and the average good sense of the country residents having had their effect on the rabid reformers who are now beginning to realize that moderation in all things is the surest way to satisfy, if not all the people, at least the majority of them.

Mr. James is well satisfied with his trip and although the weather was of a depressing nature, the business barometer was "set fair" for the year.

Whilst on the personal subject we may say that a visit to the Coast is contemplated early in February by Mr. W. A. Ross of New York, and Mr. Conway Ross of Belfast. The former is the United States representative for the famous brand of "Great Auk's Head" Guiness Stout and Bass Ale, bottled by Messrs. W. A. Ross & Bro. of Liverpool, and Mr. Conway Ross is a member of the firm of W. A. Ross & Sons of Belfast, proprietors of the not less celebrated Royal Belfast Ginger Ale and Sarsaparilla.

These two gentlemen are making their second annual visit here, the success and sale of their products having so far exceeded their expectations that they have decided to come out and see how it is done.

During the last year a nice business has been done in all Ross's goods which consist of "Great Auk's Head" Ale and Stout, English Gins, Royal Belfast Ginger Ale and Sarsaparilla.

Chubb and De Terry Oporto Ports and Spanish Sherries have also given a good account of themselves. Old Overholt Whisky: This popular brand showed steady gain each month and if the increase is as marked during the present year, as we have ever reason to believe will be the case, our expectations will be mor than realized.

The Pure Food Law has helped materially to draw the atte tion of whiskey drinkers to bottled in bond goods and when the get a superb article like Overholt handed out are inclined to th opinion that Roosevelt's Administration accomplished one goo thing, and with all Teddy's faults they will love him still.

We hope that business will be as good as the majority thin it is going to be.

We wish to thank the REVIEW for many kind wishes said i our behalf and wishing the paper good luck, beg to remain,

Yours Very Truly,

JAMES-FORCE CO.

Wagner & Sons' Pasteurizing Praise

WE have before alluded to the fact that the Pacific Coppe Works, run by the well-known firm of L. Wagner & Son has been particularly successful in the manufacture of pasteuri ers and other similar work for wineries, breweries and distille ies. The firm recently received the following letter of comme dation and endorsement from F. Salmini & Co. (Inc.), propri tors of Mt. St. Helena and Larkmead Vineyards:

"Gentlemen:

"Your new pasteurizer is installed at our winery. We beg t state that we are very pleased with its work, consider it a mos satisfactory machine, and can fully commend it.

(Signed) "F. SALMINI & CO."

The above firm has right along done excellent work tending t extend the market for California wines and brandies by turnin out a very high class of both. Therefore, an endorsement by i is of considerable value to L. Wagner & Sons, because it com mands the attention of the trade.

IT is interesting to learn that his H. M. King Edward of En land and H. R. H. Prince of Wales are constant users "Ross's Royal" Belfast Ginger Ale, having it sent regularly, n only to their palaces, but also in advance for their consumptio to the great houses at which they visit.

Let the good work go on! We recommend "Ross's Royal to H. I. M. William the II also. There is no other non-alcohol beverage equal to it.

BARRETT CO.

43 Front Street, NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

Barrett's Unrivalled

BARRETT'S 1 to 800 Concentrated Fruit Flavor

Blending Cordial

Guaranteed under the Foods and Drugs Act. GUARANTEE No. 49

Jesse Moore AA Whiskey

BEST ON EARTH

OLD FRIENDS

JESSE MOORE-HUNT CO.

Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY.

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Room 304

Cuban Market Should Be Ours

THE Grape Growers of California have lately taken action in the matter of obtaining a market for our wines in Cuba. In the tropical climate of that island, wine is a necessity, and is universally drank by all classes, rich and poor. The association named is urging our representatives in Congress to take immediate action in this matter. It appears that under the present reciprocity treaty, California has, as usual, been left out in the cold. American whisky and brandy enter Cuba at 25 per cent reduction from regular tariff rates. Beer, cider, mineral waters and non-alcoholic beverages get a 30 per cent reduction. As little brandy is consumed, this State gets nothing from the present arrangement. Our wines—just what the Cubans require—enjoy no advantage from the present treaty, which was evidently framed for the benefit of Eastern shippers only.

California, like the promised land of the Bible, is a "land flowing with milk and honey"; it also flows with oil and wine, and has from 1849 to 1909—sixty years—added vastly to the wealth of the nation in gold and other valuable minerals. One would think that under these circumstances, whenever possible, Congress would try to insure a market for our output. In the case of Cuba we have just what the people badly want—wines suitable to the climate and necessary for the health, but we receive no benefit whatever from the so-called reciprocity! We are a long way off, and are only remembered in times of political necessity. All this will be changed one day, when our valleys teem with population, and the numerical power of this republic must be looked for on the margin of the Pacific, and not, as now, upon the shores of the Atlantic ocean. It is only a matter of time when "the star of empire" shall have forever settled in the West.

At present, because of the failure of Congress to protect our wine market in the treaty in question, nearly all wines consumed in Cuba are imported from Europe—principally from Spain and France. From a recent communication received from Havana, we learn that " a sweet Muscatel is a favorite wine there. How easily this could be supplied from the San Joaquin Valley and Southern California! The communication states that the Cubans drink a sweet champagne—just such wine as is now being manufactured here. Further, that "the best Spanish red wine is the 'Marques de Riscal,' which is soft, of good body, without much alcohol." When the quality of this wine is known to our makers, there is nothing to prevent its being manufactured here. In conclusion we are told "as a rule the wines in general use are soft, and not very dry. The masses use red wine generally."

From the above it will be seen that the wines used generally in Cuba are those which could most easily be supplied by California, if Congress will only give us the chance. It is to be hoped therefore that wine will be added to the list of those beverages enjoying, like beer and cider, a 30 per cent reduction. Then a new and valuable market will be opened for the wines made here, and which should certainly, in justice, be included in the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

Out With Jug-Handle Reciprocity

CERTAINLY, the call for the National Tariff Commission Convention to meet at Indianapolis next month is a step in the right direction, and one in which California, above all other States in the Union, should take the most active interest. Much has been written and spoken in regard to the necessity of tariff revision, all of which has seemed to us to emanate from more or less selfish motives. It would appear that this country has done vastly well under the present tariff, and that the action of tinkering at it immediately after a somewhat sharp financial stricture is an unwise proceeding, and while there are perhaps many inequalities and incongruities in it, and possibly some injustice done, considering the very many and conflicting interests dealt with by the tariff, it has done its duty wonderfully well. Therefore, to improve upon it, to readjust the burdens imposed by it, considering the patchwork quilt of industries with which it has to deal, will certainly require the united wisdom of the nation in convention assembled.

We hope that such convention will be particularly careful in dealing with the young and growing industries of the West, and that the great political pull of the older and more popular States will not be permitted to blind the tariff tinkerers to the importance of dealing fairly by the great and growing West. As to our own young State, let it be remembered that she is the cupbearer of the nation, and that the wine interests of California and other States deserve the most careful protection. Up to the present time, in spite of the fact that she is the promised land of the twentieth century, not only flowing with milk and honey, but with wine and oil, and that her consistent yield of gold since the days of '49 has done more to build up this nation than the individual production of any State in the Union, there has been evinced a great desire by the rest of the country to sacrifice California's interests, particularly in the so-called reciprocity treaties, for its own benefit. We call especial attention to this point, because the rule that the numerically weakest must be forced to the wall is gross injustice!

It seems difficult, if not impossible, to understand how such treaties can be made by this country without inflicting injury upon some American industry, and where it has been attempted with any wine producing country, California has been invariably the sufferer. In our opinion, reciprocity treaties are wrong, the theory upon which they are founded untenable, and, while injurious to our own interests, fail to satisfy other nations, and are bound to cultivate inimical rather than friendly relations with the rest of the world.

In fact, the so-called reciprocity treaties are a delusion and a snare. They represent a weak and vaccilating policy—neither protection nor free trade; they have the failings of both without the merits of either. Therefore, let the convention of tariff tinkers about to meet in Indianapolis eschew "Jim" Blaine's fallacy of reciprocity as they would the devil, and stick to that policy which has built up and developed this great nation—protection!

IN another column of this issue of the REVIEW will be found a letter from the Italian Vineyard Company of Los Angeles, giving its side of the litigation with the Italian-Swiss Colony in regard to the use of the word "Tipo" as a trade mark.

We publish this with pleasure, but submit that the opening statement that our recent article "tends to mislead the reader into the belief that the Italian Vineyard Company had lost the suit is not quite correct."

We did not deem it necessary to state that the temporary injunction issued extended only to the limit of the jurisdiction of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, which is, of course, circumscribed by the State lines.

A Brave Governor Pillories Prohibition

TENNESSEE has been practically "dry" for years, Nashville, Chattanooga and Memphis being the only cities in which liquor has been permitted to be sold. Therefore, we are not surprised to learn that both the House and Senate have passed State-wide prohibition law over the veto of Governor Patterson. In other words, as a Chicago paper puts it, "The Legislature has decided to rob about 1500 liquor dealers of their savings of a lifetime, and this was done amid the jibes of the would-be Christian spectators that packed the legislative halls."

In this disgraceful business, Governor Patterson showed himself a statesman with the true welfare of his State at heart. In his veto he discussed in detail the subject of State-wide prohibition, which he declared "is fundamentally and profoundly wrong as a governmental policy, and does not accomplish the result hoped for." In his opinion, it violated the plainest and most obvious rule of individual and personal freedom, and he maintained that the use or non-use of liquor should be left to the individual. He did not believe that it would be possible to enforce a prohibition law until the United States forbids the manufacture and sale of liquor.

After declaring that to destroy the value of existing plants without remuneration is confiscation without compensation, he asserted that Prohibition States were filled with open and secret violations of the law, and the abolition of the sale of liquor is an impossibility, and an empty dream." Therefore, the regulation and control of the saloons is the best solution of a difficult problem.

Governor Patterson then proceeded to call attention to the fact that by this law the State and the cities of Nashville, Chattanooga and Memphis would lose one-sixth of their income; that prohibition did not prohibit, nor did it banish crime and bring peace and happiness. As a proof of this, he called attention to the rural districts of Tennessee, where prohibition ruled, but where the horrible atrocities of the "Night Riders" was so appalling. He closes by saying:

"Let the legislators and their fanatical supporters do something more for poor, bleeding Tennessee and stop the lawlessness in its already prohibition territory."

Our Wines for Rio Janeiro

ACCORDING to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, the movement of a large shipment of wine to Rio Janeiro by the French liner Amiral Olry bears eloquent testimony to the rapid expansion of the California wine industry and is further evidence, if any were wanting, of the almost universal appreciation that the vintages of this State are receiving. The shipment, which will be sent away on the Amiral Olry, amounts to 500 cases and 50 barrels at present and may be augmented to-day. It is the first big order which has so far been received here from Brazil and is likely to be followed by others which will form the beginning of a large and profitable trade to our local growers.

Justice Brady of the Supreme Court of the State of New York State has rendered the decision that that part of the recent amendment of the Excise Law which gave to Excise Officers the right to destroy bottles containing seized liquor, where the title to the bottles is claimed by a third person, is unconstitutional; a decision which affords great satisfaction to Bottlers of beer and liquors who retain an ownership in the bottles.

OBITUARY

ANDREW FRED BAUMGARTNER, of the firm of Baumgartner & Starr, managers of the Pacific Coast branch of Boltz, Clymer & Co., has died from Bright's disease, since the last number of this paper went to press. He had been ailing more or less for a year past, and succumbed to the last attack, which put an end to his sufferings.

The deceased was well and favorably known in the cigar trade, and was much liked in both business and social circles. He had the happy knack of making friends, and as he was an honest and square man, kept them to the day of his death, and they now mourn the loss of a warm-hearted friend and a sterling business man.

Mr. Baumgartner was born in Milwaukee, Wis., and came to this city some fifteen years ago, representing the Globe Tobacco Company. For several years last past he has, with his partner, Robert E. Starr, been very successful in the Boltz, Clymer & Co. agency, which connection lasted until his decease. He was 51 years old when he answered the last summons, and leaves a widow and two sons. He was both a Mason and an Elk, and we believe has left his family well provided for.

Daniel T. Cole

DAN T. COLE, the pioneer mining and hotel man, has joined the great majority. His death occurred on the 16th inst., after an illness of several months. Deceased was engaged in the hotel and mining business in Sierra County for thirty-five years and took an active hand in the political affairs of that section. During the latter years of a long and useful life, he satisfactorily filled the offices of Harbor Commissioner and Coiner of the Mint, and at the time of his death was one of the best-known and respected men in the State. He was born in Vermont in 1832 and came here in 1852, since which time he has been a most useful citizen, and one who has aided greatly in the development of the State.

He was the father-in-law of the late Captain Harry Hunt, of Moore, Hunt & Co., and one of the directors of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Company.

W. J. Van Schuyver

W. J. VAN SCHUYVER, the pioneer liquor man, is dead. He was among the older merchants of Portland, Oregon. In 1860 he came to that city and in 1864 went into the wholesale liquor business, which he has continued ever since. He came from Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he was born in 1834. He was a good citizen and a firm friend.

WE have received the first number of the *National Bulletin*, a pamphlet which the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America intend to publish monthly from their headquarters in Cincinnati. From this initial copy we should judge that the new publication promises to be of much benefit to the trade in general and particularly to members of the Association, to whom it will be regularly posted. The *Bulletin*, while it will be of use to trade papers as a reservoir of authentic news, does not intend to compete with them and will carry no advertisements. Should it effect a closer connection between the State and National Association it will prove successful in its mission. We hope that it will become of great value to the liquor interests.

Anti-Saloon Voters Should Qualify

LAST month we quoted as follows from the letter of Miss Reed of Chicago:

"Even local option should be decided by the property owners of the business streets alone, and the storekeepers thereon, not by residents of the residential districts, who often, owning not one foot of property, vote away the income possibilities of the business sections adjacent, just because they fancy it is more exclusive for their families to have a 'quiet' neighborhood. The nearer they approach to park or cemetery conditions the more respectable they think themselves."

We perfectly agree with Miss Reed's statement of the case and therefore consider that when Frank Dietrich, head of the Royal Arch in Sacramento, representing the retail liquor dealers, at a joint meeting of the Senate Committee on Elections and the Assembly Committee on Public Morals at Sacramento, maintained that the question of calling a special election to vote upon local option, should be decided not by 25 per cent of the voters, about 80 per cent of whom would not be taxpayers, but by 25 per cent of taxpayers, he did not go too far, but not far enough.

While many persons may pay a nominal property tax which would be sufficient under his motion to give them a vote, such an important question as this prohibition movement, should be decided not by taxpayers only, but by business men, real estate owners and capitalists having a stake in the district, and who are liable to be financially injured by a suppression of the liquor traffic.

However, it appears to us that Miss Reed has most fully stated the case, and if her rule is followed, the crazy crowd which favors the water wagon would be found, as a rule, not to have the necessary qualifications and to be, under a just law, exempt from voting on local option.

Seattle Councilmen propose to allow the saloons in that city to remain open all night during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, upon the payment of an extra license for this purpose. It is hoped by this means to add some $75,000 to the city's revenue.

Where Are Our Boasted Rights?

A BILL has been introduced into the California Assembly by which the sale of liquor is forbidden within half a mile of any State prison, 1500 feet of any reformatory, one mile of the University of California, and one-mile-and-a-half of any asylum, home or retreat, or home for disabled soldiers and sailors, or any United States Army post.

Another piece of meddlesome legislation is proposed for the purpose of preventing the laborers on the Los Angeles aqueduct from getting a drink when their day's work is over. This bill decrees that no one shall sell liquor within four miles of any work camp on public or quasi-public enterprise.

ALL ALE AND PORTER DRINKERS

Should call for the celebrated

Burnell's Ale and Stout

Brewed from the Best Malt Hops on the Market and used by all the Leading Clubs, Hotels and Bars

Order through any Grocer or Liquor Dealer, or direct from

BURNELL & CO.

1009 Golden Gate Ave.

TELEPHONE PARK 548

San Francisco

Headquarters

For Everybody
Who Likes

Good Things

THE **Yellowstone**

22 MONTGOMERY ST.

San Francisco

JIMMY TWOMEY ED. BORREMANS

COLD LUNCH

FERRY CREAMERY

The Handsomest Restaurant in the City
Good Clean Service and Popular Prices

34 Market Street

In conjunction with our restaurant we have the most complete Bar in the West.

KILBORN & HAYDEN, Props.

J. G. LEIBERT — THOS. J. WALSH

Thos. J. Walsh & Co.

WINES and LIQUORS

15 Powell Street — *San Francisco*

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Bet. California and Sacramento Streets

Fine Imported and Domestic Wines and Liquors

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Liquors and Cigars — Phone Douglas 608

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247 Montgomery Street
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RUSS CIGAR AND LIQUOR CO., Prop.

JOHN SROUFE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS

Fine Kentucky Whiskies

659 and 661 Devisadero St.
Corner Grove

Sole Agents for Slater's Premium Bourbon — SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

C. D. WILLIAMS — J. J. KREISS

AMONG THE REDWOODS

"Humboldt Cafe"

IMPORTED AND STRAIGHT GOODS

545 Montgomery Street
Near Clay
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. — Telephone Douglas 2443

The Chronicle Bar

6 Kearny — San Francisco, Cal.

P. W. WOBBER, Proprietor

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

The Usual Result of Prohibition

DIED—Los Gatos, July 1, 1906. Cause of death, prohibition. This property for sale at dead-town prices. Apply room 10, Knox Building, San Jose.

WANTED—1000 suckers to fill up the vacant buildings in this d——, dull, dead, dry town. Two may apply here.

THE USUAL RESULT OF PROHIBITION

As shown in the engraving, these two strenuous notices, printed on a large sign board, appear in a conspicuous place in the front yard of Attorney H. A. Hardinge on the principal street of Los Gatos. In the background are two cottages heavily placarded with "To Let" and "For Sale" signs.

Mr. Hardinge is evidently not very heartily in favor of prohibition, and is not at all backward in expressing his views on the matter.

A new liquor ordinance has been passed in the town of Willits, California. By it a retail liquor license is fixed at $300 a year, payable in advance, and the number of saloons restricted to twelve.

"The Ferry Cafe"

For good things to eat, a place that is neat,
And waiters who heed what you say:
For comfort and light, and service just right,
Drop in at the Ferry Cafe!

For a nice chicken salad, a savory mallard,
A fish, or an omelet souffle:
For pudding or pastry, for everything tasty,
Drop in at the Ferry Cafe!

If you're feeling forlorn when your boat has just gone
And you gaze at the clock in dismay,
Don't swear like a sinner, enjoy a good dinner
Close by at the Ferry Cafe!

If you meet on the street a friend you would treat
In a sensible business way,
For well seasoned wine and dishes divine
Drop in at the Ferry Cafe!

Say this to your mother, your sister and brother,
And all who are crossing the bay,
"For tables well-laden, see Kilborn and Hayden,
At home in the Ferry Cafe!"

D. Wooster Taylor.

"Cocktail, please," said E. Shillingsburg, district freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific at San Jose.

"I never drink these things," he said, "but at Christmas and New Year a man must loosen up sometimes and be one of the boys."

"Where is the cherry?" he asked the bar keeper.

"We don't give any cherry in a cocktail now, sir. It is a rule of the house."

"And why?"

"Cherries are so high, sir. That is the reason."

"Pour out the whisky and drop in a cherry. Do you suppose that I will stand for no cherry? I come from the greatest and finest cherry producing territory in the world, and I will not stand for any discrimination against a cherry.

"In future when I drink give me a cherry. Never mind the whisky."

The Board of Supervisors of Alameda County considered the question of local option on January 11th. After a hot debate between several of the Supervisors and a crowd of cold water cranks present at the meeting, the matter was referred to a committee of the whole. No time for final decision was fixed.

THE BOAST OF THE WESTERN COAST

Weinhard's Beer

"IN PURITY IS HEALTH"

Henry Weinhard Brewery, Portland, Ore.

M. A. Lang, Inc., General Agent for California
Weinhard Bottling Co., Sole Bottlers for California

OFFICES: 1255 HARRISON STREET
San Francisco, Cal.

Established 1866 Phone Douglas 128

Collins & Wheeland

Purveyors to Bankers,
Business Men—Epicures

Located at the Original Site

347-349 Montgomery St.

Near California

OPEN EVENINGS

Our Specialties in Wines and Liquors are:

Port Wines
Sherries
Apple Jack
Pisco
Arrack
Choice Brands of Champagnes
Cordials
Liqueurs
Etc.
Old French and London Dock Brandies

"Jellison's"

San Francisco's Most Magnificent Bar

CHOICEST IMPORTED GOODS AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES

10 THIRD STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PHONE DOUGLAS 3645

P. S. WALSH

The Famous Budweiser Beer
: : : on Draught : : :

R. B. Hayden and Finch's Golden
: : Wedding Rye Whiskies : :

500 MARKET ST. SAN FRANCISCO

ROOSTER BAR

TONY FODERA, Proprietor

STRAIGHT GOODS

627 MONTGOMERY STREET
N. W. Cor. MERCHANT STREET
Phone Kearny 4579, San Francisco, Cal.

HOUSE FOUNDED 1853.

BANK EXCHANGE

Back at the same old stand; same old goods; same excellent service. The fire did not get me.

I Import
Famous Old Campbeltown SCOTCH WHISKY
Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine
Sazerac de Forge & Sons' Brandy
DUNCAN NICOL

S. E. CORNER MONTGOMERY AND WASHINGTON STS.
SAN FRANCISCO

PH. DE MARTINI

El Dorado

S. W. Corner
Montgomery & Sacramento Streets
San Francisco

THE OLD MINT

ESTABLISHED 1853

615-621 COMMERCIAL STREET

PRIVATE DINING and BANQUET ROOM

San Francisco's oldest and most Unique Restaurant

Business and Professional Men's Favorite Lunch Place

DINNER FROM 5 to 8 P. M. A SPECIAL FEATURE

H. H. & F. M. Walker, Props.

Sunday Blue Law Not Popular

A TELEGRAM from Sacramento states that the "Sunday Rest Law" now before the Assembly was considered by the Committee on Constitutional Amendments on the 21st inst. Friends and enemies of the measure were heard, with the results that the committee, with the exception of one member, decided against any legislation making rest compulsory on Sunday. Petitions against the measure bearing more than 35,000 names have been introduced in the Assembly, more than ten times the number of those in favor of a Sunday law. The issue will also be fought in the Public Morals and Senate Committees.

James Raggi, who has made such a pronounced success in his establishment on Montgomery street, has branched out into the wholesale business. Certainly he is a fit and proper person for this trade. Years of experience in the retail branch of it in Montgomery Block should have certainly fully fitted him to make a trial of the new venture, and his many friends predict a most satisfactory result. In our opinion James Raggi is a popular favorite, and if he only conducts his wholesale business as well as he has his retail, it is bound to prove equally successful.

Tony Fodera, the new proprietor of the saloon at 627 Montgomery street, is making a great and successful bid for popularity. Tony, who a few years ago was a leading factor in the poultry business, is giving his former associates therein a gentle hint that their patronage would be appreciated. To this end he has renamed his saloon "The Rooster Bar," and is crowing over the fine lot of straight goods he has laid in for the benefit of his many customers. "The Major" presides behind the bar with his usual success, the lunch is appetizing, and the liquors all that can be desired. So the Rooster Bar is fast enlarging its connection and becoming a favorite house of call. Tony is always around attending to business and seeing that his guests enjoy themselves. We feel sure that the Rooster is not crowing in vain, and that good times are in store for 627 Montgomery street.

E. W. Manuel, City Clerk of Vacaville and a druggist in that town, has been arrested for violating the prohibition law, in force there, which he was active in obtaining. He was caught selling whisky to Japanese, and claims he had a physician's prescription for the liquor, but this is denied by the authorities.

F. J. DIETRICH of Sacramento, Grand Valiant Commande of the Knights of the Royal Arch, is our authority for stat ing that prohibition means evasion of the law and ultimatel a disrespect for the law. He said in a recent interview tha the purpose of that organization was to raise the standard o the saloon until it ranks second to no business in the country He pointed out that in dry States the community needs th revenue produced by the sale of liquor for police and fire pro tection, while to the National Government it means the loss o an annual income of something like $354,000,000. Under thes circumstances, it is clear that the effect of prohibition must b to greatly increase taxation, and that if it were to prevai throughout the country the effect upon both States and Natio would be disastrous.

Irish Sloes

MESSRS. W. A. ROSS & BROTHER of Belfast, Liverpoo and New York, who are shippers of Ross's Irish Sloe Gin are frequently asked if this seductive beverage is manufacture in Ireland. They take this opportunity to explain to their numer ous friends and customers that "Ross's" Irish-Sloe Gin is dis tilled and vatted in Great Britain, but that in its manufactur only the best selected sloes from Ireland (where they grow t their fullest perfection) are used, and it is to the superior qual ity and size of the Irish Sloe that the exquisite aroma and de licious flavor of Ross's Irish-Sloe Gin are largely due.

That the trade and the consuming public are quickly ascer taining this to be the fact, is shown by the rapidly growing pop ularity of this Irish-Sloe Gin, which was first put on the Unite States market in 1908.

The enterprising agents for this popular beverage are th James-Force Company of San Francisco, who will be pleased to submit samples upon application.

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Want a Square Deal

THE Portland, Ore., *Journal* says that the liquor interests of the state in general, and of Portland in particular, want three things. They ask that the local option law be so amended that cities and towns of 3000 or more inhabitants will be exempt from the operation of county local option elections. They want the proportion of signatures necessary to call a local option question up before the people to be raised from 10 per cent, as under the present law, to 20 per cent. They want the law amended so that once an election is held in any precinct or district no other similar local option election can be held in that district for two years, and they ought to get such radical amendments, if by doing so the present unfortunate state of things in that state can be benefited. As the law now stands, there is a perpetual friction, which, placing direct interests in the liquor question on one side, is injuring business all over the State, creating enmity where friendship should exist, preventing investments, increasing taxation and undermining real estate values.

San Diego County's Stringent Liquor Law

THE Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego have passed a stringent ordinance regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in that county outside of municipalities. It gives power to the Board to grant licenses to hotels having twenty or more rooms to sell their guests liquors with their meals. The application for such license must be accompanied by a "bond in the penal sum of $1000, with two sufficient sureties," guaranteeing obedience to the provisions of the ordinance. To wine makers, brewers or distillers, the terms are the same, they being permitted to sell liquors in not less than one gallon parcels. Hotel keepers, manufacturers, men who get drunk, and those supplying them with liquor when in such a state, are liable to a fine of not more than $500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both! Under these circumstances, residents and visitors to San Diego County are liable to keep sober!

Among the several bars that make a marked success from the quality of liquor that they dispense over the bar, perhaps the old Bank Exchange stands supreme. Situated on the southeast corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, it has for many years ranked as one of the first-class retail places in this city. When Old Montgomery Block was the home of the legal profession, leading attorneys took their toddy at the Bank Exchange in the 70's and 80's, and the place was then noted for the quality of its whisky. It is just the same now, and the proprietor, Duncan Nicol, who has presided over the fortunes of this old favorite saloon for twenty-five years, has always been noted for the quality of the goods sold. So much so, that his saloon has flourished upon this dictum, "that Duncan Nicol's liquors need no polish!"

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Organizing the Grape Growers of California

HORATIO F. STOLL, the energetic and able Secretary of the Grape Growers of California, has favored the REVIEW with an interesting sketch of the work done in organizing the grape growers throughout the State. He says:

"Since the original mass meeting held in San Francisco on July 22d last, when the Grape Growers of California came into existence, I have visited nearly every grape growing section of the State for the purpose of creating an interest in our campaign of education and securing the moral and financial support of the vineyardists. On the whole, I have found the grape growers thoroughly alive to the dangers which threaten the viticultural industry of our State. Of course, there are all kinds of grape growers, just as there are all kinds of people in every walk of life. I think they might fittingly be divided into six classes:

HORATIO F. STOLL
Secretary of the Grape Growers of California

"*The Enthusiast*, who is anxious to do everything in his power to create a market for California wines, so that he may secure a better price for his grapes;

"*The Worker*, who says little, but gets results;

"*The Well Wisher*, whose intentions are good, but who is too 'busy' to do more than pay his assessment;

"*The Drone*, who realizes that something must be done, but is not ashamed to allow some other grape grower to bear the burden of the campaign;

"*The Pessimist*, who feels that the situation is hopeless and that eventually he will be swallowed up by mortgages and bills anyhow; and

"*The Prohibitionist*, who is a disgrace to his fellow grape growers and ought to be forced to pull up his vines.

"Perhaps the most remarkable meeting I addressed was that held at Lodi on September 5th, a few days after it had been announced that the price of wine grapes would be $6 a ton. The grape growers at first were dazed. They had been lulled into a sense of security by the prices prevailing during the three preceding years and they were not at all prepared for the stunning blow. They responded to a man when the mass meeting was called. They didn't intend to be bamboozled; they were going to assert themselves. The opera house was filled with over 700 wrathy vineyardists, determined to fight. It was like sitting on a smoking volcano. You expected an outburst any moment. But fortunately calm heads had the affair in charge and instead of wild outbursts of pent-up feelings, the meeting resolved itself into an orderly discussion of the critical situation, and resulted in the organization of the Grape Growers' Association of San Joaquin County. If ever a body of men deserved credit for influencing their fellowmen to look the facts straight in the face and act temperately, it was the men who had in charge this memorable Lodi meeting.

"In Fresno County nearly 40,000 acres are covered with wine grapes and 60,000 acres are devoted to the growing of grapes for raisin purposes. A large portion of these raisin grapes, especially the second crop, are sent to the distilleries for brandy making, muscat-flavored brandy being consumed more largely than any other kind in the United States. A portion of the first crop muscat grapes is made into what is called 'sweet muscat' wine and also into fortified material for the making of sherry. Therefore, we were anxious to get the grape growers of Fresno County to organize and co-operate with us, since they are vitally concerned in our work, and I attended a mass meeting of grape growers at Fresno on Saturday afternoon, November 7th. From a psychological standpoint, it was tremendously interesting to watch a handful of determined leaders sway a multitude of excited vineyardists. I refer to the now famous raisin pool meeting, when about 500 raisin grape growers were called together to pool their raisins and get control of the market. I was promised a chance to speak at this meeting after the hesitating vineyardists were whipped into line and signed up their tonnage.

"As the raisin men had been worked up to a pitch of excitement, I found the growers shy and unresponsive to my earnest appeal for their assistance. Many were rank prohibitionists, but most of them were merely indifferent. The result has been that we have made practically no progress in Fresno County, and there is little prospect of co-operation as long as the 22,000 tons of pooled raisins remain unsold.

"It is strange that in the Lodi and Fresno sections, where the lowest prices for wine grapes prevailed, the growers seem to be most apathetic. Their attitude is incomprehensible. They are practically committing suicide by calmly sitting back and waiting for the next vintage, in the hope that the market will adjust itself, with thousands of acres of wine grapes coming into bearing for the first time this year. It won't, unless they make heroic efforts to swing the pendulum in the right direction. They must bestir themselves or they will forfeit all sympathy. No one pities the man who deliberately courts disaster and makes no attempt to avert it.

"What a contrast was offered at the St. Helena mass meeting! There the grape growers were eager for organization and anxious to subscribe their share to the fund for educating the American people to the use of light wines. At the meeting a pretty incident occurred. It was announced that 'a lady who

does not own a vineyard, but is interested in the movement, and wishes it success,' would be willing to contribute to their campaign of education fund. This generous-minded woman was Mrs. Reni Chabot, prominent in Oakland's social life, and who owns a charming country estate near St. Helena, called 'Villa Reni.'

"I had an amusing experience at Calistoga. The bank, which owned the electric light plant, was in the hands of a receiver, in consequence the incandescents were out of commission, and the meeting was held by the light of a dozen candles. I have to smile every time I think of this meeting. The candles were distributed around the edge of the desk, behind which I was seated. I felt somewhat like the corpse of Scarpia when Floria La Tosca put the candles at the head and feet of the man she had murdered. Surrounded by candles, I was visible to the assembled vineyardists, but it was only occasionally I got a flick-

Mission Grape Vine, planted nearly 100 years ago in the Patio of a Mission Dwelling, near the Mission San Gabriel, in Los Angeles County, California.

ering glimpse of my undemonstrative listeners. One of the inspirations of talking is watching the expression on the faces of your listeners. A smile, a nod, a frown, tells in a moment whether your arguments are having the desired effect. I found myself talking into space, with no response. The experience was unique, and, at first, disconcerting. However, I had my reward next day when about 15 of the Calistoga grape growers put in an appearance at the St. Helena meeting.

"One of our most successful meetings was held at Cucamonga on Wednesday evening, November 11th. The grape growers there were all ready for organization and realized the benefits that would be derived by co-operating with the parent organization. Fifteen minutes after the officers had been elected 6300 acres were signed up on the spot.

"Everywhere I go I endeavor to impress upon the grape grower that he is engaged in an industry of which he need not be ashamed. I always remind him that when the industry was in its infancy in California, most of the vineyards were owned by prominent citizens, wealthy merchants and popular clubmen, who felt that they were not in the race unless they could supply their friends with wine made from their own grapes. I also call attention to the fact that abroad the greatest men in the land vie with one another in growing the choicest grapes and producing the finest vines. The prohibitionist would have the grape grower believe that his beautiful vineyard is 'a running eyesore on the landscape' and that he is more to blame for the evil of drunkenness than the sot who disgraces himself and brings untold suffering on his innocent family. And yet, paradoxical as it may seem, there are prohibition grape growers!

"At a meeting held at Elk Grove, I had rather a trying experience with one of these, who stated he had been a good Methodist all his life and had preached from the pulpit. He would not contribute a cent, and if the Viticulturist Club was going to fight prohibition he would get out of it right away.

"T. W. Johnson, who presided, left the chair and endorsed every word I had said. He was of the opinion that any man who grows grapes should stick up for the grape growers. If a man wants to fight his own people the quicker he gets out of the club the better for all concerned. Before the angry and aged prohibitionist left the room I had some conversations with him. He told me he owned 4 acres of vineyard and sold grapes to the winery. I said to him: 'You call yourself a consistent prohibitionist? You believe the sale of wine is resulting in the ruina-

tion of the youth of your country, and yet you do not hesitate to grow wine grapes and sell them to the wineries for money. Do you think that is consistent? I advised him to feed his grapes to the hogs or pull up his vines, as the sooner he got out of the business the better it would be for all concerned!

"It was amply evidenced by the kindness, courtesy and hospitality I received from the grape growers throughout my travels that the heart of the vineyardist is in the right place, but he needs stirring up. He must be taught that his true interests lie in increasing the demand for wine, then he will rise in his might and see that he gets what is due him. It is for this purpose that the Grape Growers of California were organized. There is no doubt that under the leadership of that Association, justice will be done to the vineyardist and the viticultural industry of the State be preserved and developed.

"I desire through the columns of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW to wish the vineyardists of California a happy and prosperous New Year! May 1909 bring them good crops, good prices and good cheer!"

Why Is This Thus?

WE have received a letter from Ch. de St. Hubert of the San Benito Vineyards Company, Inc., dated Hollister, California, January 8th, 1909. In it he calls attention to the difference between the protection extended to the wine industry in this and other countries, and asks why it is so difficult in the United States to find a market for the wines of fine quality, equal to imported, made in California from foreign variety of grapes; while in South American countries, Peru, Chili, Argentina and Brazil, the 125,000,000 of gallons of wine produced is all consumed by the local people? He points out that the inhabitants of these countries are temperate people and that among them there is no prohibition movement to cause intemperance.

The wines of South America, although not of the very best, find quick consumption, while the fine wines produced in this State go a begging. Mr. de St. Hubert wonders why we should have difficulty in finding sale for the 50,000,000 gallons produced in this country. He asks if it is lack of patriotism, points out that the United States imports more foreign wines than the countries of South America, and says that "our people glorify foreign vintages which we know are not as fine as our own."

The writer draws attention to the way the British people protect their own products, Australian and Cape of Good Hope wines, to the amount of from 13 to 15 million gallons, finding a market in London. Also, that the wines of South Russia, amounting to 80 million gallons annually, are all consumed in Russia. He concludes his letter by stating that "if our people would protect this industry, it would soon produce an immense revenue to the United States, and a fortune for the owners of the land which would produce the best wines in the world."

New Internal Revenue District

THE Commission on Internal Revenue has agreed to create a new revenue district comprising the southern counties of California, namely: Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, Riverside, Imperial, Santa Barbara, Orange, San Luis Obispo, Kern and Ventura.

This action is claimed by Senator Flint as necessary, because the wine men of Southern California suffered great loss last year from the delays incident in obtaining deputies from San Francisco to be present when the sweet wines are fortified, as required by the sweet wine law. The new district will cost about $25,000 a year. Of this sum the Appropriation Committee will allow $15,000 and Commissioner Capers will make up the balance from his appropriation. No one has yet been considered for the Collectorship.

The Board of Supervisors of Lake County has adopted a new liquor ordinance, by which the fee for a license to carry on the saloon business in that county, outside municipalities and such precincts as went "dry" at the last election, at $30 per quarter, in advance.

Baseless and Fallacious Accusations

AT the recent convention of the New York State Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, two of the resolutions passed set forth forcibly the right of the liquor men to enter the political arena for the purpose of self protection, and the causes which have forced them to do so. They are terse, and if brevity be the soul of wit, they are witty, and comprise in a nutshell all that the trade has to complain of at the hands of the prohibitionists, anti-saloonites and cold water cranks in general. The resolutions which speak for themselves are as follows:

"1. Prohibition and local option legislation work confiscation of property, and we most solemnly protest that confiscation of property without due process of law and without just compensation is contrary to the spirit of American institutions and should not be tolerated by a free people.

"2. Attempts of the Anti-Saloon League to control the legislatures of our States have thwarted our every effort to take our business out of the field of politics and have forced us into politics for the preservation of our property and the defense of our constitutional rights."

In retaliation thereto "Mida's Criterion" says:

"Every one admires one who will act in self-defense, and why should the liquor man be denied his meed of praise for rallying to his own defense in the arena in which a fight is made on his property and personal rights? Of all the accusations that of the liquor men being in politics is the most baseless and fallacious."

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COAST NEWS OF THE TRAFFIC

THE Medford, Oregon, *Tribune* very wisely says it does "not believe that the city charter should be altered. It is unique in that it enables the city to control its liquor business without dictation from rival communities, and adjacent farms. It is fortunate in having such a charter and is the envy of the entire State. To surrender the principle of home government would be the height of absurdity." Such a charter prevents outside interference and the cranks of Ashland cannot influence the status of the liquor traffic at Medford. Home government in this and any other matter is the ideal of liberty. By all means let any and all proposed amendments be defeated!

At Arlington, Oregon, the "drys" carried the local election. The officers elected are: O. D. Sturgess, Mayor; J. L. Blalock and George McLaughlin, Councilmen; George W. Biggs, Treasurer, and H. F. Shanks, Recorder. The main issue was for a strict regulation of the "near beer" resorts which have taken the place of the saloons since the county went dry last June.

Dinuba went "dry" on the first of the year, there being now only two "wet" communities in Tulare County. Porterville and Visalia still keep open house, but it is expected they will both vote to close the saloons at the next local election.

Palo Alto on the 21st inst. decided in favor of a new charter, elected a Board of Freeholders and endorsed an ordinance preventing the sale and delivery of liquor in the college town. The new ordinance makes Palo Alto one of the strictest prohibition communities in the State.

The annual installation of officers of San Francisco Lodge No. 2, Knights of the Royal Arch, was recently held at Golden Gate Commandery Hall. The newly elected officers are as follows: Peter Treich, Past Valiant Commander; James H. Daley, Valiant Commander; W. K. Harvey, Lieutenant Commander; James Garity, Treasurer; J. A. Barr, Orator; Frank G. Roney, Recorder; Herman Ipsen, Master of Ceremonies; Albert Williams, Captain of the Guards; August Heyerman, Tyler; Dr. William J. Walsh, Physician; Board of Trustees—I. H. Spiro, William C. Wood, Walt Larsen, T. J. Clancy, E. L. Wagner. The installation ceremonies were performed by Grand Valiant Commander Frank Dietrich of Sacramento, assisted by Past Grand Valiant Commander John I. Herget.

According to a telegram from Woodland, almost the whole of Yolo County has gone "dry" since the first of the year, Woodland, Davis, Broderick and Clarksville are the only places where liquor can now be legally purchased in that county.

At the City of Belmont Heights, California, the Trustees, who favor a "wet" town believing it will draw homeseekers and tourists, recently introduced an ordinance providing for the granting of liquor privileges to wholesale houses, hotels, restaurants and drug stores. Of course, this will be simply the end of Long Beach, as population and visitors are sure to flock to where reasonable personal liberty is insured. It is underderstood that as soon as the ordinance is passed, there will be numerous applications for licenses for hotels at $75 a month, restaurants $50 and drug stores $50.

The saloon of Stringer & Morelli, at Larkspur, Cal., was robbed on the morning of January 1st. The burglars got away with $700. Evidently they began the year well, whatever can be said of their victims, who have our sympathy.

Grants Pass, Oregon, has come to a pretty pass. Owing to their foolish endorsement of the prohibition party, and the passing of laws closing the saloons, they have been forced to stand as high a tax levy as the charter will permit. As the Medford, Oregon, *Tribune* puts it, "The Pass is up against it, and lays the blame to the fact that the revenue from the saloons has been lost." This has caused the taxation this year to be practically double that of last, and we are glad of it, as we hope this lesson will teach taxpayers the trouble and expense caused by listening to the cold water fanatics.

The Northwest Mercantile and Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $30,000. The incorporators are: O. L. Sloggy, E. A. Pike and H. L. Anderson. The firm will do a jobbing liquor and cigar business and general warehouse business, in Spokane.

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SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

Vineyard and Cellar

Should Make Viticultural Appropriation

WE are glad that action is about to be taken in the Legislature to obtain a perpetual appropriation for viticultural experimental work. The bill, introduced by Senator W. F. Price, is one of the projects of the Grape Growers of California, and places the direction of such work in the hands of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the State University, which will, in a measure, take the place formerly filled by the State Viticultural Commission. The latter was thrown in the waste basket by the late Governor Budd in an effort on his part to get a little extra political patronage. Secretary Stoll states that "the bill carries an annual appropriation of $15,000, and it is provided that in the future the act shall be a part of the general appropriation bill. The director of the experiment station is instructed by the bill to pursue researches and to publish bulletins pertaining to all phases of the viticultural industry.

The grape and wine industry of California represent an investment of more than $100,000,000 and are capable of very great expansion. In spite of the favors of nature the grape crops are smaller in this State than those of less favored regions.

The imperfect planting and cultivating of grapes is responsible for a great loss annually. We hope to obtain as great results for the viticultural industry by means of the experiments of agricultural stations as have been accomplished by them for agriculture."

IN relation to the growing demand for California grape juice, the San Francisco *Call* says:

"Owing to the recent agitation and legislation against the sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the Eastern States generally, the grape juice industry of California has become an extremely valuable asset of the State. The grape juice industry has been an important one in the East for many years. * * * It is well known, however, that California can produce a cheaper and a better grape for this purpose than can be produced in the Eastern States, and plants for the manufacture of grape juice are springing up now all over the State."

It is believed that the railroads will encourage this industry and aid the manufacturers with a rate which will enable California to supply the East with grape juice.

One of the most delightful marine studies we have seen lately is "Smooth Sailing," painted by Wesley Webber. It is full of feeling, and consists of a clever study of silver moonlight, fishing boats and an expanse of calm water. It is one of those pictures which is restful to the senses, and the treatment is both poetical and artistic. Mr. Webber fought for his country during the Civil War, but now has laid down the rifle for the brush, and is making a name for himself in New York. His pictures have been exhibited at the Boston Art Club, National Academy of New York and elsewhere. A copy of the painting is the central feature of the calendar sent out by the Sierra Madre Vintage Company of La Manda Park, Los Angeles County, Cal., one of which has a post of honor in this office.

Great Grape Juice Order

THE Calwa Products Company, having its grape juice plant at Winehaven, reports the receipt of an order in the present month from New York for 5,000 cases of Calwa Grape Juice.

"This immense order," it writes, "shows that Calwa Grape Juice is fast winning favor with our Eastern friends. As this industry promises to be a leading one it will no doubt assist in using the large over-production of grapes in California."

The large order above mentioned goes forward on the Steamer "Shawmut," sailing February 1st; this will make a total of about 7,500 cases used in New York so far, and certainly speaks extremely well for the popularity of California unfermented grape juice in the East, and the future of this branch of the industry.

The Swiss-American Wine Company having greatly outgrown its former premises at 530-532 Washington street, has removed to the large three-story brick building formerly occupied by the wholesale grocery firm of Tillman & Bendel, at the corner of Front and Vallejo streets. It sends a cordial invitation to old customers and the trade generally to visit the new quarters and inspect the large and fine stock on hand.

Creditors of the Sunny Mountain Orange and Wine Company of Riverside filed an involuntary bankruptcy petition in the United States District Court yesterday. It is alleged that the concern committed an act of insolvency in October and has since then been unable to meet its obligations.

Wine shipments to San Francisco have been quite brisk this week. C. H. Wente shipped three cars, the Wetmore-Bowen Co. one car and H. B. Wagoner one car.—*Livermore Herald.*

F. & J. W. A. Raphael, liquor dealers, Sebastopol, Sonoma County, have failed for $8218, with assets of $900. George P. McNear of Petaluma is a creditor for $3800.

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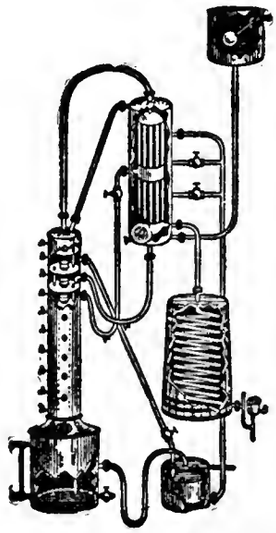

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PERCY T. MORGAN

Discusses Future of Wine and Liquor Traffic

IN the course of an interesting letter to the American Wine Growers' Association, regretting his inability to attend the recent annual meeting, Percy T. Morgan, President of the California Wine Association, had the following comments to make concerning the situation as to the native wine industry and the future regulation of the traffic:

At no time in the history of the American wine industry has the desirability of united, concrete action and deliberate discussion been more apparent. There has been sweeping over the country one of the periodical waves of sentiment, caused primarily by an intense feeling against improperly conducted and improperly located public drinking places, which refuses and does not want to differentiate between prohibition and the attainment of true temperance, which is as wide apart from inebriety as eating to sustain life is from gluttony. This blind sentiment in endeavoring to strike at an acknowledged evil would itself commit excesses against the cause of personal liberty as great and as harmful to its own objects as the evil it aims to abate.

The State of Maine affords a daily, living example of the inefficacy and harmful results to individual character of prohibitory laws as could well be found. There is, according to published statistics, more drunkenness and more lying to the square acre in the State of Maine than anywhere else in the United States, and yet prohibition has revelled there for over fifty years.

Adequate and proper regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors and tobacco is a proper subject of legislation both from the standpoint of national and local revenue and of the welfare of the people, but a sensible differentiation between well and ill-conducted public drinking places and between timely and harmful drinking is equally necessary to bring about that true temperance which most of those well-meaning enthusiasts aim for but overshoot.

Prohibition has never prevented and never will. It leads to the secret sale and secret drinking of vile liquor in various forms and under various designations which no man who has a property interest at stake in a licensed public establishment would ever dare offer to his patrons.

A universal system which would provide for a comparatively few well-regulated, properly conducted places in which the general sale of liquor at retail would be licensed at adequate revenue to the municipality or county so that the privilege might become so valuable a property right that the proprietor would not only so conduct it as to render his tenure secure, but would also assist the authorities in detecting or rendering precarious the existence of unlicensed and illicit dealers in intoxicants—a more liberal policy toward restaurants where light wines are consumed with meals, and toward grocery and other stores which sell wines and liquors for consumption in the homes—would do more to advance the cause of true temperance than enlistment under the banner of those who, with the best of intentions, follow the "will o' the wisp" of prohibition only to find it an irridescent dream impossible of achievement, as experience in every State where blue laws are in existence has abundantly demonstrated.

If drinking and the use of tobacco in moderation be the crimes against morals and health which prohibitionists and magazine writers would have us believe, then the greatest criminal is the Government, or, in other words, the people as a whole, who own a liquor and tobacco business aggregating over $250,000,000 annually, and derive the greatest net revenue through their manufacture and sale, and we cannot, except by inventing new schemes of taxation, against which the people would rebel, meet the expenses of administrating the Government without the aid of taxes derived from the use of alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

It is not, therefore, the sale which should be legislated against, but the manufacture and consumption. The drinker and smoker should, in order to render prohibition efficacious, be made criminals, just as the thief or embezzler is made responsible for his misdeeds rather than the merchant or banker who might be said to furnish the temptation and wherewithal to steal.

The collection by the Government of approximately $300,000,000 each year from customs duties and internal revenue taxes on liquors and tobacco is absolutely indefensible if all that has been lately said or written as to their harmful effects on the health and morals of the people be true. But there are those equally eminent in public repute and estimation as those who write so "cocksuredly" regarding alcohol and tobacco, who in their time have held contrary opinions.

From prehistoric times wine has been considered a food as well as a beverage, or, as the Encyclopedia Britannica puts it, "Corn wine and oil (as in the Old Testament) appear together as the main gifts of the soil, the material bases of life and comfort." Saint Paul, in his epistle to Timothy, recommends "a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities."

Washington, on the occasion of his Farewall Address to his troops, "raised a glass of wine to his lips"——

Jefferson wrote and commended the use of wine as an antidote for intemperance.

Lincoln deprecated prohibition as an invasion of liberty which he could not countenance.

Cardinal Gibbons and other living Church dignitaries have been courageous enough to utter words of warning against the enactment of laws impossible of enforcement; and, while all decent-minded and decent-thinking people deprecate and abhor excesses of all kinds, still there are those whose investigations, just as thorough and possibly not quite so one-sided as those of recent magazine writers, go to demonstrate that poverty is the cause of drunkenness rather than the reverse, and that if we could only by legislative enactment abolish poverty and worry, drunkenness and its alleged concomitants, insanity, crime and physical and moral breakdown, would also materially diminish.

The problem to be met is a "condition, not a theory," namely, how to secure the temperate use of wines which, through the

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THE CONTINENTAL NATURAL GAS ALCOHOL CO.
WHEELING, W. VA., U. S. A.

See Harper's Weekly, Oct. 3, 1908. Patent Serial No. 450,294—Aug. 25

spontaneous action of nature unassisted by man, are produced by fermentation of fruits, and which the all-seeing, all-powerful Deity did not place on earth and render so convenient to man with the deliberate intent to ruin the morals and health of the inhabitants thereof, but for some well-defined and useful purpose.

We wine growers believe (or many of us would neither grow a grape nor handle a gallon of wine) that the cause of temperance can be promoted by the judicious and sensible use of wines at meals and in the household. We have ample biblical and medical testimony to support our contentions, the latest medical opinion being that expressed at the Geneva Medical Conference held last September, when it was declared that the spread of the dreaded disease "neurasthenia" was noticeable among water drinkers, especially women, while among wine drinkers it was rare. So it would appear that the people can, according to which authority they desire to credit, either be users of alcohol in some form or other, however moderately, and take the chance of insanity, or be total abstainers and suffer the tortures of neurasthenia.

I have dwelt at length on this phase of the question because our business in the past year has been greatly affected by the wave of fanaticism, which now happily appears to be receding and resolving itself, as all questions left to the good sense of the American people invariably do, to a question of reasonable regulation, and this all respectable people engaged in the liquor traffic will welcome.

There have been other questions of moment to our industry during the past year. Among them were those connected with the internal revenue, and through the kind and patient attention of the officials of that department in Washington to the representations of the wine growers these matters have been satisfactorily disposed of.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has also given us a courteous and attentive hearing on tariff questions relating to the grape-growing industry, in which over $150,000,000 are now invested in this country.

I feel that we are justified in looking to the future in a hopeful spirit of confidence in the stability of American wine growing.

I cannot close without expressing deep regret that our President and leader in all that tends to the uplifting of our industry, Mr. Edward R. Emerson, has expressed his determination to lay his arduous duties upon other shoulders. His unselfish devotion to the cause of American wines during five long years just passed should ever be borne in grateful remembrance by each and all, large or small, engaged in the industry.

Under his wise guidance all sections and all interests have been brought into one harmonious whole, working to one end and one aim—the uplifting and perpetuation of the American wine grower. He will carry with him the best wishes of all for the comparative rest which his retirement from the presidency will insure him, and the knowledge that his work will remain as an inspiration to those who may follow him in the office which he has filled with such conspicuous ability.

Yours very truly,

PERCY T. MORGAN.

French American Bank

AT the annual meeting of the shareholders of the French-American Bank the following were re-elected directors: J. E. Artigues, O. Bozio, Leon Bocqueraz, J. A. Bergerot, Geo. Beleney, Chas. Carpy, N. C. Babin, John Ginty, J. M. Dupas, J. S. Godeau, A. Legallet and H. de St. Seine.

The directors later organized by re-electing officers as follows: Charles Carpy, President; A. Legallet, Vice-President; Leon Bocqueraz, Vice-President; John Ginty, Cashier; M. Girard, Assistant Cashier, and P. Bellemans, Second Assistant Cashier.

Total Abstainer Advocates Saloons

THE following interesting letter appears in Collier's Weekly of October 17.

OKOLONA, MISS.

EDITOR *Collier's:*

I don't know if I can express myself clearly as I want to, but desire to put before you a few things that are noticeable in regard to the whiskey question here in the South. I am not arguing pro or con, but weighing the matter in my mind continually.

The place in which I live is one of those slow, typical, easy-going, really "country" towns, found throughout this section, and we have no saloons here. Yet it is a hard matter to pick out any absolutely teetotalers among the men here—and I am in business and on friendly terms with practically every one—I might say ninety per cent drink to some extent.

THREE SALOONS NEEDED.

To get their whiskey they order it from a town 125 miles north of here, and it comes by express. The express company's business here seems to be more whisky than anything else. The agent gets a regular commission—indirectly—from the liquor houses. Our country is poor—about half the year our warrants are no good. Schools are few and poor; roads very bad, county and town—public improvements far behind other places. But the general run of citizenship is away above the average. If we had, say, three clean, well-managed saloons here, paying a high license (it would take three large saloons to sell as much as is shipped in here), there would be "good" money paid into the city and county treasuries each month which now leaves here for good—yet *seems* certain to be spent. On the other hand, we have boys growing up (and I have two whom I hope to raise as total abstainers) dread the influence of the brilliantly lighted, music and laughter-filled saloons, even though they, as minors, are not allowed in them (?)—and, too, they don't remain minors long. Again, on the other hand, why can't we so raise these boys to have will-power enough to resist all these temptations? A boy may be put in charge of large sums of money yet he is not tempted to spend. Why shouldn't it be possible to teach them in a manner that precludes any temptation to drink? Yes, this seems an endless chain, bringing in environment, prenatal influences, etc.

I know I am so wrapped up in my own boys that we watch closely but discreetly every opportunity to build up this argument against temptation—not preaching, but words dropped here and there every day. But I notice others don't. Seems to me that the weakness is not in the continuity of the saloon temptation, but in the slackness of perpetual education and comradeship in the home. But I don't know—I am only studying and watching, ever on the alert to help their little upward footsteps, to show them a better way. What is the solution?

Yours as a reader,

CLINT C. STEINBERGER.

Here is a man who although himself evidently a total abstainer is honest enough to acknowledge that two or three well managed and properly conducted saloons would be of benefit to the town of Okolona, Miss. Mr. Steinberger states that 90 per cent of the people in his town drink to some extent. The country is poor and the schools are few and bad. Does not Mr. Steinberger hit the nail squarely on the head when he says. "seems to me that the weakness is not in the continuity of the saloon temptation, but in the slackness of perpetual education and comradeship in the home."—*Bonfort's.*

NOTES

THE arrant humbugs and hypocrites who warm the cockles of their hearts with all manner of bitters and dope medicines while professing total abstinence, instead of drinking domestic wines should be denounced. These concoctions, which are about 50 per cent alcohol, are used in families, where a glass of California claret is considered sinful. Enquiries have been recently made in relation to the component parts of one of them manufactured in Europe. Although the manufacturers declined to give the desired information, from another source it was learned that it was concocted of bitter aloes, Turkish rhubarb, Peruvian bark, Egyptian senna and some native herbs, together with 49 per cent alcohol. A nice mixture for teetotalers.

Calling attention to this matter the Los Angeles "Times" says:

"From this it may be seen that this bitters—like many other bitters and patent medicines—contains about as much alcohol as the average whisky. Yet, many good people, who would be horrified at the idea of taking a stein of beer or a small bottle of California wine with their lunch, swallow such preparations with great solemnity and regularity."

CHARLES HILDEBRECHT, representing William Wolff & Co., informed a representative of the REVIEW that in his last trip in the interior he found great promise of a successful year. Although the holidays and afterwards the heavy rains had rendered business stagnant at the present time, everything points to a lively business in the near future all over the State.

He called attention to the active interest now being taken by retailers in mutual protection. Nearly every one of them are Knights of the Royal Arch, and it was necessary for every salesman to show his good standing with that order before he could do any business. He believed that this action on the part of the retainers would eventually prove of great benefit to the trade.

THE Enterprise Brewing Company sends out this year as its souvenir a beautiful picture entitled "Alice," reproduced from a painting by Galileo Galli, an eminent artist, particularly in the delineation of beautiful women. In the choice of this picture the company certainly exercised great good taste, and "Alice" will be fully appreciated wherever she goes. The circular which accompanied the souvenir conveys the company's kindest wishes and annual greetings, thanks for all past favors and appeal for the continuation of patronage during 1909. Certainly, with the beautiful "Alice" hanging on the wall, it will be impossible to forget the Enterprise Brewing Company.

The new battleship Delaware is to be launched under a perfect fusillade of wine and whiskey, even though the customary bottle of wine will not be broken over its bow. The temperance faction have prevailed to the extent of having the official sponsor use a bottle of water in the christening. However, a Baltimore Firm have announced that they will distribute 3000 small bottles of whiskey among the spectators at Newport News on the day of the launching, and a Virginia Company has planned to have an equal number of small bottles of champagne on hand. When the ship starts on its initial plunge, these bottles are to be hurled against the steel sides of the big vessel.

C. J. Wetmore, President of the Wetmore-Bowen Company, returned from a successful business trip to Southern California during the latter part of the month.

George West & Son, Inc., have bought ten acres of land at Turlock for a winery site. The winery will be erected and ready for business for the 1909 vintage. During the 1908 season, West & Co. bought 1800 tons of grapes at Turlock, which fact justifies the erection of a winery.

The American Filter Company have removed from their former quarters at the foot of California street to 517 California street. The company occupies the entire floor and have very commodious and handsome offices.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, of A. P. Hotaling & Co., reviewing the business of 1908, stated that, taking everything into consideration, his firm had every reason to be satisfied with the business done. Referring to the trade generally, he said that of course there was considerable difference in financial results between 1907 and last year. He hoped that 1909 would prove not only satisfactory itself, but also make up for the discrepancies of the two preceding years. As far as he could judge, there was every reason to believe that this would be done. With good management, economy and energy the right thing can be accomplished.

The Buffalo Brewing Company has, by its popular manager, H. T. Seymour, sent out from Sacramento a warm greeting to all its friends and patrons, wishing them the compliments of the season. It says: "We feel it a duty to express our great appreciation of the liberal patronage accorded us during the year just passed. We shall endeavor to merit a continuance by good service, liberal business methods, and by producing the very best grade of beer it is possible to make." As usual, the Buffalo Brewing Company's greetings for 1909 was accompanied by a handsome calendar, which was much appreciated.

We have just received the annual number of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular,* which is certainly worthy of this well-known paper. It contains a vast amount of important trade news, carefully edited, and most decidedly endorsed and appreciated by the liquor interests. This is shown by the large number of advertisements, including all lines of the business, contained in this noteworthy effort. It appears to us that the value of a paper to a certain trade can be judged by the advertising patronage enjoyed by it—especially in its annual issue. If this is so, *Bonfort's* is to be congratulated upon the grand showing made, and we hope that its evident prosperity may continue and be increased during the coming year.

What Next?

A WHEELING, W. VA., chemist of considerable note claims to have discovered a compound of alkaloid that contains 84½ times the strength of pure grain alcohol; that two ounces of it dissolved in two pounds of hydrogen will produce half a gallon, mild and mellow, equal in flavor and taste to 90 proof liquor, at a cost of not more than 20 cents, and that the intoxication is even more effective than straight whisky. Officials of United States Internal Revenue Department have the matter under investigation.

The Schneible Company of Chicago has obtained the contract to build the Arizona brewery at Tucson for $250,000. Work will be commenced at once.

From Grape To Glass

THE grape is the choicest of our fruits. The juice of the grape makes one of the most pleasant and healthful drinks. The effect of good wine in aiding digestion and in restoring strength is wonderful, for wine is both food and drink, and the medical profession agrees in recommending pure wine either as a beverage or as a tonic.

Within the past few years a great change has taken place in the attitude of the press and people with reference to the drinking of our pure native wines. Thus, one New York paper recently said it was a matter of congratulation that the consumption of strong drinks was decreasing, while the consumption of mild beverages, such as wine, was on the increase. This is largely due to the fact that many thousands of Americans have learned to drink light wines at the table with their meals. Then, again, our large foreign population coming from the wine growing countries of Europe take kindly to wine in preference to beer and whiskey, and they are the most temperate people in the world.

In France and Italy, for example, where every one, women as well as men, drink wine like water, no one uses strong liquors, and therefore alcoholism or drunkenness is practically unknown. In the countries of continental Europe the legislators recognize so well the fact that the drinking of wine is a good thing that they favor the sale of wine in every way. We should have the same kinds of laws in the United States, and then wines could be sold separate from beer and whiskey. There is no good reason why wine—which is both a food and drink—should not be sold in the same way and in the same places as other foods, for example, in the grocery and other stores, where families get their provisions or supplies.

The big increase in the consumption of light wines in this country should be regarded with favor as conducing to temperance. The people who drink wine do not go to the saloons, as little or no wine is sold in saloons. Almost all of the wine is used at home and in the family. The time to drink wine is at meal time; the place to drink wine is at the table.

There is a growing sentiment that temperance is best promoted by providing people with a beverage which is cheap, pleasant to the taste, and a harmless tonic unless used in excessive quantities. Such a beverage and tonic is good wine. It is the pure juice of the grape, and the low percentage of alcohol acts as a tonic and stimulant. Our leading medical authorities say that alcohol in such small amounts as are found in light wines has and never will make a drunkard; but on the contrary, the daily and moderate use of wine at the table makes for temperance. Thus, the moderate drinking of light wines generally takes away the thirst or desire for strong or spirituous liquors.

This important fact is abundantly proved by the statistics of the wine-drinking countries of Europe, where the per capita consumption of alcoholic liquors is about a gallon, but the consumption of wine in France and Italy is 35 gallons for every person in a year. And yet, owing to the large use of strong liquors, there is more intemperance in the United States than there is in France and Italy put together. When the people of this country learn to drink light wines daily at the table with their meals they will become most temperate, and the so-called "temperance question" will be in a large measure solved.

It is interesting to note that the superior qualities of American wines are becoming more and more appreciated, while, on account of their known purity, our native wines are preferred to the foreign. American wines are as good as any in the world. They are made from the choicest grapes, with the greatest care, and with the highest skill. Americans should be proud of their success in producing fine American wines and champagnes. The steady growth of our wine industry has resulted in a falling off in the use of foreign wines and champagnes. The official figures show that just about eight times as much of American wines are produced and consumed in this country as there are of foreign wines. Our annual production is now about 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 gallons of wine. There are about 350,000 acres of vineyards in the United States. The State of California leads with about 225,000 acres of vines; New York State is second with 60,000 acres of vineyards. The capital invested in our vineyard lands in wine cellars or plants, machinery, warehouses, stock of wines, etc., is put at $125,000,000.—*From the World Almanac for* 1909.

Dr. Wiley Recommends Embargo On Importation of Absinthe

A WASHINGTON, D. C., dispatch says there is a strong probability that the further importation of absinthe into the United States will be prohibited. A recommendation to that end has been made by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and the action of the Secretary is awaited with interest.

Dr. Wiley recently has conducted some investigations in reference to the extent to which absinthe is used in this country and has discovered that on account of the taste and effect of the drug, the habit is rapidly acquired and is a difficult one to give up.—*Midas.*

Southern Italy and the Island of Sicily have lately been the scene of an awful catastrophe—earthquake followed by tidal waves and fire. As all the world knows the ruin, death and suffering attendant upon this great disaster, all the world has contributed to the relief fund raised to help the sufferers. We are proud to say that as usual the United States is in the lead in this most necessary work of human sympathy. Further, that our own State of California heads the list of contributions in this country. California, and more particularly San Francisco, knows just how it is. Therefore, in return for the universal sympathy and assistance shown her in her own hour of misery, she has responded nobly to this call in a similar case of suffering.

Recent information has been received from Consul Arthur S. Cheney that the olive crop this year in Italy and Sicily is a total failure, which the consul points out amounts to a national misfortune when it is remembered how essential in the diet of an Italian, olive oil is. Added to this is the loss to the country of the large income derived from selling in foreign markets, and the failure of the supply of common oil for home industries. The present prices of edible olive oil are the highest for the past ten years, and a further rise is predicted.

Alderman Donohue, the Solomon of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in deciding a case brought before him last week gave his definition of the ever-popular but much abused "growler" and limited its use. He said: "The 'growler' is an American institution and the poor man's champagne. A single growler is refreshing, and two of them don't do any harm, but the man that weds the can makes a fatal mistake. "It's no disgrace to 'chase the duck' or sip the contents of a growler can, but to hog the practice is demoralizing and spoils a good thing." Alderman Donohue herein preaches a strong sermon on true temperance and advocates the only line of policy which will ever be efficacious in the use of liquors or any of the other good things of life. Abuse of any of the pleasures of life is bound to result disastrously; whereas, on the other hand, their use in moderation results in enjoyment to the full of our many blessings, as it was intended by the all-seeing Providence, who provided them for the benefit of mankind.

Correspondence

MR. R. M. WOOD, Editor PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.
Dear Sir: We note on page 23 of issue 2 of your REVIEW, an article regarding a certain suit brought by the Italian Swiss Colony against the Italian Vineyard Company seeking to restrain the latter from the use of the word "Tipo" in connection with the sale of its wines. As your article tends to mislead the reader into the belief that the Italian Vineyard Company has lost the suit, we wish to give here a short account of how the same originated and how it really stands at present:—

On August 19th, 1908, the Italian Swiss Colony filed a Bill of Complaint in the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of California, against the Italian Vineyard Company, seeking to restrain the latter from using the word "Tipo" in connection with the sale of wines. To this Bill of Complaint the defendant company demurred and this demurrer was brought up for hearing November 24th, 1908, before Hon. Olin Wellborn, District Judge at Los Angeles. After a day's argument of the case and a careful consideration, Judge Wellborn sustained the demur of the Italian Vineyard Company, holding that the Italian Vineyard Company had the right to use the word "Tipo" in connection with the sale of Barbera, Puglia, Gragnano and other wines of Italian types, where the wines manufactured by the defendant were of such class or type. This decision of Judge Wellborn became final, and a final decree was entered dismissing the Bill of Complaint for want of equity.

After the filing of the suit and after the Italian Swiss Colony had applied to Judge Wellborn for an "ex-parte" restraining order and had been refused such a restraining order, it filed in the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, a complaint and an "ex-parte" restraining order was issued. After a hearing upon this the trial judge granted a temporary injunction. This state suit is now being appealed by the Italian Vineyard Company.

A peculiar situation thus arises, the Federal Courts have held that in Inter-State Commerce the Italian Vineyard Company may use the word "Tipo" in connection with wines which it manufactures, and the State Court having issued its injunction prohibiting the use by the defendant company of the word "Tipo" within the state of California, a conflict of jurisdiction of the courts and of the laws arises in this case. The Italian Vineyard Company may sell its wines with the word "Tipo" on the packages containing same in all the states in the Union excepting California, and under Judge Wellborn's decision the Italian Swiss Colony would have no cause for complaint, but within the state of California this may not be done.

Thanking you in advance for the publicity you will give the above, we are,

Respectfully Yours,
Italian Vineyard Company.

Calwa Products Company

Winehaven (Contra Costa County) California
Office: 180 Townsend Street, San Francisco, Jan. 8th, 1909.
PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW,
127 Montgomery St., City.

Gentlemen: We have received this past week an order from New York for 5,000 cases of Calwa Grape Juice; this immense order shows that Calwa Grape Juice is fast winning favor with our Eastern friends.

As this industry promises to be a leading one, it will no doubt assist in using the large over-production of grapes in California.

The large order above mentioned goes forward on the Steamer "Shawmut," sailing February 1st. This will make a total of about 7,500 cases used in New York so far.

Yours very truly,
CALWA PRODUCTS COMPANY.

Branding of Whiskeys

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (Special).—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Capers this afternoon held a conference at the Bureau of Internal Revenue with H. J. Kaltenbach and others representing the rectifying interests, who are adversely affected by the existing regulations of the Treasury Department relative to the marking and branding of whiskeys. Mr. Kaltenbach and his associates suggested to the Commissioner that in lieu of the present designation of "imitation whiskey" there be substituted either "rectified whiskey," "neutral whiskey" or "redistilled whiskey." The designation "imitation" it was pointed out to the commissioner is unjust and does not accurately describe the foods inasmuch as there may be whiskeys of different variety and degrees of distillation adapted to varying tastes. Commissioner Capers heard the argument and at the close he stated that there would be other hearings for those who hold to a different view of the regulations.

In speaking of the subject after the conference was over Mr. Kaltenbach said that he and those associated with him did not object to the use of the term "compound whiskey," though he differed with the recent ruling whereby it was required that in order to employ the term "compound" a whiskey must contain at least 33 1-3 per cent of straight whiskey.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
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201 Davis Street : : San Francisco

New York Correspondence

NEW YORK, January, 1909

EDITOR PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW:—A resume of the past year would perhaps be in order, and judging by other Trade Journals, whose mammoth editions are greatly in evidence at this season, it would be quite in the fashion, if your New York representative flooded you with pages and pages of "copy." But is it worth while? Was the past year so happy in its results, as to justify a resume? The general opinion here is, that it was a "tough" one. We were confronted by all sorts and conditions of trouble, general falling off in business for the first part of the year, hard financial conditions, Prohibition, Anti-saloon Crusade, Pure Food legislation and its kindred difficulties, were amongst the ills which affected our line of business. The year is dead, let us speak only well of the defunct if we can, and if we cannot, let us go, unwept, unsung, and that's all.

The year 1909 undoubtedly opens more hopefully than the recently deceased did. There is certainly a better feeling in business circles generally, and financial conditions are greatly improved. These two elements are all important in our line of business, and the trade look forward to the present year with much optimism. The Pure Food legislation has been pretty well decided and excepting as it relates to whiskies, is pretty well determined, little friction is now evidenced. The settlement of what is called a Blend, a Compound, an Imitation, and even what is whiskey, will probably be decided very soon now, at all events, so far as the Department is concerned, and the Trade will no doubt accustom itself to what they have to, with little hesitation. Lawyer Hough, the legal adviser of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association, still insists his views are right, and they may be but if the Department decide against him, the trade, sick and tired of the controversy, are in no humor to longer contest what appears to be inevitable.

The most serious difficulty to be apprehended during 1909, is prohibition, particularly in the South and Middle West. He would indeed be a wise man, who would suggest a method by which the wave could be stayed. The plans offered, theoretically, are perfect. But the wave flows on, submerging State after State, County after County, and all the King Canutes do not appear to be able to stop it.

By some, it is thought, the additional taxation, necessitated by loss of revenue from liquor licenses, will produce a revulsion in the mind of the voter and scare off States not yet affected. Kansas has now tried Prohibition for some time. The daily papers have had articles recently showing how very prosperous the people of that state have become, despite Prohibition. Another State, "points with pride" to a decreased number of crimes, attributed to the enforcement of Prohibition. We have yet to find some new plan by which the Anti-saloon leagues' campaign can be defeated and until we do, it is going to give us more and more trouble.

The most hopeful feature of the Prohibition craze is the fact that it only prohibits. It does not prevent. Consumption goes on merrily, and in Prohibition States, there is a big demand for all kinds of liquor. So long as people drink, so long will the business of supplying them continue, and were it not that the demand is being supplied through different channels than the old established Houses in the Trade, the Wholesale Dealers would regard the situation with equanimity. Conditions are changing and even in the East, where such concerns are almost unknown, Mail Order Houses are starting up in all directions.

The demand for Bottled in Bond and Straight Whiskies grows, not so much in the East, but in the Middle West, is astonishing. It is expected a more determined campaign to get into this market will be made this year. So far, it is a failure, but it is thought by some, that the Eastern Trade can be educated to the flavor and character of Straight Whiskies.

The re-elected Governor Hughes, in his message, January 1st, to the people of the State of New York, made no reference to the Excise question, much to the surprise of most people, and the gratification of the Liquor Trade in particular. But the year is young. We may yet hear from him.

An important case will be decided in February, which may establish the status of whiskey. The Government against the Jas. Clark Distilling Co. of Maryland is the title. The Distillery's goods were seized because, branded Blend, they contained spirits. It is thought the spirits were of the molasses kind, and therefore could not be called, a like substance, because not grain distillate.

Tennessee is in the throes of a battle, the outcome of which looks very much like Prohibition. Ninety-two Counties in the State are dry already. In but four places can liquor now be legally sold. Chattanooga has a large number of Dealers who flocked there from Georgia and Alabama when those States went dry and Mail Order Houses flourish there. It will be hard indeed if the houses located there have to move on. They have only been there about twelve months.

It is evident that there will be a determined effort made by the Anti-saloon League to prevent the transportation of liquor into Dry States and to bar liquor advertisements from the mails. Constitutional points arise which may render their efforts vain, but may not this, objectionable as it seems, prove a solution of the whole question. If Prohibition prohibited, it is very doubtful if States would go "Dry." Many a man votes for it to prevent the other man from drinking, resting easy in the knowledge he can supply his own requirements anyhow. An absolutely "Dry" State would be an interesting object lesson.

Despite the conditions which have been reported from California as to heavy stocks of wines on hand, in the face of a slow market and the quoting in New York of reduced prices on the last vintage wines, the California Wine Market has not evidenced any unusal weakness. There has been no evidence of pronounced efforts to realize, and while an occasional lot of wine has come out—so to speak—it has not affected prices generally.

This industry is passing through the same crisis as has marked the Whiskey market for the past two years. It is what seems to be the inevitable recurrence to the lean years from those of plenty, and one is reasonably safe in saying that the cycle must inevitably swing back to the period of prosperity. The distillers have been passing through the furnace of trial and tribulation but they have not lost heart. They know that their time of deliverance must come. They have stood together, and all will share the good times when they come. Likewise with the California Wine Producers. These are their days of weary waiting, but in waiting and standing together for the cause, they must eventually share in the better conditions that will prevail.

News comes from Vacaville that the prohibition ordinance, erroneously supposed to be in force there, is worthless. It was drawn up by a member of the Board of Trustees, without legal advice, and consequently makes no provision for the arrest of violators, although it says they may be fined. The trustees will immediately take steps to adopt an effective ordinance.

Lyons & Raas' Immense New Plant

THE E. G. Lyons & Raas Company, which has been doing business since the fire at 430 Bryant street, is preparing to move into a large four-story building on Folsom street, between First and Second. Mr. Raas informed a representative of THE REVIEW that the great increase in business rendered more room necessary. The new building is 137:6 feet front by 125 feet deep and contains about 60,000 square feet of storage room. It will be fitted with all modern machinery and improvements, and when completed will be, he believes, one of the largest and most perfect establishments of the kind in the world.

Mr. Raas said that while 1908 could not be considered a prosperous year, due to the effect of the late financial crisis, he believed that there were the very best prospects for a very busy and successful year in 1909. In his opinion the crisis aforesaid had cleaned the financial horizon, the result of the election had restored confidence, while the demand for the fruit output of this State had very greatly increased. The trade at large was beginning to recognize that Californian fruits are equal if not superior to those grown anywhere else in the world. The policy of protection, as followed by the United States Government, enabled these fruits to be sold at less expense, and made into better goods than is possible with imported fruits subject to duty.

Mr. Raas considered this clearly proved by the increased demand for the output of his firm. So large had this become, that to enable it to meet Eastern requirements, his house had been obliged to open, some three months ago, a large branch plant in New York at 92 Pearl street. The entire building was required to manufacture the full line of California wines, fruit syrups, brandies and cordials, cherries and pineapple in maraschino, and blackberry brandy. This New York establishment is under the management of Mr. Roger Lyons, and during the short time it has been opened, it has more than satisfied all expectations.

In conclusion, Mr. Raas desired to call the attention of the trade to the quality and purity of the blackberry brandy manufactured by the company, and which, as a valuable medicine, should be found in all places where liquor is sold.

Let Us Know What Is Whisky?

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused in this country by the decision of the Royal Whisky Commission of England, handed down about three months ago, as to "What Is Whisky?"

When this report became known in the United States, all interested expected that our own government officials entrusted with the carrying out of the Pure Food and Drug Act of June 30th, 1907, would speedily follow their English Confreres and let the public know "What Is Whisky." Instead, we are today apparently, no further in the solution of this problem than we were eighteen months ago and this unsettled state of things in the whisky business, domestic as well as imported, is not alone detrimental to this trade, but has also entailed the loss of an immense amount of money, aside from the worry it has caused dealers and importers.

The present conditions are lamentable and a little study of *Bonfort's* reports of all kinds of spirit importations during 1908, at the port of New York, will show how the import business in particular has been effected and is suffering a big share, not particularly on account of a general depression, but rather more for the reason that the importers are adverse to carrying in stock a quantity of goods, which on some future day may be confiscated for not complying with the technicalities of the Pure Food Act.

We, therefore, hope that the United States authorities will get busy soon and let us know the maximum of age and quality of material that should constitute whisky.

AMERICAN MERCANTILE CO.

San Francisco, January, 1909.

The Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, Inc.

GENERAL COPPERSMITHS

212-214 FREMONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Manufacturers of Winery, Distillery and Brewery apparatus of all descriptions.

Our Continuous Stills and Pasteurizers produce a superior quality brandy and wine and surpass any on the market in simplicity of construction and economy in operation.

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Wine Presses **Grape Crusher**

FOR SALE—Second-hand Redwood Tanks and Oak Casks

BROADWAY, Near Sansome **San Francisco**

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, January, 1909.—Correspondence: There is little news of the California wine industry to chronicle from this end of the State at the present time. This is the dullest month in the year as regards the movement of wines except in a local or state trade. Shipments East are going forward, but in small volume as compared with those of last month. Dealers east of the Rockies are holding off in their orders, letting stocks run down, preparatory to the annual visit of the Assessor, preferring to let the California wine men carry the stock, rather than do so themselves. In the local trade considerable stock is moving in a small way. The annual tourist crop has come up to that of previous years and the demand from hotels and restaurants serves to keep the family trade wine houses fairly busy, together with their regular trade.

The movement in sweet wines has been rather quiet this month, though the recent decision of the Treasury Department regarding the use of California sweet wines in the preparation of proprietory medicines has caused an increased demand that promises to materially aid the wine men in the disposition of their stocks, when trade assumes the usual spring aspect.

Brandy making has about ceased at the wineries and most of them made a considerable quantity in the process of cleaning up the odds and ends after the vintage. Some of the smaller wineries are still working up some of the fall crushing that did not turn out satisfactorily, but practically all the brandy has been made in the big wineries that they will make for the time being.

The rains have been liberal this month, and the Southland has received a drenching that has ensured good crops of all kinds for the ensuing season, and this end of the State is looking forward to a prosperous year in 1909. While the prohibition element has not ceased activity and is causing the trade more or less trouble in different sections, the balance is about the same. A few wet localities have gone dry, but on the other hand, some of the dry sections have grown tired of the duplicity and its consequent train of ill feeling, always attendant upon enforcement of personal liberty questions, and have thrown off the prohibitory yoke and returned to a normal condition of health, resulting in about the same quantity of wines being demanded to meet the needs of the trade.

In the wholesale liquor trade, business has been about as good as usual at this time of the year. Orders from state and near by states and territories have been fairly good and considerable shipping business, though mostly of small quantities, has been going on. Locally the trade has been showing some signs of increased business, largely caused by the winter influx of visitors from less favored localities.

The old quotation regarding the uneasiness of the head wearing a crown is being verified as to truthfulness thereof, by our worthy Mayor. The goo-goos are out after his scalp with a recall petition, claiming that he has been a derelict in his official duty in the squelching of vice. The published reports of the proceedings sound much like the roster of the Anti-saloon league, in the "those present." There is no question that Mayor Harper has, by his broad-minded interpretation of the license question, caused the enmity of the Antis, and a guess that that aspect of the matter is at the bottom of the recall crusade instituted against him, would not miss the truth many miles.

The "lid" has been put on at Venice, the lively little sea beach suburb of Los Angeles, and now all cafes and saloons must close their doors at 1 a. m. Heretofore considerable latitude has been given the public places in that town, leaving the matter of closing largely to the individual owners. This freedom was abused by some of the proprietors and the resultant high jinks indulged in at some of the cafes, caused a storm of protests from residents that caused the application of the "lid."

The declaration of the owners of the Hotel Virginia at Long Beach, that the hotel would not be reopened, because of hostile legislation, has caused another attempt of the people of that city to bring about a special election, to amend the city charter so as to allow "hotels or more than 200 rooms the privilege of serving wine with meals." Such an amendment would limit the privilege to the Hotel Virginia, as it is the only hotel having such a number, or anything like such a number of rooms. It is thought that the object lesson taught the people of Long Beach by the absence of the well-to-do tourists, caused by the closing of the Hotel Virginia, will tend toward securing sufficient signers to the petition to ensure the calling of the election, which is considered as insuring the passage of the amendment.

The last hope for those liquor dealers outside the "liquor zone" for the resumption of business in their former locations, was destroyed by the decision of the Supreme Court against a rehearing of the case, which was handed down this month.

Secundo Guasti, president of the Italian Vineyard Company, of this city, is in the East looking after the establishment of the Chicago branch of the company, which the tremendous trade of the Middle Western States forced the company to establish as a base of supply, so as to have stocks sufficiently large to meet all orders promptly at the shortest notice. Mr. Guasti will be absent from the State for probably three months, looking after the company's interests throughout the Eastern States.

Jos. Melczer is up to Bryon Hot Springs, trying to get rid of an attack of rheumatism that has been causing him some trouble of late.

Henry Baer, president of the Los Angeles Wine Company, took a business trip to San Francisco last week. It is very seldom that Henry gets off his runway between Los Angeles and the Company's winery at West Glendale, and we opine that the business trip was an excuse to get away and have a rest for a few days.

John Davin reports business as looking up at the Faust Cafe and predicts a good winter and spring business. John's is one of the popular places for the business men of that locality to drop in at and controls a fine trade day in and day out.

Whisky Report Delayed

WE learn from Washington that the report of the special commission appointed by President Roosevelt to pass on the whisky question will be delayed ten days or two weeks.

The delay is said to be caused by the commission's determination to include blended whiskies in its report in addition to compound and imitation goods.

INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 1447.)

Shipments of liquor.

Intrastate shipments of packages of miscellaneous goods containing one or more bottles of liquor, if marked at all, must show that a part of the contents is liquor.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., December 19, 1908.

SIR: This office is in receipt of a letter from ———, wholesale grocers, Huntington, W. Va., stating that frequently their customers, in sending them orders, request to have some liquor dealer ship a package containing liquor on their bill of lading, and that frequently their salesmen will present to a customer a quart of liquor, no charge being made for the same. They ask whether in either case they will be violating any internal-revenue law by including such package of liquor on their bill of lading, stating that they do not handle liquor and that there is no buying or selling same by them, their handling of such packages being merely for the accommodation of their customers.

Please inform this company that such practice is misleading to revenue officers and apt to involve them in special-tax liability, since this office would hold that the liquors ordered through them and unconditionally delivered to them for shipment, are purchased and sold by them, if charged to them instead of the ultimate purchaser on the books of the liquor dealer furnishing the same.

There is no prohibition, of course, against a salesman making a present of a bottle of whisky to a customer for personal reasons and if such gift is not intended to influence or induce an order; and such present may be included in the shipment of goods without violating any internal-revenue law.

Intrastate shipments, including any liquor whatever, if marked at all, must show a part of the contents to be liquor, and the transportation records must also show that the shipment includes liquor, in order to avoid violation of section 3449, Revised Statutes.

Respectfully, JOHN G. CAPERS, *Commissioner.*

MR. WM. E. WHITE,
Acting Collector Internal Revenue, Parkersburg, W. Va.

(T. D. 1448.)

Distilled spirits.

Disposition of small quantities of spirits, taken for use as evidence, in cases settled out of court.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., December 31, 1908.

SIR: This office is in receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, stating that there is in your office a collection of bottles containing small quantities of whisky, which bottles bear bottled-in-bond strip stamps, the contents of same being of various grades different from those originally bottled therein. Said bottles were detained for use as evidence in case of prosecution under the act of March 3, 1897, but have not been formally seized. In view of the fact that the cases have been settled out of court by compromise you request instructions as to what disposition to make of the bottles and whiskies in them.

In reply, you are informed that as the bottles in question have not been formally seized and are doubtless of too insignificant value to warrant the expense of a formal seizure and disposition of same, they remain the property of the parties from whom taken, and the bottles no longer being required as evidence, the persons from whom they were taken should be notified that they will be returned upon application after the stamps and caution labels thereon are completely destroyed.

In the event that any of the bottles in question remain unclaimed after such notice has been given, upon request to this office authority will be given for the disposition otherwise of such remaining bottles.

Respectfully, ROBT. WILLIAMS, JR.,
Acting Commissioner.

MR. H. B. BURGH, *Internal Revenue Agent, Baltimore, Md.*

(T. D. 29448—G. A. 6851.)

Leakage—Constitutionality.

1. PARTIAL LEAKAGE.

Where the quantity of liquor shipped from abroad is shown by the invoice, entry, or otherwise, as required section 2785 of the Revised Statutes, duty is assessable on such quantity, less the usual outage as established by the custom of trade, in view of the proviso to paragraph 296, tariff act of 1897, forbidding an allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits.

2. CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE.

The contention that the clause in said paragraph 296 of the tariff act of 1897, forbidding "constructive or other allowance for * * * leakage * * * on wines," etc., contravenes the constitutional provision that duties shall be uniform and that property shall not be taken without due process of law, *Held* not to be tenable.

United States General Appraisers, New York, Dec. 31, 1908.

In the matter of protests 202601, etc., of E. La Montague & Sons *et al.* against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York.

Before Board 3 (Waite, Somerville and Hay, General Appraisers.)

SOMERVILLE, *General Appraiser:* The importations covered by the schedule consist of wines or spirituous liquors contained in casks or other like containers. Duty was assessed by the collector upon the amount of the liquor as ascertained by the gauger, less certain allowances for normal outage or wantage, no deduction or allowance being made in cases of leakage. The importers claim that duty should have been assessed only on the actual quantity imported.

The decision of the collector seems to be in strict accordance with the principle enunciated by the Board in Montague's case and Shaw's case, G. A. 5939 (T. D. 26086), Gottstein's case, G. A. 6329 (T. D. 27254), and Wile's case, G. A. 6362 (T. D. 27330). It is claimed in some of the protests that the principle declared in that decision is contrary to that portion of the first clause of section 8 of the United States Constitution, which provides that "duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." This contention was sustained by the circuit court on an appeal taken in the case of Shaw *v.* United States (141 Fed. Rep., 469; T. D. 26488). But on further appeal being taken to the circuit court of appeals the decision of the circuit court was reversed by that court, which approved the decision and the opinion of the Board in Montague's case, cited *supra.* United States *v.* Shaw (144 Fed. Rep., 329; 75 C. C. C., 291; T. D. 27226). An application made to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari in that case was denied (203 U. S., 591; 27 Sup. Ct. Rep., 779; T. D. 27773).

The question of the constitutionality of this statute was raised by an appeal taken from the circuit court directly to the Supreme Court in the case of Shaw *v.* United States (29 Sup. Ct. Rep.; T. D. 29412). This appeal was dismissed for want of jurisdiction on the authority of the cases above cited and of the American Sugar Refining Company *v.* United States (211 U. S., 155; 29 Sup. Ct. Rep.; T. D. 29411).

To the above authorities I might add the case of Knowlton *v.* Moore (178 U. S., 41; 20 Sup. Ct. Rep., 747), where it was held that the uniformity required by the Federal Constitution in article 1, section 8, above cited, is not an intrinsic uniformity relating to the inherent character of the tax as respects its operations on individuals, but is merely a geographical uniformity requiring the same plan and the same method to be operative throughout the United States.

Following the foregoing decisions, the protests are all overruled and the collector's decision is affirmed in each case.

(T. D. 1451.)

Special tax—Change of name or ownership.

Where actual owner of liquor business has made return and taken out special tax stamp, no additional special tax is required by reason of a change of name under which the business is operated if there is no change of ownership.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1909.

Sir: This office is in receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., stating that you have issued special tax stamps to a number of women for the year 1908-9, who, in order to continue their business under the Gay-Shattuck law of Louisiana prohibiting the issuance of State licenses to women, have taken out their State license from January 1, 1909, in the name of some male relative or employee. You request information as to whether additional special tax is required in the name of the male member of the family or employee operating the business.

In reply, you are informed that the law and regulations contemplate that the return for special tax shall be made in the name of the actual owner of the business, but that provided the actual owner discloses his interest, he may do business under a name other than his own. If, therefore, the business has not been transferred, but remains in the actual ownership of the woman to whom the stamp was issued, no additional special tax is required by reason of the change of name under which the business is operated, but such change of name should be noted on your Record 10.

Respectfully,

JOHN G. CAPERS, *Commissioner.*

Mr. ——— ———.

Important Ruling on Exported Distilled Spirits

Treasury Department, Dec. 21, 1908.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

It has been brought to the attention of the Department that in some cases distilled spirits have been withdrawn from bonded warehouses under sections 3329 and 3330, Revised Statutes, ostensibly for exportation, but in reality only for transportation to certain foreign ports with the intention of holding the same there for a time and then returning them to the United States. In a communication from the Attorney-General, appended hereto, upon the legality of this practice, he expresses the opinion that the transportation abroad of whisky for the purposes mentioned is not an exportation within the meaning of said sections of the law. When, therefore, there is not a bona fide exportation, such goods, upon their return in the original packages, will not be entitled to entry under section 2500 of the Revised Statutes nor to the warehousing privileges, but will be delivered to the collector of internal revenue for the district, who will dispose of them under instructions to be issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

JAMES B. REYNOLDS, *Assistant Secretary.*

Apricot Liqueur

AMONG the several specialties which are shipped to the United States by Messrs. W. A. Ross & Brother, Ltd., of Belfast, Liverpool and Leith, their Ross's Apricot Liqueur has received high commendation from the trade and consuming public on account of its high quality.

The shippers, with the object of giving their patrons the very best article possible, have arranged for the manufacture of this liqueur in the cognac district in France in order that only the purest and best ingredients may be used.

This enables them to ship an Apricot Liqueur (formerly known as Apricot Brandy) of a quality which cannot be approached by similar beverages manufactured elsewhere from locally distilled spirits, owing to the prohibitive tariff and charges on Cognac Brandy. Pure Cognac Brandy is the only ingredient used in Ross's Apricot Liqueur except the juice of specially selected and prepared apricots.

The large and growing list of important fancy grocers and wine merchants in New York and other cities using Ross's Apricot Liqueurs shows conclusively that the exceptional quality of the liqueur is appreciated.

Messrs. James-Force Company of San Francisco are importing agents for this superior liqueur.

Active Demand for Whisky

A RECENT telegram from Louisville, Ky., states that in addition to large sales of whisky, withdrawals are heavier than at any time in the history of the business. This conclusively proves that prohibition does not prohibit and that the demand is greater than ever. In the eighteen months ending December 31st, the dispatch states, Kentucky will have supplied the outside world with about one million barrels of whisky, about 43,000,000 gallons having been placed on the market for consumption.

The following figures indicate the withdrawals and available supply:

		Gallons.
Stock of whisky in bond June 30, 1907		140,048,368
Production year ending June 30, 1908		16,972,838
		157,021,206
Withdrawals year ending June 30, 1908		26,087,955
Stock of whisky in bond June 30, 1908		130,933,249
Withdrawals—		
July, 1908	1,946,397	
August, 1908	4,101,352	
September, 1908	2,265,909	
Estimated withdrawals—		
October, 1908	3,000,000	
November, 1908	3,000,000	
December, 1908	3,000,000	17,313,658
		113,619,591

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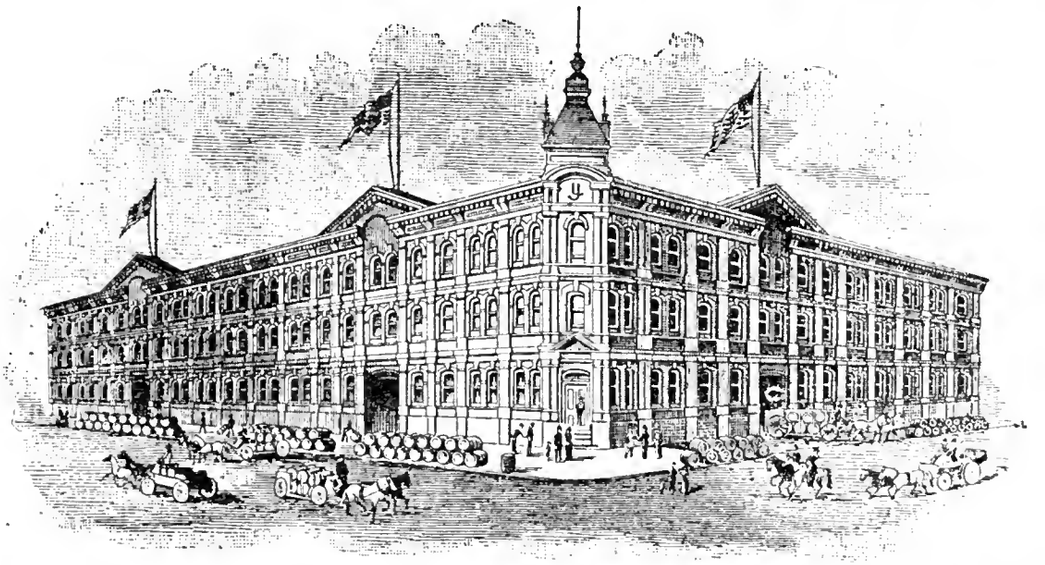

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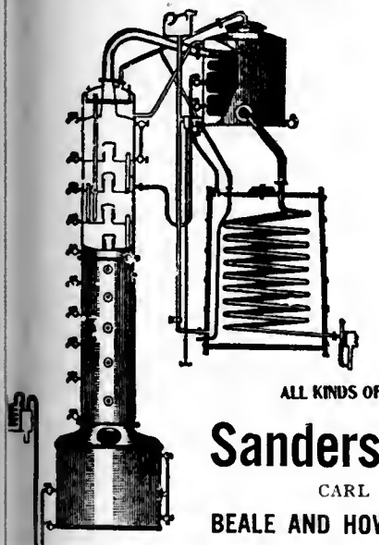

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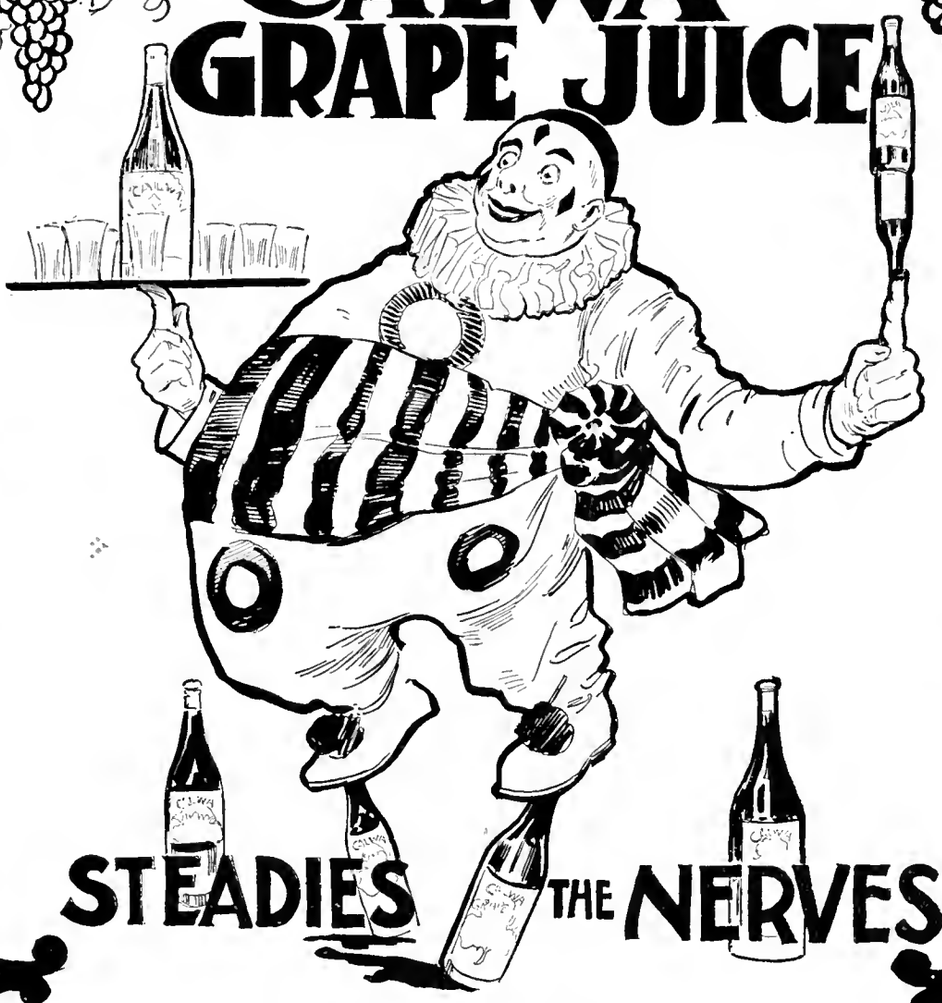

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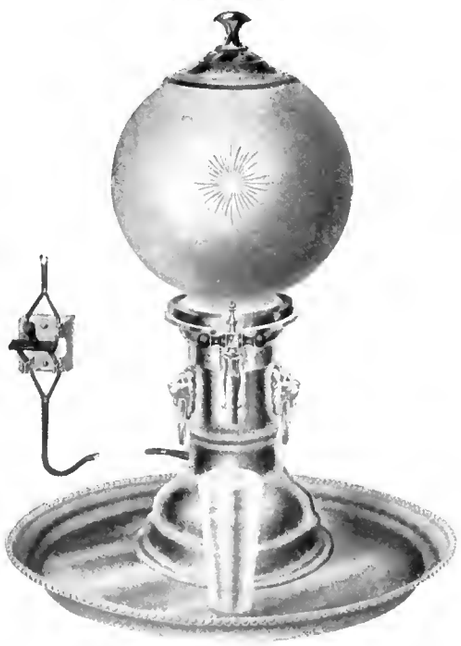

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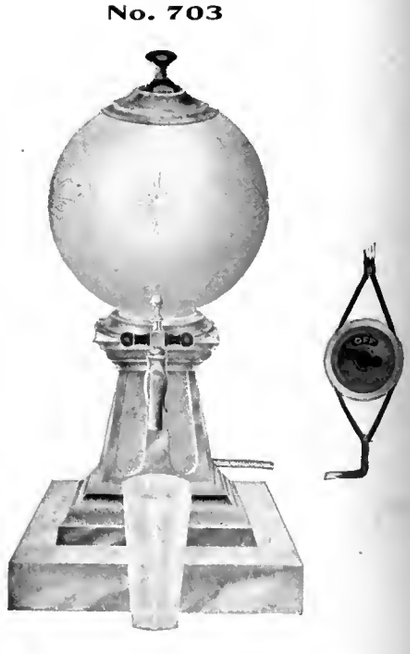

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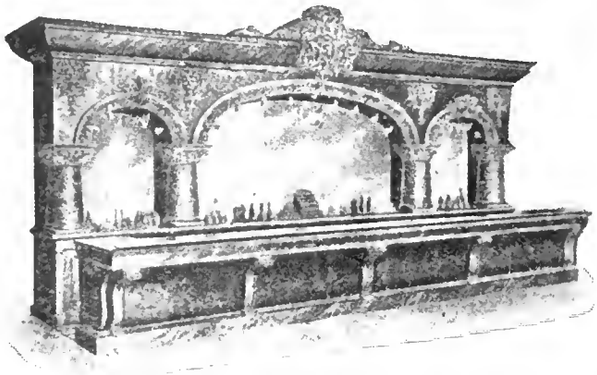

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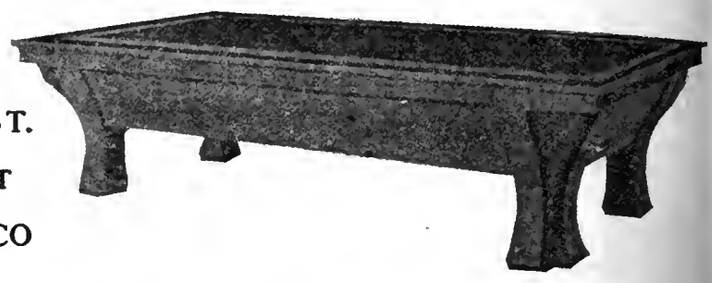

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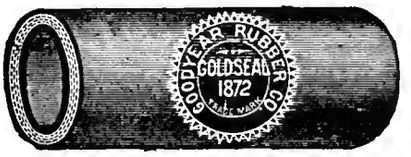

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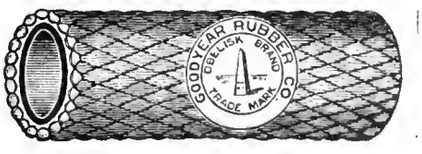

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The Situation at Sacramento

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

SACRAMENTO, February 26th.—With the approach of the sixtieth day of the thirty-eighth session of the Legislature ll interest in the measures which have been directed against ie liquor traffic is centered in the Estudillo-Wyllie no-license ection, or local option bill. In the Senate there is a notice-ble antipathy for this mooted bill, while the companion in the ssembly lies safely ensconced in the public morals committee ith very little chance of coming out. In truth, the lower house a retaliatory sense has passed the buck to the Senate and waits action by the high-browed statesmen relative to the local ption bill. During the week the bill had a whirl in the Senate fter some discussion being re-committed to the judiciary com-ittee. Estudillo sounded a note of alarm when Wolf moved for e-commitment, hinting that it was the purpose of the per-rmers to chloroform the bill. He was disillusionized im-ediately by Wolfe who asserted that the bill would be brought t of committee and that everyone would have an opportunity vote upon it. All of which arouses interest in the fate of the ll.

While it indeed is difficult to follow the esotaric trend of po-tical thought and at times it is well nigh impossible to fore-st the somewhat whimsical judgment of a Legislative body, it ems safe to say that the local option bill will not receive the dorsement of either house. This result may be accounted for several ways. Primarily, the bill has had the extraordinary fect of parting the great distinctive no-liquor forces, on the one nd the local option element contending that the Estudillo-yllie measure is the only proper solution of the liquor prob-m, and on the other, the friends of prohibition dubbing the roposed law a compromise with crime. This disaffection has one the bill no good whatever. In fact, it has had a tendency cloud the view of the real issue with the result that even the pponents of the measure in both houses are high in the air. nother indication of the defeat of the bill is the conciliatory at-tude of those who are most interested in its passage—the Anti-aloon League. Already this organization, through Secretary andier, has made several concessions. In order to make the ill less offensive to the viticultural interests, he has submitted amendment permitting wineries to dispose of their product five gallon quantities without license. He also has mitigated e effect of the bill upon the saloon men themselves by giving em additional time in which to close their business affairs in e event that a no-license election should rule the end of the aloon. Gandier's attitude is regarded by some as a confes-on of the futility of his fight.

The phase of the local option bill upon which the greatest ght probably will be made is the provision that a special no-ense election may be called by 25 per cent of the *qualified ectors*. The Royal Arch has insisted that a property qual-ication should be included and that no one should be allowed vote other than a property owner. The point seems to have t its impress upon the Legislature and when the bill comes to sue it is probable that this question will be the deciding fac-r in the melee.

Second, in importance to the Estudillo-Wyllie bill is the Tran-e-Hurd measure prohibiting the sale of liquor within four les of a construction gang upon public and quasi-public rks. The bill grows out of a condition which has been per-exing to the promoters of the big Los Angeles-Owens Valley ter system and its intent originally was to apply only to this rk. In explaining the bill Transue, its author, declared that e construction gangs upon the big acqueduct had been fol-wed by a class of men who maintained a sort of nomadic sa-on at which whiskey of the very worst quality was dispensed. e result had been, he said, that it was almost impossible to keep the gangs at work and as the completion of the water sys-tem is a matter of vital importance to Los Angeles, it was nec-essary that the evil be eradicated. In course of the discussion of the bill it developed that a quasi-public work would include railroads, telegraph and telephone lines and irrigation ditches. There was some difference of opinion relative to this definition, but at this late day it seems to have been a well-founded con-tention as Transue's bill, which is on the third reading file, has been passed several times since January 26th and Hurd's com-panion measure remains in the Senate committee on Labor and Capital and Immigration.

Savage's bill, No. 445, authorizing no-license elections in cities of the fifth and sixth class on petition of 30 per cent of the qualified electors remains in the Senate committee on public morals. Little attention seems to have been paid to the bill and apparently it will remain in committee for some time to come.

Assemblyman Rech is the author of two bills relative to the collection of accounts for liquors sold at retail. No. 344 repeals the old act of March 20, 1874, while No. 345 makes a claim ex-ceeding five dollars for liquor sold at retail invalid in a civil ac-tion. The bill was recently amended in a minor detail and to date has not been received from the printer.

Bill No. 40, introduced by Assemblyman Grove L. Johnson, has attracted the attention of the liquor men. It prohibits the sale or exchange of liquors for anything but lawful money of the United States and the purpose of it is to accomplish the abolition of the somewhat popular check system. Under its terms the sale of liquor in quantities of less than five gallons for anything but United States lawful money constitutes a mis-demeanor punishable by a fine of from $25 to $100 or impris-onment from ten days to six months. The bill seems to stand no chance whatever of receiving the indorsement of either house.

Senator Black has a bill which prohibits the sale of liquor within one and one-half miles of Leland Stanford Junior Uni-versity. It probably will pass.

Cutten's bill prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors is in the Senate Judiciary Committee and Juilliard's measure pre-venting the sale to persons of Indian descent other than those having less than one-fourth blood remains in the Assembly Ju-diciary Committee.

McCartney's bill relative to mis-labelled and adulterated foods and liquors has been passed by both houses and is awaiting the signature of Governor Gillett.

Also in Strenuous Idaho

A TELEGRAM from Boise, Idaho, February 10th, says: "Amid turmoil and strife, invective and threats, the local option law passed the Senate by a vote of 17 to 6." This is the way the bill in question was scored by Senator Macbeth, a Democrat:

"This is the first time I have ever seen a bill attacked, the au-thors of which did not dare to enter a word in its defense. This bill is a trick, breathing political dishonesty and uncon-stitutionality at every pore, a make-believe, a botch, a makeshift, a subterfuge, conceived in a spirit of intolerance, born when the star of hypocrisy was at its zenith, and foisted upon a cred-ulous public as a political sop with the fact well known by its authors that it will not stand the test of the courts. And I now make the charge against the majority that it is not en-acting an honest local option law."

Senator Macbeth's vitriolic and scathing invective was, how-ever, thrown away, and failed to penetrate the tough hides of the fanatics assembled.

We only hope his words will come true and the bill be declared unconstitutional by the courts.

Andrea Sbarboro Reviews His Notable Journey

AS we received the report of Andrea Sbarboro, President of the Grape Growers of California a few hours before going to press, it is impossible for us to give more than a general review of that interesting and important document. In it Mr. Sbarboro gives a full account of his Eastern and European trip, during which his time was principally devoted to gathering statistics in support of his now well known argument, "that the drinking of light wines is the best method of promoting true temperance."

Mr. Sbarboro opens his report with his arrival in New York, the success he met with in impressing both the people and the press, wherever he stopped on his journey East, with the importance of this doctrine as set forth in his booklet, "The Fight for True Temperance," previously published in the REVIEW. In New York, the principal feature of his work was an address delivered before the American Wine Growers Association, which he modestly says led to "a resolution endorsing our campaign which was unanimously adopted." Although the report does not give the resolution in question we consider it of sufficient importance to record. It is as follows:

"We strongly recommend every grape grower in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains to also organize a strong Grape Growers' Corporation for the purpose of developing this great industry in our Union, which will serve two great beneficial purposes.

First and most important the reducing and eventually removing drunkenness from the people of the United States; and,

Secondly; The enriching of the agricultural wealth of our country by an actual income of a sum so large as to nearly equal the current expenses of running the Government of the United States.

RESOLVED; That whilst we strongly condemn the evil of intoxication, we also equally as strongly condemn the passage of any laws prohibiting or restricting the sale and use of pure wines produced from American grapes, and that we highly recommend the use of that healthy beverage to the American families at their homes at meals, and that we earnestly appeal to all good, honest, temperance people whose aim is the same as ours, to bring up their children in purity and soberness—to join in this beneficial movement, and thus eventually, effectually remove the evil of drunkenness from our country."

Mr. Sbarboro urged upon the Eastern grape growers the necessity of co-operation, and at the same time working actively to prevent the passage of laws inimical to the industry in Eastern States. He reports that effective work has already been done by them which has caused a distinction in favor of wine to be made in the prohibition laws passed in the several states.

After the New York meeting Mr. Sbarboro sailed to Italy where he stopped in all the principal cities, and when at Rome attended the Colonial Congress as delegate from the Italians living in this State. In each city he visited the British and American Consuls and while in Rome called on the American Ambassador. From all these gentlemen he received letters showing that drunkenness in Italy was confined to foreign sailors visiting the ports, although every Italian drank wine freely. While we believed it will be admitted that drunkenness is practically unknown among wine drinking nations. Mr. Sbarboro has, by these letters, heaped proof upon proof of this fact. He also visited Switzerland, Germany and France with the same result and in a postscript to his report, calls attention to the fact that the original letters received in these different countries are in his possession and can be inspected.

Mr. Sbarboro also obtained from the Italian Minister of Agriculture eight valuable books, written in the present century, dealing with wine and showing its value as a beverage, assisting in digestion and for its food qualities.

To satisfy himself and prove to the American people the universal use of wine in France, Mr. Sbarboro called upon President Lefebre of the Paris Chamber of Commerce and requested him to answer at his convenience the following questions:

How much wine is used in France per capita, and how much alcohol?

Also how many intoxicated persons there are per annum?

He then goes on to say:

Under date of January 13th I received an interesting reply to my questions giving a set of figures which cover every province of France. Mr. Lefebre writes:

"By looking over these statistics, you will easily realize the fact that the greatest consumers of wine are found in the part of France where grapes are grown such as Aude, Gard, Herault Gironde, Cote d'or, Pyrenees-Orienteles, etc., and you also notice that in those provinces practically no alcohol is used. We believe that all countries would be benefited by the use of wine; that it would be an excellent means of preventing drunkenness as is proven by the statistics given above."

In Spain conditions are practically the same, according to R. M. Bartteman, who wrote to that effect to Mr. Sbarboro, and he goes on to say:

"I wish to particularly call attention to Mr. Lefebre's comment that the greatest consumption always takes place where the greatest production occurs. This ought to be the case with California, which produces the greatest amount of wine in the United States.

"During my travels on the continent, I met quite a number of American tourists and we discussed the subject of temperance and prohibition at length. I did not find a single American family which did not approve the work I have undertaken. They saw with their own eyes the effect of the use of wine. In fact, several of them who had never tasted wine in America drank at the table with the French and Italian people. They enjoyed it so much that they were soon using it almost as the natives do.

"When I mentioned the absurd laws which the prohibitionists were trying to pass in America and which are already in effect in some States, the people of Europe could hardly believe it possible. They would say to me: 'No wonder such laws contrary to human liberty, cannot be enforced.'

On his return to America, Mr. Sbarboro says:

"I went to Washington and called on the President, Secretary of War Wright, Secretary Wheeler and several high officials leaving them copies of my letters from Europe, so that they also might see the effect of the use of wine, and thus be induced eventually to encourage its use in the Army and Navy.

"I also had a meeting of our California delegation at which they were all present except Senator Perkins, who was unavoidably detained at a Senatorial executive session, and who regretted not being able to be present. To these gentlemen I also showed the information I had brought from Europe, and in closing my remarks, I said to them:

"'It has recently been demonstrated that grapes will grow and good wine can be made in almost every State of the Union and of as good a quality, and when the consumption will justify in as large a quantity as that produced in both France and Italy combined, which means, when the industry is properly encouraged, a production of three hundred billion gallons of wine per annum, having a value of $600,000,000. This product will be derived from the hillsides of our country now generally used as sheep pastures only, turning them into fertile vin

ards, creating new towns and cities, and giving profitable occupation to millions of new farmers.

"'Now, in order to achieve this desideratum, the grape growers ask for no subsidy or Government aid, which is liberally granted in the wine producing countries of Europe, but they do ask and *demand* that the health giving beverage of the juice of the grape produced in the United States be encouraged and protected by a sufficient tariff duty against foreign wines, and permitted to be sold and distributed to the people of America as freely as tea, coffee and like beverages are now sold and distributed. With this fair, reasonable, and logical encouragement, our people will soon become accustomed to the use of the healthy and non-intoxicating beverage of wine at their meals, drunkenness will be removed, and following the example of the wine growing countries of Europe, our people will soon realize and be blessed with the benefits of sobriety as are the people of other wine producing countries in Europe.

"'Now gentlemen,' I said, 'It devolves upon you as representing the largest grape growing State in the Union, to give this important matter your earnest consideration. It is you who must set the example to the other grape producing States to follow and to encourage the use of the healthy non-intoxicating beverage of wine at their meals, and for that purpose not only to forbid the passage of laws to prohibit its use, but on the contrary, to encourage the passage of such laws as will permit the free distribution and sale of American wines throughout the country without the necessity of obtaining licenses any more than the sale of any other kind of merchandise. I hope, therefore, gentlemen, that you will give this matter your most earnest consideration, thus rendering a great service to your State and to the people of the entire United States by doing two great goods—that of removing the evil of drunkenness and increasing to a large extent the revenue of our country.'"

In conclusion Mr. Sbarboro says in his report:

"Now, Grape Growers of California, we must get our own State legislature to pass a resolution that will facilitate the distribution of wine in every town, city and county in this great grape growing state. Another matter that must be remedied if we hope for a larger consumption is the reduction of the selling price of wines to the public. The difference of price received by the producer of wine and that paid by the consumer at the present time is out of all proportion. This is caused by several reasons; first, that the man who retails wine is hampered either by prohibition laws or heavy license which naturally must be added to the price of wine; second, the quantity used by families is so small that as yet the dealer cannot sell at the low price which he might if the quantity disposed of was as large as it should be.

"Now, gentlemen, I have devoted my time, energy and patience to securing this interesting information without incurring a cent of expense to the American grape growers. It devolves upon you, the members of our Board and the officers of our co-operating organizations to build a structure on the foundation which I have laid—to convince your neighbors and the people of every town, city and state of the efficacious remedy at our very door for the practical removal of the evil of drunkenness from our midst. It is also the only means by which you will ever be able to receive a remunerative price for your grapes.

"I want to state distinctly that I am against prohibition in any form. In the first place it has been proven that where prohibition has been on the statute books for years, drunkenness is stronger than where no prohibition laws exist; in the second place, there is no country in Europe where prohibition exists. Neither republics nor monarchies have ever passed such laws as attack the personal liberty of the individual by prohibiting him from eating and drinking that which he most desires and which may be most conducive to his health and pleasure.

"I believe that the liquor traffic should be strictly regulated; that the drunkards should be severely punished, for, as a great writer has said: 'Let the author of his ills be the one to shed tears.' I believe that gradually the American people will become accustomed to use the fine American wines they produce, that eventually this will increase the consumption of wine, thereby reducing the use of stronger alcoholic beverages. Thus the evil of drunkenness will be gradually removed from our country without destroying millions and millions of property, reducing taxation, throwing millions of people out of employment, and without creating internal strife in families and breaking the close ties that formerly united the warmest friends.

"Now, Grape Growers of California, it devolves upon you to do everything in your power to crystallize public sentiment in favor of the viticultural industry. It is not only a question of morals with you; it is a question of whether you are going to reap the benefits of many years of toil and hardships that you have put into the development of your vineyards, or whether you are going to permit the fanatics of the country to destroy your property as they have done in other communities. If the destruction of these properties would be beneficial to any person, or, in other words, if they were successful in removing the evil of drunkenness, there might be some excuse for the agitation. But, as a matter of fact, the reduction of the use of wine would only result in an increase of drunkenness throughout the country.

"I particularly request every grape grower in the State to procure a copy of this report, to talk over the facts demonstrated by it, to hand it to his neighbors. Let the ladies of the family, many of whom are being misled by some fanatics, also read how the mothers of the wine-producing countries of the world bring up their children, where intoxication is practically unknown. Let them bring up their children in the same manner and they will no more be disgraced by drunken boys in their families, but they will also be blessed by being surrounded by happy, sober children, like the mothers of the wine-producing countries of Europe."

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LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, FEBRUARY, 1909. After weeks of real old-fashioned rainy weather, the skies have once more cleared, and Los Angeles has again the balmy sunshiny days that have made it famous as a Winter resort the world over. With the sunshine have come the tourists from the blizzard-bound East and the streets of an afternoon begin to look like the old-time Market Street in San Francisco during the Saturday afternoon parade. This influx of people has had quite a cheering effect on all lines of business after the dullness of the wet weeks just passed. All the hotels and rooming houses have been filled to overflowing and a goodly sum of new money is daily being turned loose in the channels of trade. Of this the retailers are getting their share and as a consequence business is much better along the line.

The political pot is boiling fiercely here and from the noise therefrom the tempest is assuming vast proportions. The Goody-goody element have taken a new tack and have succeeded in invoking the recall against Mayor Harper because of his liberal interpretation of the excise and other laws and are moving heaven and earth to elect one of their own kind to the mayoralty chair. While the Anti-Saloon League have so far refrained from bursting into print in favor of the recall, fearing the effect their public advocacy of the movement might have on that large class of independent voters that believe in personal liberty, still it is known among those familiar with the movement, that the Anti-Saloon people are with the "Recallers" heart and soul and are quietly but earnestly striving to awake the fanaticism of that element whose happiness in life seems to be derived in the attempt to regulate the affairs of their neighbors.

The activity of the Antis, that is that portion of its work that is being heralded by the blaring of trumpets and clashing of cymbals, is directed to enforcing local option in the rural districts. Here in Southern California they have been successful in closing many of the small towns to the liquor dealer, confining the sale of liquor to the drug stores, and back rooms, where the initiated can find the wherewithal to assuage their thirst—for a consideration. This has, in a measure, affected the wholesale trade of the city and forces them to extend their field of operations in other territory. Much of the trade of Nevada, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona is now supplied from Los Angeles and these sections are being diligently worked by the agents of local houses here.

Among the wholesalers, trade is fairly good, not quite up to last month's business, but a falling off was expected, considering weather conditions the first half of February. A number of dealers report conditions brightening and orders coming in more freely. Collections have been somewhat backward, but not to a serious extent and conditions are fairly satisfactory with the trade generally.

With an idea of more closely uniting the brewing interests of the Coast and at the same time bring about needed economies affecting them, representatives of the big brewery companies of the Slope met here early this month and perfected the organization of the Southern California Brewers' Association, with the election of the following officers: President, Fred Maier, of the Maier Brewing Company, of this city; vice-president, J. H. Zitt, of the San Diego Consolidated Brewing Company of San Diego; secretary-treasurer, William Kramer, of the Los Angeles Brewing Company. The interests represented at the meeting were Maier Brewing Company, L. A. Brewing Company, Mathie Brewing Company, of Los Angeles; San Diego Consolidated Brewing Company, of San Diego; Union Brewing Company, of Anaheim; Rainier Bottling Company, representing the Rainier Brewing Company, of Seattle; Adloff-Hauerwaas Company representing the Wieland Brewing Company, of San Francisco. Directors chosen for the first year were: Edward Mathie, Anton Hissel, Chris Kempel, and H. J. Simmen, offices of the Association have been opened at 221-222 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles. The objects of the Association as officially announced are, "To promote and foster the beer industry in Southern California, to maintain a friendly spirit to the end that economies can be practiced as to the manufacture and distribution of beer and as to the maintenance of quality." "The Association desires to elevate the moral standing of the retail department and has adopted a rigid rule against the supplying of its product to blind pigs or disorderly places and has announced its intention of assisting the authorities in suppressing these places. The rigid enforcement of these resolutions will do much toward destroying the thunder of the "Antis," and the placing of the business on a plane as high as any other.

While Long Beach has succeeded in barring the liquor people from operating in its borders even prohibiting its use with meals at its hotels, it has been powerless to prevent Belmont Heights adjoining it, from passing an ordinance permitting one liquor license for each 1,000 inhabitants. Now by paying a five cent car fare the thirsty Long Beach resident can get his "Morning Morning" by hiking across the line into Belmont Heights.

The constant fight on in Santa Monica between the drys of the northern part of the town and the more liberal inhabitants of the southern end where the business section is located, has given birth to an effort to divide the town, thus allowing each faction to have its own way in its own section. Such an arrangement would seem to be a wise solution of the difficulties that have racked the city by the sea.

It is whispered around the haunts of the "Antis" that encouraged by the decision against the liquor men in the zone case, that they are girding up their forces for another attempt to put this city on the "dry map" the coming Winter, particularly if the recall movement against Mayor Harper is successful.

The wholesale wine trade has been rather quiet the past few weeks, shipments Eastward have been light, but this is to be expected at this time of the year when weather conditions are so bad all through the East. Locally, trade has been up to about its usual volume and conditions look favorable. Reports from the wineries are to the effect that the late vintage is proving to be of most excellent quality.

Henry Baer, President of the Los Angeles winery of Weis Glendale and Los Angeles, spent the early part of the month in San Francisco, where he went for a rest.

Joe Melczer has been at Byron Springs for several weeks past wrestling with a stubborn case of rheumatism.

"Jim" Donahue, the smiling genius of the Nadeau bar, has been missing from his station for the past few days. He was taken with a light attack of paralysis, but is reported as being able to get out again.

G. Demateis & Brother of the old Alameda Street winery, report their business as quite good. They made a large quantity of wines the past vintage and have their cellars well stocked for this season's trade.

The Becker Brothers continue to do a good business, wet days or sunshiny ones at their popular cafes, the "Waldorf" and the "Waldorf Annex." The boys have two of the best locations in town and the business done by them speaks well for the popularity of the Brothers as well as for the quality of the goods they dispense.

Johnny Davin has built up a fine business at his "Faust Cafe"

on North Spring Street, which has become the meeting place of the good fellows of the neighborhood who appreciate fine goods properly served.

Rol King's Hollenbeck bar is doing a fine business these days and Rol is correspondingly happy. The Hollenbeck is the headquarters of all the mining men from the desert who drop into Los Angeles occasionally to wash the alkali out of their throats.

The "Wellington" and the "Del Monte," Third Street's two high class cafes both report business good and an assertion that is fully verified by the crowded condition of these popular places at most any business hour of the day.

From the California Barrel Company

WE desire to announce to the trade that our new California wine barrel is now ready for the market. After the introduction of this new barrel last Spring the demand became so great that we found it necessary to temporarily withdraw same. We have now perfected all of our arrangements and are in position to turn out this package in comparatively unlimited quantities and can offer the trade a wine barrel which will cost them less and give better service than the old style oak package.

The superiority of this barrel lies largely in the fact that it is practically a hermetically sealed package. Our method of treating the material from which this barrel is made renders it impossible for the wine to come in contact with the wood. Consequently there is absolutely no wood taste which is so often found in wine after lying in a new oak package. This also permits of no absorption and consequently no evaporation—a particularly valuable feature where wine is shipped to a class of trade where there might be some danger of unintelligent handling. As there is no evaporation, it naturally follows that these barrels need no refilling and they can be placed in storage for an indefinite term after reaching the customer without receiving any attention.

Our Pacific Coast material from which these barrels are made is also a very tough, tenacious wood and will stand a great deal of rough usage.

Altogether, the California wine barrel is an ideal shipping package, a package which is as tight as a bottle and which will carry the California vintners' wine East just as safely as the oak barrel and for considerable less money.

Thus we have at last succeeded in eliminating one of the burdens with which the wine industry of our State has been beset. The oak suitable as cooperage material for wine packages grows in a restricted district, and with thousands of miles between us and our source of supply of this material, the difficulties of obtaining same have become manifold, and this—with the increasing scarcity and ever increasing cost—has made it necessary to find a substitute.

We personally derive considerable satisfaction from the fact that after years of careful application and study and numerous experiments we have at last succeeded in finding a suitable substitute and creating a condition which materially benefits the wine industry of our State.

UNDER an act to amend the Canada temperance act, assented to July 20, 1908, it is provided that intoxicating liquor, unless for the use of the owner or his family, shall not be shipped into any county or city where Part II of the Canada temperance act is in force.

Canadian customs officers are therefore instructed by customs memorandum dated November 4, 1908, not to sign manifests for the transportation in bond of intoxicating liquors from one port in Canada to any city or county therein where Part II of the Canada temperance act is in force.

A. M. Hirschfeld & Company

Are Pleased to Announce That

THE JOHNSON-LOCK MERCANTILE CO.

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Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Taeoma, Wash.
Johnson-Henriei Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FOLLOWING FOREIGN HOUSES:

Charles Duval & Co. (Champagnes),	Vertus près Epernay, France
Mansart Pere & Fils (Champagnes to Buyers' Brands),	Epernay, France
Veuve Amiot (French Sparkling Wines),	St. Hilaire-St. Florent, France
Mouchotte & Fils (Saint Jacobin de Toulouse and other Liqueurs),	Saint Mandè (Seine), France
Maire & Fils (Burgundies),	Beaune (Côte d'Or), France
The United Vineyard Proprietors of Cognac (Brandies),	J. G. Monnet & Co., Cognac, France
Boutelleau Fils (Olive Oils),	Nice & Barbezieux, France
Joh. Bapt. Sturm (Still Hocks and Moselles),	Rudesheim a/Rh., Germany
Burgeff & Co. (German Sparkling Wines),	Hocheim a/Main, Germany
Charles Teyssonneau, Jne. (Conserves Alimentaires),	Bordeaux, France
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Sherries),	Jerez de la Frontera, Spain
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Ports),	"Rebello Valente" Brand, Oporto, Portugal
A. M. Hirschfeld & Co. (Clarets and Sauternes and Château Bottled Wines),	29 Rue Poyenne, Bordeaux-les-Chartrons, France
James Leslie & Co. (Ginger Ales, etc.),	Belfast, Ireland

573 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Wine Association's President Makes Rather Gloomy Report

Report to Stockholders of California Wine Association for Year Ending December 31, 1908

TO the Stockholders: Your directors herewith beg to submit Annual Report for 1908 of the affairs and finances of your association.

TRADE CONDITIONS

The year just closed has presented less favorable conditions for the profitable marketing of California wines than for many years past.

The great shrinkage in trade, amounting, in some parts of the country, to almost 50 per cent of the gallonage, caused the competition for what business remained to be so keen that prices have been forced down to a point at which grape growing is unremunerative, especially in sections where the quality and availability of the output is not pronounced for the production of the best grades of wines.

The vintage of 1908 was not so large but that under normal trade conditions the maintaining of fair prices might have been possible, but, with a lessening demand, the large distributors were unwilling to assume further obligations in the purchase of new wines for aging, with a probability that a succeeding large vintage might seriously depreciate the value of the carry-over. In consequence of this condition small winemakers have entered the general selling field with offerings of immature and inferior wines, with a result that California wines are suffering in reputation as well as in price.

The agitation of Prohibitionists has greatly troubled your management during the past year, for, while it may not perhaps be directed principally at your business, which is primarily one depending upon home consumption at the tables of those whose use of wine is part of their daily food, nevertheless, the restricting, by legislation and otherwise, of the avenues and means of distribution of your product is as keenly felt in the wine trade as by distributors of other kinds of alcoholic beverages. We believe, however, that this will be temporary and that the volume of your business will ere long become normal.

It is difficult to calculate how far this cause has been responsible for the lessened demand, because other unfavorable conditions, operating simultaneously, have affected all lines of business. While you have serious cause for complaint in the falling off of business, your situation is much more favorable than many other Coast industries, which have suffered to a greater degree, among which such staples as raisins, dried fruits, hops and wool may be mentioned. With the revival of business throughout the country, which will cause a return of the great number of Southern Europeans, who are large consumers of wine and who migrate during slack periods, you may reasonably anticipate a fair share of returning prosperity.

It is not unlikely that a low range of prices may continue to rule because, despite all warnings against the dangers of overproduction, the vine planting in some sections has been abnormal and the acreage is now perhaps beyond the possibility of profitably marketing all the grapes of whatever quality which may be produced thereon. But this need not necessarily involve your prosperity, which depends not so much upon the value of the grapes at the vintage as upon a margin between cost and selling price of matured wines in the consuming market.

Extreme caution, however, in your operations must be the rule, so that you may not be involved in the carrying over of high cost wine stocks. The value at which wines are now carried upon the books of all companies in which you are interested and at which they must continue to be carried until the over-production or under-consumption shall be relieved, is so conservative that few vineyards can long continue to be profitably worked at the corresponding basis for wines. The policy of your management has always been to carry all wine stocks—however enhanced in value by age and the process of maturing—below the lowest asking price per gallon of new rough wines in the country at first hands. With this policy continued, the figures upon your statement should be an assurance that whatever profits may be possible to the business can hardly fail to accrue to your operations.

Your carry-over of wines, in gallonage, is considerably larger than at the same period last year, but the much lower valuation to which they have been written down makes the total amount appear at a less figure in money.

INSURANCE LITIGATION

The suits at law for the collection of claims for losses in the fire of April, 1906, are gradually being pushed to a point where a settlement in full must be made by those insurance companies which, declining to abide by the plain terms of their policies for the mutual establishment of the origin of individual fires, attempted instead to force compromises at a low percentage through the instrumentality of attorneys, said to be serving for a contingent remuneration covering a percentage of the saving they make for the companies, who are using the expensive and dilatory tactics so possible to rich and powerful defendants in harassing needy claimants.

In the case of the "Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society" and its satellite, the "Indemnity of New York," judgments have been secured for the full amounts of our policies with interest. The higher Federal Courts here have decided that those companies could not, under the form of policy used by them, set up the defense they relied upon.

It may be a matter of interest to know that these companies employed Mr. Joseph H. Choate of New York to try to secure a revision of this ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States, but that Tribunal refused to interfere.

The suit in the Supreme Court of this State, tried last Spring against the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company, resulted in a verdict in favor of your Association. Pursuing the usual dilatory tactics, the company has refused to pay the judgment and is carrying the case to the State Supreme Court in the hope of tiring us out. We may add that we are advised by our attorneys that they have every reason to believe that the judgment against the insurance company will be affirmed.

The earthquake defense was found to be without merit because, after a trial dragged out for thirteen weeks, it was found by the jury that in our case the fire did not so originate.

The "broken water main" defense must also fail because our premises being contiguous to the Bay of San Francisco, hose lines could easily be and, as a matter of fact, were laid past them and connected with this unlimited water supply.

The bulk of this litigated insurance is with the "Commercial Union of London," the "Commercial Union of New York," the "Palatine of London," the "Alliance of London," and the "Rhine and Moselle of Strassburg."

Your Directors feel convinced that you will sustain them in prosecuting to a finality, however long delayed it may be, the suits against these companies. The amount involved (with interests running at the rate of 7 per cent per annum) is now more than $300,000. Your management has a fixed determination to prosecute these suits to the bitter end for the purpose of securing what is justly owing to your association. The successful result of this litigation will expose to the insuring world, in their true light, these wealthy corporations (which exacted the same premiums for similar risks as other companies which paid without contest, their losses in full) who, by means of a single word in their policies, to which they never at any time called the attention of their policy-holders, are now claiming that they need not pay the losses under the inferior insurance which they admit they furnished. Many poor and needy claimants after the great disaster of April, 1906, were practically coerced by their necessities, into accepting whatever these companies chose to offer.

Had these insurers maintained a straight-forward method of investigating each individual case and deciding upon its merits—whether to pay in full or to contest—in conformity with the terms of their policies, they might not have been so open to criticism, but the rule which they all adopted of combining to offer, through the same attorney, irrespective of the merits of each case, a small percentage in extinguishment of a liability which they thereby acknowledged to exist, demonstrates that the intent was not so much to deal justly with the policy-holders as to coerce small claimants to whom in the aggregate they owed many millions of dollars, and who could not afford, individually, to sustain the delays and expenses of endless litigation.

THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

The direct operations of your association are confined to manufacturing wines and selling them within the State, largely to companies in which your association is interested—several of which are also themselves large makers and carry heavy stocks of wines for the general wine business which they

arry on. The aggregate business of all these companies for the past year vas $7,581,725.61, as compared with $10,561,545.75 for the preceding year, a alling off in the gross business of almost $3,000,000, and averaging about 28 er cent.

As it is not possible to reduce costs and expenses, in a business such as ours, simultaneously with a sudden drop in price, the profits have been affected in a much larger ratio. It was not considered prudent to continue payment of the regular dividends during the uncertainty of trade and consequent hrinkage in value of the large stock of aging wines which is necessary in rder to carry on so large a business in a manner to sustain and enhance he reputation of California wines. The stockholders, therefore, during the ear have received out of the year's profits, amounting to $168,357.84, but wo quarterly dividends, or 3 per cent on the par value of their holdings nd until conditions more favorable to the trade reassert themselves, dividend payments will not be resumed. The protection of the vast assets of our enterprise amounting above all liabilities to over $120 per share—very dollar of which represents a dollar actually invested—must be paramount in the husbanding of every cash resource.

The losses due to the great fire in San Francisco which, owing to the conservative values at which wine stocks were carried on the books, did not appear of controlling importance at the time, was nevertheless a cash loss and he necessity, after the destruction of your San Francisco cellars, for proiding premises suitable in extent and locality to meet the anticipations f expanding business, has been a further drain upon the cash resources of our association.

THE WINEHAVEN PLANT

The new establishment at Winehaven is admirably adapted to the purpose f your business. The storage cellars are of steel, concrete and brick conruction and are as proof against fire and earthquake as human ingenuity can uggest.

The place is a terminal point for all eastern shipments by railroad and at ontiguous docks the largest ocean vessels can take cargo safely and conveniently.

An electric railway connects the buildings and wharves.

The transfer of wine from country cellars in tank cars enables the movement and handling of wine to be accomplished in the most economical manner.

Every facility has been provided for effecting the savings that are so essential to the profitable conduct of a business which must depend more upon ts volume than upon a large margin per gallon.

The property, which embraces an area of forty-seven acres, fronting upon he Bay of San Francisco, should provide ample room for the expansion of usiness which future decades may bring.

An analysis of the cost of the improvements—in spite of the fact that hey were largely erected at a time when materials and wages were very igh—will, your directors confidently believe, compare very favorably with uildings which have been erected since conditions became more normal. ull details of this work, and the costs thereof, have been prepared for your nspection.

FINANCES

The financing of these expenditures, in the face of a sudden and unexpected diminution in the revenues from which it was expected to defray he cost, has been a source of great anxiety to your management. The increase in current liabilities which has resulted therefrom, against the maturing of which ample cash balances have to be maintained, will necessitate scheme of finance to be formulated which will place the enterprise, as regards this item, on a more satisfactory basis. Your directors are fully live to the desirability of effecting this as soon as a favorable opportunity offers.

The financial statements presented at the meeting enter fully into details of the affairs of your Association, The SURPLUS remains at $1,000,000, but the contingent reserve has been heavily drawn upon to write down he book values of wines in your hands, and in those of companies in which your Association is interested, to a point below which it is firmly believed that no competition can long be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Directors,

President.

STATEMENT OF CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION, DECEMBER 31, 1908

Assets

Inventory of Wines, etc.	$2,269,392.43
Bills and Accounts Receivable	932,152.26
Insurance Claims	280,310.02
Stock In other Companies	4,621,519.80
Real Estate, Plant, Machinery, etc.	1,532,154.05
Tax and Insurance Accounts	19,364.31
Insurance Fund. Cash and Bonds deposited with Union Trust Co.	49,497.45
Cash In Bank	$380,179.01
	$10,084,569.33

Liabilities

Capital Stock	$4,754,200.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Reserve	82,233.13
Bills Payable	2,241,797.54
Bonds issued	1,505,000.00
Bond Interest Accrued	23,404.12
Outstanding Grape and Wine Accounts	340,040.76
Sundry Accounts	137,893.78
	$10,084,569.33

Signed,

February 25, 1909. W. HANSON, Secretary.

Dickens and the Drink Question

THE well known English novelist and commentator, G. K. Chesterton, in a critical study of Charles Dickens' works, says, in regard to this immortal classic's attitude toward the drink question:

"Many people, especially women, have been heard to object to the Bacchic element in the books of Dickens, that celebration of social drinking as a supreme symbol of social living, which those books share with almost all the great literature of mankind, including the New Testament. Undoubtedly there is an abnormal amount of drinking in a page of Dickens, as there is an abnormal amount of fighting, say, in a page of Dumas. Dickens defended drinking clamorously, praised it with passion, and described whole orgies of it with enormous gusto. Yet it is wonderfully typical of his prompt and impatient nature that he himself drank comparatively little. He was the type of man who could be so eager in praising the cup that he left the cup untasted. It was a part of his active and feverish temperament that he did not drink wine very much. But it was a part of his humane philosophy that he did drink wine. To healthy European philosophy wine is a symbol; to European religion it is a sacrament. Dickens approved it because it was a great human institution—one of the rites of civilization—and this it certainly is. The teetotaler who stands outside it may have perfectly clear ethical reasons of his own, as a man may have who stands outside education of nationality, who refuses to go to a university or to serve in an army. But he is neglecting one of the great social things that man has added to nature. The teetotaler has chosen a most unfortunate phrase for the drunkard when he says that the drunkard is making a beast of himself. The man who drinks ordinarily makes nothing but an ordinary man of himself. The man who drinks excessively makes a devil of himself, but nothing connected with a human and artistic thing like wine can bring one nearer to the brute life of nature. The only man who is, in the exact and literal sense of the words, making a beast of himself, is the teetotaler."

Santa Cruz Plays With Fire

THE people of Santa Cruz are up against it hard, for if the prohibition ordinance as drafted, be endorsed by the vote of the people next April, not only will all saloons be shut, causing a heavy loss in revenue, but the Ben Lomond winery, the Santa Cruz and Vienna breweries and several smaller enterprises will be closed, causing a further loss to the now prosperous city. The ordinance prohibits the manufacture of wine and beer within the city limits, so all such industries must go, if the people of this live seaside city are fools enough to endorse it, and commit harikari.

Besides this Santa Cruz depends much upon visitors from this city for continuous prosperity, and what pleasure parties from San Francisco are likely to disport themselves upon her sands, when they will have to say "Water, water everywhere and not a drop of anything else to drink?" If Santa Cruz goes dry all revenue from this city will end and her hotels, like several others further south, will be forced out of business.

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Jan., 1909.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	275,469.6
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California	14,407.1
Received from special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California.	917.8
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	22,728.6
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	61,088.7
Exported	
Tax paid	39,079.8
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, Jan. 31, 1909	1,732,827.6

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of Jan., 1909.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	5,059 5
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	5,205.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	917.8
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	6,205.1
Exported	
Tax paid	10,150.3
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, Jan. 31, 1909	692,850.5

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Jan., 1909.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	24	3,267.9
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	13	4,168.1
Brandy actually used for fortification	46	8,180.2

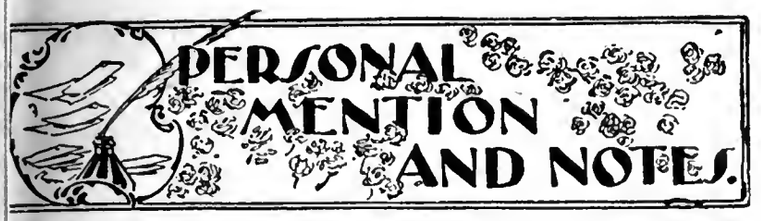
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	2,017.32
Sherry produced	23,555.25
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	939.50
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madera	
Total sweet wine produced in Jan., 1909	26,502.07

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of Jan., 1909.

	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	5,665.1
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	
Brandy actually used for fortification	5,665.1

NO FORTIFICATION

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	
Sherry produced	21,704.01
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Lessevoir	
Total sweet wine produced in Jan., 1909	21,704.01



Ferdinand Frohman, of the California Wine Association, has eturned from an extended European tour, seeking rest and rec- eation. The journey certainly agreed with him for he never ooked better. Mr. Frohman is a keen observer and did not verlook anything of interest during his trip. We hope in the oming issue to have something for our readers as a result of iese observations.

We are informed that the Italian-Swiss Colony won the sev- ral suits brought by it in King's County for breach of contract i the delivery of grapes during the vintage of 1907. The court pheld the validity of the term contract, and decided against ie growers, who, after delivering their grapes for several years, epudiated their agreements—prices being high—and sold else- here.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the well nown Kiefer Filter, especially manufactured for wineries. It claimed by the manufacturers, the Karl Kiefer Machine Com- any, Cincinnati, Ohio, that there are more Kiefer filters at resent used by the wine makers than any other. One thing e can vouch for, it is a thoroughly good filter and has given reat satisfaction wherever used. Prices and particulars can obtained from P. Jorgensen, agent for Rheimstrom Bros., 41 Davis Street.

President Moroney, of Jesse Moore-Hunt Company, has gone upon an extended business trip to the Northwest, in which he will visit Portland, Seattle and Spokane. From advices received from him, business is reviving and prospects good every- where, except in the prohibition sections. He reports Jesse Moore whiskey as popular as ever and in good demand, and is so far well satisfied with the outcome of his journey. He is expected to return about March 5th.

The Levaggi Company, 615 Front Street, are among the few real busy importing houses of the city. Their business has grown to such volume as to require important improvements in the arrangement in the office, etc. They will now be in a position to handle their business with more satisfactory facility. The house is putting up a fine line of cordials, and next season will enter the field as bottlers of our famous California cherries.

We are glad to learn that Max Oberfelder has been elected President of the Monticello Distillery Company. Mr. Oberfelder is a former Californian, a man of marked executive ability, and one who has many friends on this side of the Rockies. The company he has become President of has recently moved from Baltimore to New York, and now occupies exceptionally spacious and suitable quarters at 45 West Thirty-fourth Street. We look forward to President Oberfelder realizing a great success in this undertaking, into which he has already infused new life. In a short time the Monticello Company will commence to market case goods—both bottled in bond and distillery bottling—and President Oberfelder's message to the trade is "Write to us about our case goods proposition."

"Monopole" (Red Top) Champagne
From Heidsieck & Co., Reims, France

"White Horse" Scotch Whisky
From Mackie & Co., Islay, Scotland

"Boord's" Old Tom and Twilight Gins
From Boord & Son, London, Eng.

"R. B. Hayden" Sour Mash Whisky
From the Greenbrier Dist. Co., Nelson Co., Ky.

"Nolet's" Double Eagle Gin
From the Federal Dist. Co., Baltimore, Md.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
Agents P. C. ***San Francisco, Cal.***

WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

FROM JANUARY 20TH, 1909, TO FEBRUARY 20TH, 1909

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To British Columbia	78	2,321	$1,174
" Central America	42	13,055	6,185
" China	10	180	176
" Hawaiian Islands	129	60,926	28,324
" Japan	30	4,523	1,623
" Mexico	1	2,733	1,171
" New York	90	863,767	273,374
" Philippine Islands	....	1,276	468
" South America	6	4,259	2,103
" Society Islands	....	3,381	1,235
" Chemulpo	.....	174	75
" Samarang	.....	308	308
" Java	15	.....	85
Total	401	956,903	$316,301

BRANDY

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Hawaiian Islands	35	288	$679
" Mexico	9	.....	121
" New York	.....	1,616	1,658
Total	44	1,904	$2,458

BEER

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Central America	22	4	$166
" Hawaiian Islands	194	.....	1,558
" Java	1	.....	13
" Society Islands	7	.....	61
Total	224	4	$1,798

In bond to China, 240 casks, valued at $3120.

WHISKY

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	10	.....	$110
" Central America	219	30	1,894
" Hawaiian Islands	299	2,561	8,916
" Philippine Islands	350	895	2,527
" Mexico	140	.....	839
" South America	10	.....	50
Total	1,028	3,486	$14,336

In bond to Philippine Islands, 245 cases, 9 barrels; value $1558.

EXPORTS MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To British Columbia	1 cs Cassia, 1 cs Cider, 25 cs Mineral Water, 3 cs Bitters, 10 cs Vermouth, 3 cs Tamarindo, 50 cs Porter, 10 cs B. B. Cordial Vermouth.
" Central America	7 cs Bitters, 3 cs Mineral Water, 2 cs Liquors, 10 gls
" China	5 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	50 cs Liquors, 117 cs Mineral Water, 50 cs Vermouth, 2 cs 1 hf bbl Rum, 10 cs China Wine, 3 cs Cider, 60 cs 2 bbls G. Ale, 2 cs Cherries in M., 4 cs Apricot Liqueurs, 32 cs 8 bbls Gin, 1 cs Cassia, 53 cs Champagne, 20 cs Cordials, 25 cs Grape Juice, 1 kg Caromel, 6 cs 25 bbls 48 gls Alcohol
" Japan	2 cs Porter, 2 csks Ginger Ale, 5 cs Mineral Water
" Mexico	29 cs Mineral Water, 11 cs Champagne, 1 cs Bitters, 2 cs Cordials, 1 cs Vermouth
" Philippine Islands	85 cs Grape Juice
" New York	5,000 cs Grape Juice
" South America	2 cs Bitters
Total	648 cs 35 bbls 1 hf bbl 1 kg 2 csks 58 gals
Value	$9,859

Also 5,000 cs Grape Juice to New York, no value given.

IMPORTS BY SEA

FROM JANUARY 20TH, 1909, TO FEBRUARY 20TH, 1909

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, January 20th.

210 hhd Beer	Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
120 bbls Beer	Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
300 hf bbls Beer	Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
300 qr bbls Beer	Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
1 cs Whisky	J. Buchanan.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Queen, January 25th.

65 pkgs Beer	Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM ANTWERP—Per steamer Corse, January 23rd.

12 csks Wine	Grown Distilleries Co.
200 cs Champagne	G. A. Kessler & Co.
12 oct Wine	De Fremery & Co.
500 cs Whisky	F. de Bary & Co.
200 cs Whisky	Sherwood & Sherwood.
100 cs Champagne	Francis Draz & Co.
100 cs Whisky	A. D. Shaw & Co.
150 cs Liquors	C. W. Craig & Co.
60 cs Gin	Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co.
25 bbls Ale	Sherwood & Sherwood.
440 bbls Stout	Sherwood & Sherwood.
10 cs Rum	Sherwood & Sherwood.
147 cs Gin	M. Wolf.
250 cs Gin	Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co.
100 cs Gin	Roth & Co.

FROM DUNKIRK—Same vessel.

50 cs Brandy	Delsol Bros.
50 cs Fruit Juice	A. Cora.
700 cs Amer Picon	James de Fremery & Co.

FROM LA ROCHELLE-PALLICE—Same vessel.

60 cs Liquors	Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co.
50 cs Liquors	P. J. Weniger & Co.
35 cs Liquors	Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
2 csks Wine	A. Guirlani & Bro.
100 cs Cognac	James de Fremery & Co.
130 cs Liquors	Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
100 cs Wine	American Mercantile Co.
200 cs Cognac	Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
80 cs Mineral Water	James de Fremery & Co.
50 cs Cognac	Swedish-American Mercantile Co.
4 csks Brandy	Blumauer & Hoch, Portland, Ore.
25 cs Brandy	Blumauer & Hoch, Portland, Ore.

FROM MARSEILLES—Same vessel.

200 cs Vermouth	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
500 cs Vermouth	Levaggi, Granucci & Co.
250 cs Vermouth	Wm. Wolff & Co.
300 cs Vermouth	Tomanovich & Co.
100 cs Vermouth	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
100 cs Mineral Water	A. Vignier.

FROM GENOA—Same steamer.

200 cs Bitters	Levaggi, Granucci & Co.
250 cs Bitters	A. Guirlani & Bro.
100 cs Vermouth	Levaggi & Co.
506 cs Vermouth	A. D. Shaw & Co.
250 cs Fernet	A. Guirlani & Bro.
250 cs Fernet	Levaggi, Granucci & Co.
250 cs Fernet	A. Cora.
250 cs Fernet	Wm. Wolff & Co.
40 csks Wine	A. Guirlani & Bro.
200 cs Wine	Cerutti Mercantile Co.
225 cs Wine	Levaggi & Co.
111 cs Liquors	Cerutti Mercantile Co.
10 cs Vermouth	Cerutti Mercantile Co.

FROM ANTWERP (via New York)—Per steamer Arizonian, January 24th.

1000 cs Champagne	C. F. Schmidt & Peters.

"Paul Masson"
CHAMPAGNES

"The Pride of California"

Extra Dry, Sparkling Burgundy
Oeil de Perdrix...

The Best Sparkling Wines Produced in America

PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE COMPANY
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

FROM NEW YORK—Same steamer.

63 bbls Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
310 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
200 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
17 cs Wine .....A. Guirlani & Bro
50 cs Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
5 oct Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
1 bbl Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
7 cs Mineral Water .....Langley & Michaels Co.
20 cs Wine .....E. Martinoni.
10 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
30 cs Brandy .....O. Levay.
15 cs Kirschwasser .....A. Vignier.
15 cs Gin .....Tillmann & Bendel.
10 cs Punch .....Tillmann & Bendel.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, January 26th.

20 bbls Beer .....Order.
110 hhds Beer .....Order.

FROM PUGET SOUND—Per steamer Puebla, January 27th.

65 bbls Beer .....Order.

FROM GENOA (via Ancon)—Per steamer Indiana, January 26th.

9 bbls Wine .....Order.

FROM BORDEAUX (via Ancon)—Same vessel.

5 bbls Wine .....G. Pouchon.
33 cs Wine .....G. Pouchon.
1 bbl Cognac .....G. Pouchon.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer City of Puebla, January 26th.

½ bbl Gin .....Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
65 bbls Beer .....Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, January 29th.

104 hhd Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
40 bbls Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
10 hf bbls Beer.....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
50 qr bbls Beer.....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM GENOA (via Ancon)—Per steamer City of Sydney, January 29.

24 cs Wine .....A. Guirlani & Bro.
00 cs Wine .....New Granucci Grocery Co.

FROM KOBE—Per steamer Asia, January 29th.

25 csks Sake .....Mural & Nishikawa.
00 csks Sake .....Kwong Lee & Co.
50 csks Sake .....Iwakami & Co.

FROM EUREKA—Per City of Topeka, February 1st.

78 bbls Beer .....

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, February 3rd.

10 cs Liquors .....Order.
36 bbls Beer .....Order.
87 pkgs Beer .....Order.
28 pkgs Beer .....Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, February 3rd.

05 hhd Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
90 bbls Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
20 hf bbls Beer.....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
00 qr bbls Beer.....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
10 csks Btd Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Tacoma)—Same Steamer.

00 cs Gin .....J. Buchanan & Co.
00 cs Whisky .....J. Buchanan & Co.
50 cs Beer .....J. Force & Co.
56 cs Whisky .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
00 cs Gin .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Santa Rosa, February 4th.

1 kg Wine .....Rosenblatt Co.

FROM KOBE—Per steamer Mongolia, February 6.

50 csks Sake .....Mural & Nishikawa.
50 csks Sake .....Uyeda & Co.

FROM YOKOHAMA—Same steamer.

50 csks Sake .....Iwakami & Co.

FROM HAMBURG—Per steamer Serak, February 7th.

1 cks Wine .....Tillmann & Bendel.
15 cs Gin .....James de Fremery & Co.
00 cs Gin .....James de Fremery & Co.

FROM LONDON (via Salina Cruz)—per steamer Columbia, February 7th.

00 cs Gin .....James de Fremery & Co.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer California, February 7th.

25 cs Mineral Water .....Order.
30 kgs Coca Cola .....Order.

FROM NEW YORK—Per steamer Columbia, February 7th.

1 csk Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
1 cs Vermouth .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
25 cs Whisky .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
10 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
63 bbls Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
30 cs Cider .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
15 cs Wine .....A. Guirlani & Bro.
2 cs Wine .....Order.
7 cs Mineral Water .....Langley & Michaels Co.

FROM NEW YORK (for Portland)—Same vessel.

2 bbls Whisky .....G. Schultz.
5 bbls Whisky .....J. Ecklund.

FROM LOS ANGELES, via Havre (via Salina Cruz)—Same vessel.

50 cs Wine .....H. Jevne & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, February 9th.

00 hf bbls Beer .....Order.
40 bbls Beer .....Order.
00 qr bbls Beer .....Order.
20 hhds Beer .....Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, February 9th.

20 hhd Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
00 bbls Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
25 csks Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
5 cs Wine .....E. G. Lyons & Raas Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Queen, February 10th.

343 bbls Beer .....Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
104 bbls Wine .....Crown Distilleries Co.

FROM VICTORIA, B. C.—Per steamer Queen, February 10th.

101 bbls Whisky .....

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, February 16th.

1135 bbls Beer .....Order.

FROM KOBE—Per steamer Tenyo Maru, February 16th.

40 cs Mineral Water .....Hewson, Phillips & Co.

FROM VICTORIA—Per steamer City of Puebla, February 17th.

60 cs Scotch Whisky .....American Mercantile Co.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer California, February 19th.

85 bbls Wine .....Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, February 17th.

330 hhds Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
289 bbls Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
120 hf bbls Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
180 qr bbls Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
6 sixth bbls Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
5 csks Bottled Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Oakland.....139 hhds 30 bbls 145 hf bbls 130 qr bbls
To Stockton .....100 bbls 80 hf bbls 120 qr bbls

Imports by Rail in Bond

FROM JANUARY 20TH, 1909, TO FEBRUARY 20TH, 1909

Via New York—

350 cs Champagne .....From Antwerp.
45 cs Wine ..... " "
8 hhds Wine ..... " Havre.
26 cs Brandy ..... " "
100 cs Whisky ..... " Glasgow.
2 hhds Whisky ..... " "
1 cs Beer ..... " Hamburg.

Via New Orleans—

170 cs Wine .....From Bordeaux.
50 cs Liquors ..... " "
30 cs Champagne ..... " "
10 cs Cognac ..... " "
8 cs Cordials ..... " "
160 cs Champagne ..... " Antwerp.
25 cs Wine ..... " "
100 cs Brandy ..... " Liverpool.
75 cs Wine ..... " "
9 cs Wine ..... " Hamburg.
1 csk Wine ..... " "
12 cs Mineral Water ..... " "
150 cs Porter ..... " "
26 cs Wine ..... " London.

Via Detroit—

400 cs Whisky ..... " Canada.

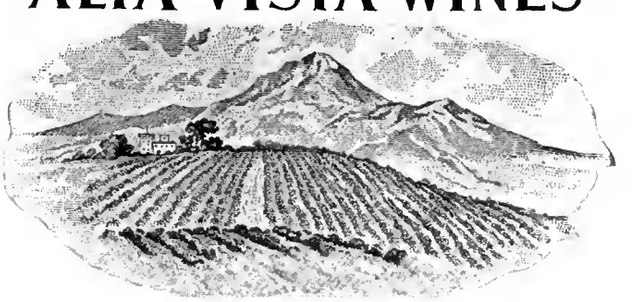
Via Newport News—

8 octs Wine ..... " London.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

E. S. CIPRICO, PRESIDENT. PHONE MARKET 2836.

ALTA VISTA WINES



The Wines California Makes Famous
ALTA VISTA WINES CO.

MAIN OFFICE
112 - 114 TENTH ST. SAN FRANCISCO

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES—The situation is easily described—trade during the past month in general lines has been very quiet. This is naturally in response to the adverse combination of off-season, financial pinch, local option and temporarily popular fads against the wine and liquor traffic. At the present writing the outlook is not what it should be. The State Legislature is very seriously considering the adoption of a local option law, drafted for the purpose of giving the advantage to the minority, the fanatics. And this too is the one State in the Union that is the home of the Vinifera, the only *true* wine grape grown in America and in the production of which vast moneys are invested.

What action may be taken upon this ominous measure or the long list of others calculated to place California in the clutches of the anarchistic class, remains to be seen, but that such a measure should be given serious consideration by a California Legislature in the year of our Lord 1909, is hard to conceive. Yet those who have their all invested in this grand enterprise are guessing whether or no there are at Sacramento sufficient of these anarchist votes to put through this measure, which if successful, spells the doom, temporarily, of the wine industry of California. It goes without saying that if such inane legislation should for a time be the law, the better sense of the people would eventually send men to make their laws who would legislate from the standpoint of reason instead that of fanaticism, to the end that one of the greatest resources of the State be not throttled, and that all men have their individual rights under the Constitution of the United States.

These remarks sound like platitudes, but there seems to be no other direct way of describing the situation. We have received numerous encouraging letters from members of the Legislature in response to letters from this office appealing to the law makers to remember the present magnitude of the wine industry, its great future and the many reasons for promoting it, but the threat is still there and must be met. If the enemy can be bested at this time the industry should be so thoroughly organized two years hence that there may be no reasonable fear of disaster for the future.

Exports by sea were 401 cases, 956,903 gallons, valued at $316,301.

Imports by sea were 841 cases, 119 barrels, 56 casks, 17 octaves and 1 keg. By rail in bond 350 cases, 8 hogshead, 1 cask and 8 octaves.

SWEETS—There is no change in the situation. There was no production in the Fourth District. The output in the First District was 26,502.07 gallons.

BRANDY—The market is in full sympathy with the wine. The only feature is the active movement of bonded stocks to Eastern bonded warehouses. The transfer in this manner during January was from the First District 275,469.6 tax gallons and from the Fourth District 5,059.5 tax gallons.

Imports by sea and by rail in bond aggregated 105 cases and 4 casks. By rail in bond 126 cases.

Exports by sea were 44 cases, 1904 gallons, valued at $2458.

Production in the two districts totalled 280,529.1 tax gallons. There remained in bond January 31, 1909, 2,425,688.1 tax gallons.

WHISKY—The exceptionally abnormal climatic conditions which have been record breaking are responsible for a serious depression in business. Floods have made transportation practically impossible and this condition in the country has been duplicated locally. However, the trade are convinced that with the advent of settled weather and consequent normal shipping facilities there will be a ripping good Spring business. All signs point to an unusually active year in every line.

Exports by sea, were 1,128 cases, 3,486 gallons, valued at $14,336.

Imports by sea and by rail in bond aggregated 4,682 cases, 273 barrels and 2 hogsheads.

IMPORTATIONS—The importers state that considering the weather and other handicaps their January trade has been as good as could be expected and they confidently look for a good business year. The principal importations were as follows:

Imports by sea—Beer, 50 cases, 1,037 barrels, 40 casks, 750 half barrels, 830 quarter barrels, 65 packages, 6 sixths. Whiskey, 2,472 cases, 133 barrels, 56 casks, 17 octave, 1 keg, 1,169 hogsheads. Wine, 841 cases, 119 barrels. Fruit Juice, 50 cases. American Picon, 700 cases. Liquors, 536 cases. Gins, 3,057 cases, 1 half barrel. Champagne, 1,300 cases. Brandy, 105 cases, 4 casks. Mineral water, 234 cases. Vermouth, 2,067 cases. Ale, 25 barrels. Cognac, 350 cases, 1 barrel. Stout, 440 cases. Rum, 10 cases. Sake, 425 casks. Cider, 30 cases. Bitters, 450 cases. Fernet, 1,000 cases. Punch, 10 cases. Kirschwasser, 15 cases.

Imports in bond—Champagne, 540 cases. Wine, 350 cases, 8 barrels, 1 cask, 8 octaves. Brandy, 126 cases. Whiskey, 500 cases, 2 barrels. Liquors, 50 cases. Cognac, 10 cases. Cordials; 8 cases. Mineral water, 12 cases. Porter, 150 cases.

BEER—Brewers are having a slack time and plenty of opportunity to put their plants in shape for the active season which they believe is assured.

Exports for the month by sea were 224 barrels, bottled and 4 barrels bulk, valued at $1,798.

Imports by sea were 50 cases, 3,826 barrels, 950 half barrels, 1,030 quarters, 330 hogsheads, 40 casks, 65 packages, 6 sixths.

Wine and Brandy Receipts

RECEIPTS of Wine and Brandy during Jan. were: Wine, 846,150 gallons; Brandy, 10,550.

Champagne Grape Harvest

FROM the French official report on the past year's harvest of grapes in the Department of Marne, just published, Consul William Bardel, of Rheims, has prepared the following summary:

As is well known, this Department is the chief producer of grapes which furnish the world-renowned champagne wine. The figures presented show a decrease of over 41½ per cent in comparison with the harvest of 1907. During 1908 vines were cultivated in the five arrondissements of the Department of Marne adapted for such cultivation on an area covering 34,233 acres of ground, against 34,718 acres used for the same purpose in the year 1907.

Following is a comparative statement of the volume of wine produced during the years 1908 and 1907:

Arrondissement	1908	1907
Chalons	121,958	404,958
Epernay	1,333,578	2,902,121
Rheims	1,488,297	4,295,261
Ste. Menehould	7,219	4,856
Vitry le Francols	390,075	437,289
Total	3,341,127	8,044,485

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

George G. Brown, Temperance Distiller

ONE of the best-known and highly-respected residents of Louisville, Ky., George G. Brown, has, with his wife, been aying a long visit to California. Mr. Brown, while a prom-ient distiller, has always been an ardent advocate of temper-nce. He justly considers that prohibition is neither more nor ss than fanaticism, and has by his writings and example done uch to remove the evils of drunkenness. He was one of the ounders of the National Model License League, of which im-ortant body he is Vice-President. The REVIEW has published at ength the good work being done by this League, which purposes o remove many of the existing evils in the present licensing sys-em, which have no doubt been the cause of much of the recent ostility displayed to the liquor traffic.

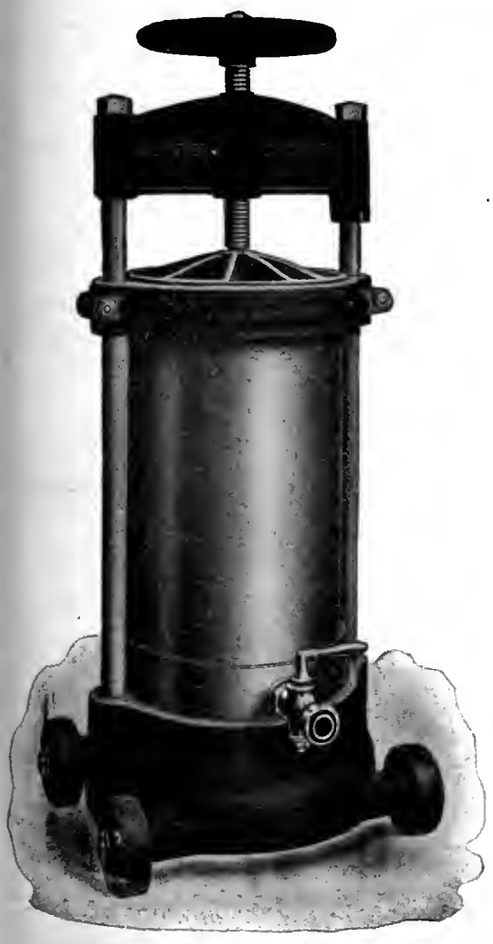
On this question Mr. Brown said in an interview that the bject of the League is purely educational, as it fully realizes can accomplish but little unless it is thoroughly understood nd approved by an intelligent public sentiment. The League tands for certain basic principles, and does not undertake to uggest all the details for the regulation of the liquor traffic in ll localities. The principles referred to are, first, absolute bedience to the law, assuming that if the law be bad its rigid nforcement is the quickest way to have it changed. It believes hat the liquor business is as honorable and moral as any other hen properly conducted; and it therefore believes that no njust discrimination should be made against those engaged in he business.

According to Mr. Brown, "Prohibition is fanaticism; fanati-ism has been defined by a great philosopher, 'A malady of the ind, more contagious from personal contact than smallpox.'" He considers that the history of the prohibition wave in the outhern States which has destroyed many millions of prop-erty, proves the correctness of this definition, and claims that "many legislators have been inoculated with the disease and have done that which they would not have done had they not lost their sense of justice. To ruthlessly destroy property with-out compensation, as has been done under prohibition, is to do 'en masse' under the form of law that which to do individually would be outright robbery."

Mr. Brown does not believe that California or any other State is immune from this mental disease which has shown such viru-lence elsewhere, and he therefore declares it is the duty of our citizens to protect themselves against such malady, or the time may come when every dollar invested in vineyards, barley fields, hop fields, wineries, breweries and distilleries will be ruthlessly confiscated to gratify morbid sentimentalists. He denounces destruction of property by law without compensation as an-archy, and maintains that if the principle is once established anarchy may prevail with reference to one class of citizens, it may soon prevail in reference to any other class against which public sentiment may be inflamed.

"Pay in Advance"

A REPRESENTATIVE of this paper had a chat with Mr. Sbarboro in relation to a plan to restrict liquor shipment, now before Congress. It will be remembered that a few months ago, Mr. Sbarboro went to Washington and succeeded in killing a bill to prevent shipment of wines and liquors to or through prohibition districts. It would appear that the present bill is but the ghost of the former one, as it does not attempt to prevent the carriage, but only the collection on delivery for such goods. It was Mr. Sbarboro's opinion that it was not likely to pass, but if it did it would do little harm, as it would be easy to change "Collect on delivery" to "Pay in advance."



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341 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

The Karl Kiefer Machine Co.
CINCINNATI, U. S. A.

New York Correspondence

NEW YORK February, 1909.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—If it is not one thing, it's another. There is always something or other to interfere with business. Taft is elected and will soon be President. Prosperity languishes nevertheless—and, as a matter of fact, in several branches, conditions are reported as more unfavorable than they have been. The local situation is not at all satisfactory, few houses reporting a volume of business up to expectations. It is, of course, pretty early in the year to form a judgment as to what the year is to bring forth, but, it is generally expected now that until the tariff is out of the way, little improvement can be looked for.

The tariff issue may not have easy sailing and competent authorities appear to look for a long session of Congress and no definite result until around August first. Meanwhile, large manufacturing establishments are running on the smallest possible basis, which tends to restrict general business to the consequent detriment of the liquor business. Naturally, in our line, business is dull and purchases for the most part are confined to such classes of goods and in such quantities as are needed for actual consumptive demand.

The wave of prohibiton still waves. Here and there, some good news trickles through, but, on the whole, there is little indication of a change for the better. The fall of Tennessee was a hard blow—although, how anyone could imagine a different result would happen, is hard to understand. The whole State was practically gone anyway, but four cities being "wet." Of course a fight was made to keep them so, but it looked like a forlorn hope. Now they are gone—or will have to close July 1st and in addition to the sale of liquor being stopped, even the manufacture is to be at an end. Other States are in the throes of the battle and it is little wonder the trade is disgusted and depressed.

The worst feature of it all is, that there appears to be no way of putting a stop to the victories of the Anti-Saloon League. The Model License League is doubtless doing all it can, but it does not seem to make much headway. We do not yet appear to have found the right way to bring before the public, or at least that part of the public whose assistance we need, our rights and the justice of our position. We seem to leave it to the hope that a natural revulsion will come, naturally. It may, but it may be a long time before it comes to pass.

If the prohibition law in some State that has accepted it, were to be rigidly enforced, it might be the solution of the matter. It would either be found so obnoxious, repeal would soon follow, or if accepted by the people and found satisfactory, we should know where we stand, and should have to meet the situation.

At last, it seems that one great blot on the whiskey trade is to be wiped out, in the eradicating of many of the so-called distillers whose distilleries exist in name only. The country has been deluged with their duplicate—yea—quadruplicate—warehouse receipts—and the retailers hoodwinked in the most outrageous manner. When we say hoodwinked we are rather minimizing the offence, as it would be more truthful in saying that they have been robbed and cheated. The conduct of some of these fake institutions has been so blatantly notorious that one marvels that legitimate dealers have not risen in righteous indignation and forced an issue.

Now that Uncle Sam, through the postoffice department, has begun to investigate the methods of some of these firms, there is reason to believe that some of the guilty ones will be brought to account. One firm in this city is under arrest, and considerable apprehension is manifested by others.

While almost every week seems to add one more victory to the credit of the prohibitionists and Anti-Saloon Leaguers—there is a modicum of comfort to be found in such reports as the following:

Austin, Texas, February 5.—The House today by a vote of 85 to 44 defeated the resolution to submit state-wide prohibition to a popular vote.

St. Paul, Minn., February 4.—The Anti-Saloon League law known as the County Option Bill, was overwhelmingly defeated in the House of Representatives today. The vote came on a resolution to adopt a minority report on the matter which was in favor of the bill, the result of the vote being 44 to 73. The bill was then indefinitely postponed.

Columbia, S. C., February 15.—After a sensational filibuster lasting several days it appears that prohibition has been killed in this State. The Senate has a majority of four for local option and the House is equally close. The local option forces in the House are well organized. The General Assembly will adjourn Saturday which means that the prohibition movement will fail, without a special session, which is practically impossible.

Chicago has gained a respite for at least another year on the question of prohibition. The movement of the "drys" to have the people vote at the April election on the question of excluding saloons from the city, under the local option law has failed of its purpose. Of the required 100,000 petitioners necessary to place the question on the ballot, they secured less than 50,000.

While those back of this movement seem confident that they can win their point next year, it affords an equal chance for the organized liquor interests to do their part towards swaying public opinion in favor of temperate license as against blind-tigers and the other ills of prohibition which does not prohibit.

Governor Hughes, Senators and Assemblymen of this State are being deluged with letters from local option leaders, who, greatly encouraged by the expansion of "dry" territory in adjoining States, are demanding a more rigid excise law here. Some of these agitators claim to have assurances that the Governor will take up the liquor question during this session.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Monticello Distilling Company of Baltimore, Md., on January 28th, Mr. Max Oberfelder of New York City, was elected president and general manager of that company, Mr. Jacob B. Cahn retiring. The general business offices will hereafter be at No. 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.

Louis Kunde, Will Behler and several other wine makers of the Sonoma Valley have sold large quantities of their vintage. The price was not as high as they would have liked. The wine market has been dull for some time.

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 1071

P. F. PINNELLA

Merchant Tailor

708 KEARNY STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

French Vineyard Fertilizers

CHEMICAL MANURES BEST—VINE SENSITIVE TO ODORS

CONSUL D. I. MURPHY reports that a French journal publishes the conclusions reached by Professor Zacharewicz, of the French department of agriculture, regarding the best and most profitable fertilizers for vineyards. Briefly put, they are as follows:

(1) That chemical fertilizers, judiciously selected, exercise the greatest influence on the growth of the vine and the character of the grape; (2) that the mixture of nitrate of soda with sulphate of potassium and superphosphate of lime has, for the last nine years successively, yielded the most profitable returns; (3) that the action of nitrate of soda on the vine is not affected by dry weather; (4) that chemical fertilizers improve the quality of the grapes—whether destined for table use or for the making of wine.

It will interest our American grape and wine growers to know that in this region exceedingly bad results have followed the employment of certain fertilizers. Not far from Bordeaux a large grower spread over his vineyard a few years ago quantities of alluvial soil mixed with stable manure. As a result, his crop of grapes was larger than usual, but his wine was of very inferior quality. The character of the soil appeared to have been so changed or modified that the usual delicately flavored wine was no longer produced.

In the Medoc country—famed for its red wines—the growers exercise the most scrupulous care in the selection and application of fertilizers. They understand that, while the vine is hardy, it is exceedingly sensitive and that the quality of its fruit may be injured by a very slight change in the soil.

A vineyard not far from Bordeaux invariably produced excellent wine until one season the proprietor used pieces of creosoted wood for arbor stakes. The grape crop was as large as usual, but the wine was so strongly impregnated with creosote as to be undrinkable. So well understood is this fact of the sensitiveness of the grape vine, that the courts in a suit against a railroad company awarded damages to the owner of a vineyard at Saint Emilion, who claimed that his entire crop was ruined by the proximity of a pile of creosoted ties. It appeared that the ties were so placed that the prevailing breezes during the growing season reached the vineyard laden with the odor of creosote. This so affected the growing plants that when the wine was made, its flavor and bouquet were found to be utterly destroyed.

WINEMAKER WANTS POSITION

Viticulturist and winemaker, now in charge of a large cellar in California is open for engagement. Address A. Z., care of this office.

SCOTCH WHISKEY

Local distributing agent wanted for a well known and popular brand of Scotch Whiskey. Applications invited from wholesale liquor houses willing to undertake its introduction to the trade. "J."

WANTED—An experienced cellarman. Wm. Wehner, Evergreen, Santa Clara County.

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EYSTONE MONOGRAM Whisky.
ASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Ltd.—Bass Ale, in Wood.
OYALTY HOLLAND Gin, in Wood.

CUSENIER CORDIALS.
A. HOUTMAN & CO.'S Holland Gin.
GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky, in Wood.
JOULE'S Stone Ale, in Hhds. and Hlf. Hhds.
MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider.
HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.
EVANS' INDIA Pale Ale.
SHERWOOD ROBIN HOOD, in wood & bottle.

MACKENZIE & CO.'S Spanish Sherries and Port.
E. & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.
BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.
ROSS' Belfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, Etc.
TRINIDAD BITTERS.
FEIST BROS. & SONS, Frankfort-on-Main, Rhine and Moselle Wine.

Canadian Special Rye Whisky (Gooderham & Worts, Limited, Toronto, Canada). Bottled under Government Supervision.
Whiskies, Gin, Brandy, Rum—Imported and Domestic—in bulk and bottled, in bond and free, guaranteed pure.

Important to Rectifiers

(T. D. 1461.)

Rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers' returns on Form 11, *and payment of special tax.*

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1909.

To Collectors and other Officers of Internal Revenue:

Upon a reconsideration of the question involved in T. D. 1422, wherein it was held that any person, firm or corporation carrying on business as rectifier or wholesale liquor dealer at one place or time under different names, must make separate return on Form 11 and pay a separate special tax for each name or style under which the business is done, it appears that payment of more than one special tax at such place upon return properly made would, in effect, be duplicate taxation.

In such case the rectifier or wholesale liquor dealer doing business under more than one name or style at the same time and place must make return on Form 11, specifying distinctly the true name of the owner of the business, his or its residence, and, in case of a firm or company, the names of several persons constituting the same and their places of residence, the trade or business, the place where the same is carried on, and all the names or styles under which such business is to be conducted. But one special tax will be required for each place of business, but the special-tax stamp issued therefor on such return must also contain the name and place of residence of the true owner or owners of the business, the trade or business, and the place where such trade or business is conducted, and all of the separate names or styles to be used in connection therewith. The business transacted under each name must be done in the same manner as if done in but one name by the keeping of separate Forms 52*a* and 52*b*, and by such segregation of the stock of liquors as will enable proper supervision of the business by internal-revenue officers.

T. D. 1422 and all rulings in conflict with the decision herein made are hereby revoked.

JOHN G. CAPERS,
Commissioner.

According to the Redding, California, *Searchlight*, the Rodger Brothers, having rented a part of their producing vineyard, are busy getting a large tract of land near Roseville in readiness for vine planting.

British Hop Question

CONSUL LORIN A. LATHROP, of Cardiff, forwards the following brief summary of the provisions of an act introduced in the British House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The proposed act prohibits hop substitutes in the brewing of beer, and provides for the marking of imported hops. According to English newspapers this bill will meet considerable opposition, and doubt is expressed whether it will be enacted at the present session of Parliament. Hop growers of Kent, however, are united in urging the passage of the measure and have succeeded in arousing considerable sympathy throughout the Kingdom. It is not improbable, therefore, that this or a similar bill may ultimately be placed on the statute book. Consul Lathrop's report follows:

The measure will undoubtedly be protective in its effects, and the English hop growers, who have had a continuous series of bad years, will be benefited at the expense of California and other non-British growers. Under this act a brewer is prohibited from using any hop substitute under penalty of £100 ($486.63). "Hop substitutes" are defined as any bitter article, or bitter substance, other than hops, capable of being used in the brewing of beer, including any preparation of hops the use of which in brewing has not been previously sanctioned by the commissioners for the time being having the management of the duties of excise.

Hops must be imported in bags, marked on the outside, in words and figures not less than 3 inches in length and half an inch in breadth, with the name of the owner, planter or grower, the country, and the year in which grown, and the gross weight. The penalty for noncompliance to be £20 ($97.32) for each bag unmarked. Customs authorities are authorized to retain unmarked hops, which shall be forfeited if not marked by the importer within a short specified time.

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TRANSFER has been recorded by the Consolidated Vineyard Company of New York to Samuel Bros. Co. of 43,900 gallons of sweet wines of vintages of 1905, 1906 and 1907, contained in the winery at Lac Jae, also 9 barrels of brandy in the special bonded warehouse No. 7 at Calwa, also 200,000 gallons of fortified sweet wines of the vintage of 1908 which the Consolidated heretofore contracted to deliver and is contained in winery or wine cellar at Lac Jac.

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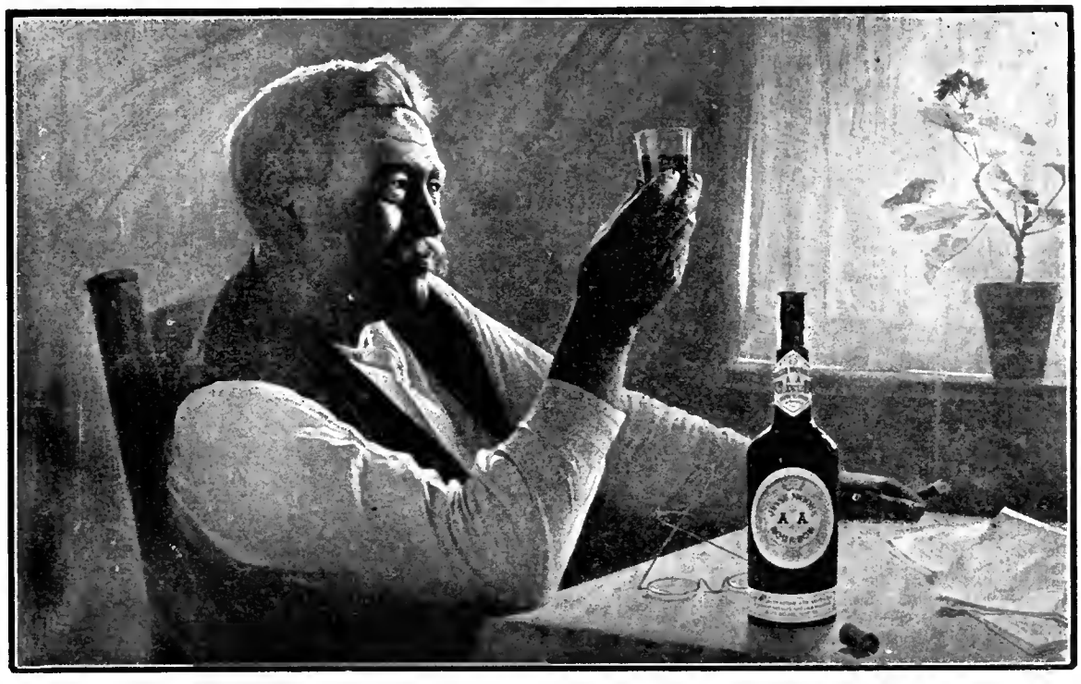

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JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD ..... EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Room 304

The Fight for the Wine Industry

PROCEEDING on the theory that it is gravely dangerous to permit the representatives of the Anti-Saloon League or those of prohibition to obtain any foothold in the State halls of legislation of California, the editor of the REVIEW during the month, sent out a large number of letters to prominent readers of this journal. In these letters attention was called to the dangerous bills threatening at the Capital and the recipient was urged to write his representatives in the Legislature requesting them to work for the defeat of these objectionable measures. The letter sent to these readers was as follows:

Gentlemen: I take the liberty of writing you and calling your attention to certain legislation that is threatened at Sacramento. There are several bills in both Senate and Assembly each of which is a menace to the Wine and Liquor Traffic, and, of course, to the wine industry of California. Local option is the greatest of these dangers and it behooves every one of us to use our best efforts to show our representatives in the Legislature the evils of these proposed measures.

"In the interest of yourself and of the traffic in the State generally, I suggest that you write immediately asking them to oppose—

"Assembly Bills Nos. 37, 40, 147, 341, 345, 423, 774, 818.

"Senate Bills No. 55, 260, 363, 445, 602.

"These measures are all of the Blue Law order and calculated to greatly restrict the personal liberty of the citizen.

"We must check this sort of legislature ere the fanatics get their deadly grip on our rights.

"Write to your Senator and Assemblyman without loss of another day, for the time is very short.

"Very sincerely yours,
"R. M. WOOD, Editor."

This letter was followed by one to the representatives in the Legislature who were deemed to have a realizing sense of the importance of the legislation in question. This letter follows:

"Dear Sir: Having been identified with the Wine Industry of California for twenty years and realizing its importance, not only at the present time, but in the future, I take the liberty to write you and offer some comments on the situation at Sacramento.

"The Wine Industry of this State represents an investment of one hundred million dollars, and, barring adverse legislation, is destined to become the greatest wealth producer of California. Its legitimacy is unquestioned, and as the newspaper representative of this great Industry, I ask you to carefully scan all proposed legislation affecting the Wine and Liquor Traffic.

"There is no measure before the Legislature directly attacking the Wine Industry, but there are several of them aimed at it indirectly. The most objectionable of these is the local option bill, which its promoters advance as "a purely local and proper measure directed against the saloon." This is an evasion, because the success of local option would mean State-wide prohibition, which further would mean the wrecking of the great Viticultural Industry of California. The products of our vineyards add greatly to the commerce and wealth of San Francisco as well as of the State, as the sales of our wines bring millions of money into our circulation.

"From the standpoint of the wine maker and of the grape grower, it is of the utmost importance that the proposed entire anti-liquor legislation be defeated. They will regard such a vote as one for the right and for the preservation of this the most important industry of the State.

"The bills considered inimical to the interests represented in the foregoing are herewith given.

"If you can consistently do so, put your shoulder into the collar and do all you can to prevent the proposed destruction of a mighty industry.

"Assembly Bills No. 37, 344, 774, 40, 345, 818, 147, 423.

"Senate Bills Nos. 55, 445, 260, 602, 263.

"Thanking you in advance,

"Very sincerely yours,
R. M. WOOD, Editor."

Un-American

WE are glad to learn by its own statement that "the *Bee* is no Prohibition organ." We have due respect for the *Sacramento Bee,* and should have been sorry had it taken the pledge, and, been edited from the water wagon. While we do not desire to combat the fact that the majority does and should rule, it appears to us that while the principal underlying local option may not be un-American, as maintained by the *Bee,* the way such prohibition laws are carried out certainly is. It was, no doubt, the voice of the majority which called forth the prohibition laws in the Southern States, but when the *Bee* goes on to claim they have been carried out, we must beg to differ.

The real fact is, that while prohibition laws have been made there, by the wish of a majority of the people, they have never been enforced and never will be. Because it has been tried so often and failed, the impossibility of enforcing total abstinence has become a matter of history, and today in these same States the demand for whiskey is as great as ever.

How and by what means these laws are systematically avoided, and the drinking man gets his dram, we do not pretend to know. It is asserted, and we believe truthfully, that there are today more drunkards in Maine, the oldest, so-called prohibition State, than in any other State of the same population in the Union.

Prohibition therefore certainly does not prohibit, so our Sacramento friend is wrong when he says, speaking of the Southern States, "When the great majority there invoked prohibition, they invoked *and put it in force,* through the underlying American principle and rule that majority must govern; that the voice of The People is paramount and that it must be obeyed."

The majority in question undoubtedly did rule, and the voice of the people was certainly heard and obeyed in the framing of these prohibition laws which have since proved failures, but how about the power of the majority of the paramount people in enforcing them? Unless enforced these laws are worse than useless, and if useless it seems scarcely a compliment to our country to class the misdirected effort which obtained their passage as "an idea not un-American but thoroughly, essentially and intrinsically American!" Like all other people we make mistakes in legislation sometimes, and while it is certainly human to make mistakes, it is not essentially an "American idea," although such blunders are often caused by "the will of the majority and the voice of the people."

Depends Upon Whose Ox Is Gored

THE remarkable *Times-Democrat*, of New Orleans, which claims that it is being boycotted by the liquor interests of Louisiana, is seeking the protection of the Federal courts. The matter was laid by Judge Landers before the Federal grand jury. The learned judge in addressing the jury said, "I cannot imagine a greater crime than this, as the criminals are trying to destroy the free discussion of questions of interest to the welfare of the city."

We cannot agree with Judge Saunders. To us it appears that it is a far greater crime for a fanatical faction of the people of this country to form a gigantic boycott to destroy some of the leading industries of the nation. He speaks of the business of the paper in question as a "legitimate business." Surely the raising of corn, barley, hops and grapes is equally legitimate even if the crops are used in making beer, whiskey, or wine!

It is also our opinion and that we believe of every sane, right-thinking man that brewing, distilling and wine making are legitimate businesses, and that the men employed in such industries are just as much entitled to the protection of the Federal courts as any newspaper or individual in the country. If such manufacturers are not legitimate, by what right does the United States, State, County and Municipal governments obtain an immense revenue, taken in the aggregate, by taxing them? This world has never seen so great and criminal a boycott as that now existing, of the legitimate liquor interests of the country, caused by a conspiracy of enemies, who under the false pretense of producing temperance, are deliberately robbing honest men of their own, under the shadow of law, without compensation, which is neither more nor less than anarchy!

Sbarboro Returns from Historic Journey

AFTER an absence of five months in the East and Europe Andrea Sbarboro has returned home. He was a delegate, representing Californian Italians, at the Colonial Congress at Rome. Mr. Sbarboro assured the Congress that the opportunities for energetic and industrious farmers and their families in this State was unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

He visited all the principal Italian cities and was fortunate in having left Messina a short time before the disastrous earthquake shook that beautiful city into a heap of ruins. He returns home well in health and with a wealth of valuable material which he has collected to aid the Grape Growers of California in the fight now being made by that body to cultivate true temperance by the use of light native wines.

On his return to America he was pleased to find financial conditions greatly improved and money abundant throughout the country. He states that the Italian exodus which marked the panicky year of 1908 is entirely stopped and that a return movement has commenced. Not only are former residents in this country returning, but they are bringing their relatives and friends with them.

We extend a cordial welcome to Chevalier Sbarboro and are glad to see him back and again at work for the good of the wine interests of the State.

We have received and greatly value "Mida's Digest of State Liquor Laws and Court Decisions." While this book is of the greatest possible use to the wine and spirit trade, this is the first opportunity that we have had of showing our appreciation of the volume in question. We believe it is the only work of the kind in existence, and further that whatever Mr. Mida does we know is well done. Under these circumstances, and the present condition of the wine and liquor trade, being considered, it seems to us that too much credit cannot be given to Mida for the work in question and that every liquor dealer throughout the country who desires to know "where he is at" should certainly obtain a copy of it.

The Devilish Bogus Label

AN Associated Press dispatch received from Paris during the present month gives a very glowing picture of the French wine market, especially for Bordeaux wines. It is stated that the wine makers of that province have been ruined by bogus labels applied to the chemically prepared artificial wines, produced in the brick vineyards of Paris and other large French cities. We know that California wine makers will sympathize with the Bourdeaux growers, as they know exactly how it is themselves to have to compete with imitation wines, which in many cases have driven the real article out of the market.

Steps are being taken to remedy the evil, and the Government is petitioned to prevent the use of the word "Bordeaux" for any wine other than that grown on the recognized Bordeaux estates in the neighborhood. The district is now being surveyed to establish its exact limits.

The dispatch says:

"A most melancholy picture is drawn of the distress existing. The value of land has fallen 75 per cent. Properties are mortgaged up to the hilt. In many cases associations of creditors have taken over the estates, the original proprietors being unable to pay their debts. Banks refuse any new advance even on the finest vineyards. Many credit institutions have disappeared, ruined by the fall in the value of securities."

Nor, we are sorry to say, is the above picture overdrawn. Inquiries were made by a representative of the REVIEW of the well-known firm of Pasquel, Dubedat & Co., and other leading large French houses interested in the importation of Bordeaux wines, which led to the endorsement of the dispatch in question. It is feared that the wine interests in France are approaching a crises and if proper steps are not taken the revolutionary movements of last year may be repeated and intensified.

Then it was the district of the Pyrences, where an inferior wine is produced, but now it is the very heart and center of the French wine trade that is threatened with ruin.

THE Northwest Sabbath Association has introduced a bill into the Oregon Legislature which closes everything but churches and public parks on Sunday and even prohibits a man from hiring a rowboat! Senators who have refused to have anything to do with this measure say that "It interferes with personal liberty," but these same men were willing to support prohibition laws which most decidedly interfered with personal liberty. There is little doubt, according to our advices from Salem, that this bill will be turned down, while any attempt to interfere with the present blue prohibition laws will be defeated.

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Senator Martinelli Has the Broad View

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of a manuscript containing the views of Senator E. B. Martinelli, on the question of local option. We are sorry that it arrived so close to our going to press that we have to lay it over for further reference next month, but we desire now to acknowledge that we thoroughly appreciate the receipt thereof. Mr. Martinelli starts out in a straight-forward manner, by notifying his constituents that he is opposed to prohibition in any shape, as in his judgment the liquor business should be so controlled that habitual drunkards, disreputable people, minors and weak-minded and incompetent persons should not be allowed to visit a saloon at any time or under any circumstances, and he is in favor of any and all regulations which tend to that end.

He also believes that saloons should be conducted in an orderly and proper manner or they should be suppressed promptly and their licenses taken away from them, and he is in favor of the severest punishment for all breach of such proper laws.

On the other hand, he does not know of any reason why we should not allow each other perfect liberty and freedom in what we eat and drink, provided that such liberties do not endanger the public peace. He does not believe that the rational use of wine in the home is a menace in any way to the welfare of the community. Mr. Martinelli does not deny those who do not care to drink wine or liquor a perfect right to abstain, but maintains they have no right to require their neighbors who conduct themselves properly to follow their example. He does not believe that he has any more right to restrain his neighbor in what he drinks than in what he eats, and consequently does not believe in the pending local option bills, or any others, which propose to give the people "of any community or even of the whole State the right to order and prescribe what their neighbor shall eat or drink."

The Senator goes on at length to support these views, quotes decisions of the courts in relation thereto, makes a strong argument for personal freedom, and concludes by stating that he believes the proposed laws to be unconstitutional.

The "Cliff Cafe" will be in full running order and well patronized before this paper reaches our readers. It is situated at 211 California Street, right in the center of the wholesale district of the city, and will soon be known as one of the best places to get a lunch in the city. We feel sure of this because big, jolly J. L. Wilson, formerly of the "Sutter," is the manager. Now Wilson is a living illustration of the effects of good living, and and one seeing him standing outside the Cliff would immediately rush in and satisfy his hunger! He is pleasant and courteous and is sure to make many friends, and any man who may patronize the Cliff is bound to enjoy the good living and perfect service to be found there.

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The "Cocktail Route"

A Reverie

BY MAJOR BEN C. TRUMAN

THE complete obliteration of the "Cocktail Route" constitutes one of the most painful and pathetic scenes in the dreadful tragedy of that never-to-be-forgotten 18th of April, 1906. There have been other routes in other cities, so-called after the one in San Francisco; but, as a general thing, the designations have been far-fetched and presenting no likeness whatever to the original, which commenced on the southwest corner of Kearney and Bush and proceeded along Kearney to Market and continued on the northern side of Market west as far as Powell; and return, or not, as the devotee wished, or could daily afford. As early as 1880 there were nine drinking places between the two ends, not counting Joe Parker's on the northwestern corner of Bush and Kearney, or the bar at the Baldwin Hotel on Powell and Market. The grand promenade took place every week-day from about half-past three, and lasted until from five to six, according to the season, the temperature and one's time for dinner and the distance away.

The majority of the promenaders were men who had been engaged in some kind of work during the day up to the hours named, and were for the most part brokers and bankers and clerks of banks, clerks in wholesale houses, railroad officers and clerks, professional men and clubmen of leisure. There were few or seldom any of what are known as the uncivil or loafing class, although between five and six there daily came into the then thinly-growing procession, numerous persons who could be readily picked out as belonging to that grade of mechanics who received good wages and carried no dinner pails.

Between half-past four and five the pageant was heightened to brilliancy and spectacularity by the presence of hundreds of the best-dressed and best-looking women of San Francisco, many of whom were patrons of the fine dry goods, music and other high-class stores along the Route, and of homeward-bound shop girls and seamstresses, most of whom were handsome Jewesses and others of the fair sex who were fond of respectable admiration, and who disdained the more quiet sides of the two thoroughfares.

It would be invidious to hold any one or more of these palaces of refreshments up as pre-eminently inviting, because all were conducted along pretentious lines; the wines and liquors offered were generally acceptable, the bartenders were artists in compounding delectable potations and invariably gentlemenly, in the best sense of the word, in the premises; and a manager or proprietor, or "bouncer" was always accessible in case of too much indecorum on the part of any person who might have pressed his cordial "not wisely but too well." Apropos, I will say that never in a quarter of a century of occasional visits at any of these places along the Route have I ever seen a patron the "worse for liquor" or a disturbance.

Disdaining, still, to appear invidious, I cannot resist referring to the "Crystal Palace," as a most inviting shrine, twenty years ago, say, after the nose had been at the professional grindstone for seven or eight hours. Hacquette & Hageman were the proprietors; and no two deacons of a church nor pedagogues in a young ladies' seminary could have been more suave or exemplary. I have never seen two better-mannered men in any kind of business anywhere at any time. Hageman presided behind the bar, as silent as a statue if not pressed into conversation, assisting his barkeeps during the evening cocktail rush, and Hacquette did the "elegante" in front and promoted the agreeableness of the many wayfarers with whom he was on intimate terms where such little gracious acts at times deemed necessary.

There was often a symposium at the Crystal Palace between four and five o'clock. Not in great part engendered by the ecstacies produced by a perfectly-compounded martini or a soft toddy; nor by nectareous draughts from Piper Heidseick or Veuve Clicquot; and neither by the artistic manner in which the delicate crustacean was cleverly prepared in crumbs; but because of the highly-attractive gathering of judges of superior and supreme courts; of army and navy men of rank, authors and journalists of account, merchants and railway men of prominence, and actors and others of endless story and mirth. It was this latter assimilation even more than the dainty viands and agreeable potables that made the Crystal Palace in particular, a Mecca toward which many a high-minded spirit regularly or irregularly inclined his congenial way.

But gone, at least for a time, is this splendid resort; and gone, also, for a much longer time, perhaps, are the other stopping-places along the famous Cocktail Route; and alas! gone, forever, are many of the old promenaders; and more's the pity, I vow, for I knew scores of them convivially and well.

There were other shrines than those along the ideal ambrosial way, I am prompted to refer to, in concluding this reverie —and at once my digressive pen points to Hacquette's Palace of Art, on Post near Montgomery—the most bewitching drinking-place I have known in all my travels. There was no other just such a resort in the United States or Europe. It partook of the fashionable club without the sometimes almost mortuary quiet and austere exclusiveness of the latter and it had a real bar, like any other barroom, only it seemed more an elongated buffet in some pretentious mansion rather than where cocktails, toddys, punches and high-balls were moved about like fantoccini. It was a reading room, a refectory and a picture gallery all in one. It had no rival nor imitator; and it contained many costly paintings and superb engravings and hundreds of valuable curios and other objects of vertu. It set out an elaborate repast at noon which it termed a lunch, and which, with any kind of straight or concocted beverage cost only 25 cents; and it drew men and women from all adjacent quarters. In the evening say, from four to six, it drew vast crowds of only men, on their way from shops to homes; and these were offered, with their 15-cent cocktail, or other drink, a toothsome morsel that would have stayed a robust appetite for an hour or two. Alas! this shrine, this temple

(Continued on Page 34)

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The Cocktail Route—Concluded

of art, this treasure house, was not spared by the wicked and devastating tongue of flame.

And the Reception, too, on Sutter near Kearney, that served an evening lunch, where from three to seven a table groaned under the weight of hot clam juice, clams in shell and clam fritters, crab, shrimp and lobster salads; bread and butter, free, even if some impecunious fellow were blown in minus the "bit" that would procure as perfect a cocktail or toddy as could olives and salted almonds, celery and pickles; all of which were to be obtained anywhere in any land.

A more exclusive coterie—generally office-holders and seekers-after-office, men of graft and greed, promoters of wild-cat mines and additions, and of course a sprinkling of better men—wended their way to the Palace bar and paid their 25 cents a drink often loudly and ostentatiously and partook of a cracker or a bit of cheese, or of a clove or piece of cress. Opposite, at Ed Fay's, under the Grand, a great crowd assembled, where there was always an enormous lunch and good goods for 15 cents and where there could be found a hilarious crowd consisting of boisterous politicians, all kinds of sporting men and others of their kind. But all of these places are gone—not one of them survived. Will they ever appear again, as of old? Quien sabe!

A feature of the city that was, and which must wait, I apprehend, until an environment is reached in keeping with its return, was that magnificent pageant of cut flowers that adorned many parts of Kearny and Market Streets every evening in the year that inclement weather did not prevent. Not so pretentious, perhaps, as those floral manifestations in Paris on either side of the Madedaine Friday mornings, but more prodigal and bewitching, more sensuous and fragrant, and more perfect and inviting of bud and bloom. This avenue of floral temptations, seemed, adroitly enough, adjacent to certain shrines on "Cocktail Route;" so that the rosy partaker of one or two too many of Joe Parker's irresistible punches or Hageman's ambrosal cocktails could trip it lightly across the street and artfully secure a nosegay of violets or of carnations, or a spray of La France or American roses, and place said peace offering in the possession of the dear one awaiting impatiently his return, and all would be as amicable and as jocund as if the minute hand on the family dial had not moved so d——d fast.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co., Downtown

CARTAN, McCARTHY & CO. have just joined the majority of the trade now located in the commercial district of the city, by moving from 450 Hayes Street to 326 Battery Street. The location, on the southeast corner of Commercial and Battery Streets, is certainly a very desirable one. This brick building consists of three stories and basement, and will be properly fitted up for this first-class wholesale liquor house. The main entrance is on Battery, while the side door on Commercial will be used for shipping purposes. Very soon the wholesale trade will be largely located in the area of a few blocks, and this cannot fail to prove of great benefit to the business. Cartan McCarthy & Co. are to be warmly congratulated upon the suitable location chosen and it is to be hoped that the house, under the management of John Nevin, will meet with continued success in the future, which they so eminently deserve. "Castlewood" bourbon and rye are now permanently settled in suitable premises and will more than command the attention of the trade, which is cordially invited to call and inspect the new establishment at 326 Battery Street.

R. H. Fischbeck is a lucky man! He owns one of the snug comfortable, cozy and well-patronized saloons in San Francisco "Fischbeck's," at 811 Eddy Street, is just near enough Van Ness Avenue to catch the best of the custom traveling up and down that fashionable thoroughfare. Of course, both liquors and cigars are all that can be desired and the management caters to the best trade. Altogether, it is a successful place of business in spite of the fact that there is a general exodus downtown. The sports of "The Rue de Fillmore" know well where "Fischbeck's" is and much do congregate at this comfortable hostelry where good management, good wines, good liquors, good cigars and a cordial welcome are to be found at all times.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Lunstedt Bros. have opened a retail liquor place on the southwest corner of Stockton and O'Farrell Streets, which promises to become a popular institution. It is even now a first-rate location and in the future when A1 buildings occupy the north and southeast corners, it is bound to be one of the best in the city. The magnificent building which contains Samuel's Lace House is across the street, and Stockton and O'Farrell, just one block from Market, is becoming the very heart of the fashionable shopping district. Lunstedt Bros. are old hands in the retail trade and are in every way qualified to take advantage of the location of their new saloon, and intend to try and make it among the most popular resorts in the city. Not only will a line of the best liquors and wines be kept, but beers will be on tap which will suit the public taste. Every week-day a splendid free lunch will be provided for patrons, whose wants will be supplied in every possible way, as Lunstedt Bros. mean to make "Comfort" the key-note of their business.

The Doric, on the corner of Third and Stevenson Streets, is admirably conducted and has grown to be one of the most popular saloons in that populous district. The manager, Fred Vogel, has made many friends by his courtesy and attention to business, so the Doric prospers and is growing an institution among the surrounding business men. That good liquors, properly handled, insure buyers is proved by the extensive patronage received by this well-stocked and comfortable saloon.

Clarence J. Wetmore, President of the Wetmore-Bowen Company, has been forced by urgent business calls to make a journey to New York. As the REVIEW has often stated, one of the most favored brands of California wines in the Eastern States is the "Cresta Blanca," the demand for which has so increased in the East and Europe that Mr. Wetmore was obliged to take his present enforced trip.

Representative McCue of the Oregon Legislature has introduced a bill under the title "An act to protect and promote the industry of raising hops in Oregon," and asks for its submission to the people at the next general election in November, 1910. An exchange says the bill is the first direct attack on the local option law, as it proposes to exempt beer, and the precinct rather than the county is made the means of determining elections thereunder.

John Farley, former proprietor of the famous Peerless Bar, at the gore of Market and Ellis Streets, prior to the earthquake, is again in business. We understand that Mr. Farley has purchased an interest in the business of the pioneer house of Collins & Wheeland, Montgomery and California Streets, and furthermore, that Mr. Farley will assume the management of the well-known bar and restaurant. He is one of the best-known men in the business and is undoubtedly well qualified to handle the affairs of the institution in question.

A change has been made in the management of the popular "Sutter" cafe, on Montgomery Street, J. L. Wilson having given place to H. Borjes as the head of that establishment. As in the past the commercial lunch set is one of the great attractions at the Sutter and the fine line of wines and liquors is as good as ever and well patronized by the public.

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Out of the Ashes

The New and Permanent Home of John Sroufe & Co.
21 Drumm Street, San Francisco

JOHN SROUFE & CO., the oldest house in the wholesale liquor business on the Pacific Coast, has at last moved downtown. Since the fire, this well-known and highly-respected firm has carried on its business at 659 Devisadero Street, and has waited patiently until able to get premises to suit it in the commercial district. At the beginning of the year a move was made, and the very suitable and well-situated building at 41 Drumm Street secured. The firm is now established in its new, handsome and convenient quarters, a two-story brick building, well adapted to its wants, and has written the following letter to its patrons:

"41 Drumm Street. Telephone Kearny 2779.

"We take pleasure in calling your attention to the fact that we have moved to the above address, where, with increased facilities for doing business, we shall be prepared to fill your orders satisfactorily, and solicit a continuance of the same."

As might be expected in so conservative a firm, the word "splurge" is not to be found in its dictionary, and the new quarters are large enough and comfortable enough for the transaction of business, but nothing more. The firm depends entirely upon the first-class character of the goods it handles to insure success, and its leading brand, "Old Slater," as popular as ever. We feel sure the trade will wish John Sroufe & Co. many years of prosperity in their new location.

Whiskey Branding Decision

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Commissioner Capers has arrived at a tentative decision in the matter of the marking and branding of whiskies which was committed to him, Secretary Wilson and Dr. F. L. Dunlap by President Roosevelt some time ago, and has placed his report in the hands of Secretary Wilson for study by that official. Mr. Wilson is expected to make the findings known within a very short time in case he agrees with them. In the event that they do not meet his views, a longer delay will be unavoidable, as unanimity in the decision to be announced is considered absolutely essential.

Rankly Unjust

IN the Arizona Legislature a bill has been introduced which, if passed, will have very serious effects upon the liquor traffic in that State. The present local option laws in Arizona require a three-fourths majority to make a county dry, but the bill in question proposes to omit the words "three-fourths" so that if it is passed the law will read, "a majority" instead as now, "a three-fourths majority."

It would appear unnecessary to expatiate upon the great importance of this bill to the liquor industry. It is far easier to find a bare majority than a three-fourths majority of fanatical fools in any community—even in Arizona; which must certainly be the limit as far as prohibition cranks are concerned. Oregon has earned a most undesirable character for herself by drastic anti-saloon laws and other prohibition legislation, but as yet has failed to produce a Pace. The Phoenix, Arizona, *Democrat* quite rightly considers "the Pace bill one of greatest public import," but does not appear to appreciate the unenviable notoriety it is bound to confer upon the State.

Perhaps it may in time be found possible to discover a still crazier community and where the turning point between wet and dry may be made "three-fourths of the minority." Then the prohibitionists would indeed have things their own way and the palm for absurdity be taken from the Pace bill.

Recently, at Santa Barbara, California, an ordinance was introduced which required wholesale liquor houses to close from 12 p. m. Saturday until 6 a. m. Monday, and retail liquor places and pool rooms from 12 p. m. Saturday till 12 m. Sundays. The ordinance is now in committee.

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Whiskey

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COAST NEWS OF THE TRAFFIC

The Fresno Board of City Trustees has decided to submit an ordinance abolishing saloons, to voters at the coming April election.

The Mount Hood Brewing Company of Portland, Oregon, is about to build a $5,000 bottling plant in the City of Eureka, California.

Geo. West & Sons shipped 23 carloads of wine from their Lodi winery during February to local points.

The Enterprise Brewing Company of this city, is rapidly enlarging its country business. We learn from the Sebastapool *Times* that the company contemplates opening a branch brewery in that city. "Enterprise" not only in name but in fact.

The Pacific Mail liner "City of Para" carried on her last trip 500 barrels of California wine for Eastern points, via the Panama railroad.

The American steamship "Shawmut" loaded 7,000 barrels of assorted wines for New York, at the California Wine Association's wharf at Winehaven.

The Gilroy, California, *Gazette* states that G. D. Tognolda, a wine maker in that city, will leave next month for his birthplace, Nogarno, Canton, Ticino, Switzerland, for a long visit. He has shipped ten barrels of his choicest wine ahead so as to be able to compare it with the wines of Europe.

On the 19th instant the Police Commissioners of this city abolished double license for saloons and restaurants. From now on only one license is required to conduct a saloon and restaurant in the same building.

The Los Angeles prohibitionists are on the warpath against the local option bill now pending in the Legislature. To express their feelings, C. J. Hill, Secretary of the Prohibition County Committee, wrote a letter to the joint committee on election laws, before which the bill in question was debated, declaring that "the legalized liquor traffic is a crime." If that is all he had to say, he might have saved himself the trouble of writing for no sane member of the committee would ever suppose that he would occupy his present position, if he held any other opinion. We on the contrary connect crime with the unlegalized liquor traffic, which is brought about by the fanatical efforts of the party of which he is an official—the night riders in Tennessee, for instance!

A bill has been introduced into the Oregon Legislature by which the shipment of liquor into a dry territory is prohibited; such shipment being made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $25 to $50 for the first offense and $100 to $500 for subsequent offenses. The fate of the bill in question is still in doubt, but considering the strong prohibition feeling in the Legislature, will probably pass.

The Supervisors of El Dorado County have passed a new liquor license ordinance which goes into effect this month. It deals with the nature of the application to be made for a license, gives the Board power to take action against any saloon upon the receipt of a written complaint, and fixes the amount of the bond at $1,000, the same being made responsible for the payment of the license tax, which remains unaltered—retailers, $16, and wholesalers, $7 per quarter.

A petition is being circulated in the City of Alameda asking that a local option proposition be placed before the voters by the Council at the coming municipal election. Even should this be done, it may be defeated by the law. This provides that such vote shall be by precincts, whereas the city election will be held by wards. The sixteen precincts are combined into seven wards, portions of precincts being in different wards. It therefore looks as if, should local option be voted upon, a legal tangle will be created which will cost the city very heavily.

Recent advices from Chihuahua, Mexico, are to the effect that the local brewery, which was burned down some three months ago, is to be rebuilt. The company has collected $235,000 insurance, Mexican money, which will be expended on the new building.

NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Official Time Schedule. Effective October 5, 1908

LEAVE CLOVERDALE	TO AND FROM	ARRIVE CLOVERDALE
	San Francisco	
	San Rafael	
	Petaluma	
	Santa Rosa	
6.52 a	Healdsburg	11.20 a
2.37 p	and	*11.42 a
*3.45 p	Intermediates	7.20 p
	Ukiah	
11.20 a	Hopland	2.37 p
*11.42 a	and	*3.45 p
7.20 p	Intermediates	7.20 p
11.20 a	Willits	2.37 p

*Sundays only

W. S. PALMER, General Manager — J. J. GEARY, Act. Gen'l Pass. Agent

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MADE BY THE

CALIFORNIA BARREL CO.

Office: 509 Monadnock Building, San Francisco, California

Record Wine Shipment

ONE of the largest wine shipments yet made from California to New York was reported in Richmond January 26th. Seven thousand barrels of assorted wines from Alameda and Contra Costa counties belonging to the California Wine Association have been loaded aboard the steam schooner Sharonnup, which sails for New York within the next ten days.

Only twenty saloons are permitted by the City of Alameda's charter, and of these nineteen are in active operation, and everybody is happy and satisfied. But should the bill now pending in the Legislature, prohibiting saloons within 2,640 feet of a school house, pass, eighteen of the nineteen Alameda saloon men must either move their establishments or go out of business. The one saloon outside the limit is at Webster and Central Avenue.

The usual disagreeable state of things, which always follows the passing of prohibition laws, is existing at Mayfield, California. This little town, near Palo Alto, has two wholesale establishments where whiskey in not less than half a gallon, and beer in case lots, can be obtained. But the trouble is that the custom of retailing, contrary to law, is persisted in, in spite of heavy fines. Fresh prosecutions are about to be commenced, and altogether trouble is succeeding trouble, and all because of an unjust and unpopular law. Of course, being close to Stanford University, Mayfield may come under the State law, and if so punishment for illegal retailing will be far heavier than under the local laws. We would, under these circumstances, advise the boys down there, to buy their liquor wholesale, and quit "monkeying with the buzz saw."

Lower Rates on Spanish Wine

WASHINGTON, February 23.—Sparkling wines imported from Spain are to be given the benefit of the minimum rates of duty provided for by the Dingely act in the proclamation to be issued by President Roosevelt today or tomorrow.

The Associated Ministers of the City of San Bernardino, California, have embarked upon a "no saloon" campaign, and are taking steps to have the matter brought to a vote in the near future.

Representatives of the California Wine Association are signing up ten year contracts with the vineyardists of San Martin and Rucker, at an average of $16 per ton and a bonus for certain varieties. This is certainly a generous offer of the Association —*Gilroy Advocate.*

Fountaingrove Winery has commenced the Spring shipment of wine East. At the present time three cars are being loaded and will be sent to the New York market. From now on the winery will keep a large number of teams employed hauling the wine from the cellar to the San Francisco depot, where it is loaded into cars for shipment.

Do You Want To Be a GOOD FELLOW With Your Trade and Add $20.00 to Your Weekly Income Without Extra Work? Then Write to
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and Must Pumps
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489 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fallacy of Legal Prohibition

The Only Cure for Intemperance Is a Remedy That Makes Men Morally Better

By W. A. Cusick, in *Portland Oregonian*

IN view of the fact that the people of Oregon will soon have an opportunity to express their views on prohibition at the ballot box, it becomes every friend and advocate of the best interests of society to take a calm and dispassionate view of the subject, guided by the history of facts as they relate to the subject, unbiased by undue enthusiasm, emotionalism and Phardisaism with which they may come in contact. As rational beings we should study the results of similar efforts in the past, and profit by the experience of those who have lived before us, and if previous efforts have been barren of good results, search for the cause of failure and seek a more efficient remedy.

The enthusiastic superficial observer will often mistake symptoms for disease, results for cause, and is thereby led to erroneous conclusions as to the remedy to be applied. A prescription based on incorrect diagnosis can prove curative only by fortunate accident. In searching for a first cause, then, let us go back to the beginning and premise by expressing the belief that in every normally constituted infant brain there are the germinal principles of mind and conscience. All the permanent attributes of the adult are germinal or embryonic in infancy. The intellect may develop within certain limits, from ideas acquired by men of observation, but conscience, the basis of morals, must receive its primary impulse by being warmed into active growth, in the sunlight of a mother's love and tender guidance, fortified by the sacred influences of home and fireside. If these vivifying influences are withheld during infancy and early childhood, the germ of conscience is absorbed and rendered incapable of development afterward, and a moral monstrosity is thus thrust upon the world.

The savage Indian is an illustration of this primary neglect. We may make a material illustration of this idea, by supposing an infant, physically perfect, to have one limb so secured as to render it perfectly passive. The development of the limb soon becomes embarrassed and ultimately ceases to make progress. The vital principle which presides over physical development has been balked and thwarted until it becomes extinct, or ceases to make further effort, demonstrating the fact that mentally, morally and physically our progress depends on carefully nursing the original basic vital principle and is, therefore, a subject of education by proper culture and discipline, not a question of temporal law.

It is my purpose to impress the thought that it is principally a question of defective moral training during the early years of life which constitutes the cause of drunkenness and is concomitant, and that the primary lesson must be given and impressions made of a salutary nature must occur sufficiently early, otherwise the opportunity is lost and the character may be formed on another and undesirable plan.

Then comes the school and church influences and teachings to complete the evolution of the normal intellectual and moral man. Nevertheless, it must occur to us that in our schools as ordinarily conducted, moral expansion is too often lost sight of in the race for purely intellectual acquirements, and in consequence many brilliant minds show an alarming lack of moral ballasting influence in after years of life.

How many can truthfully say: "In the hour of temptation I was saved by the recollection of a mother's prayers, and a father's precepts and example and the sacred influences of the home, exerted in my early life?" And how many have fallen in consequence of a lack of these early salutary influences?

The only cure for intemperance is a remedy that makes men morally better; that makes men just from love of the principles of justice. Law will not do this. That an appeal to the law must, in the near future, as in the past, prove a failure, seems evident for the following reasons: It is based on a misapprehension of the laws which govern the intellectual and moral forces of men. Law does not convince nor convert; it exerts no vivifying nor awakening influence on the better side of human nature or the finer attributes of the human soul, hence it fails to control the appetite, or cure dipso-mania, or prevent the acquisition of that affliction. The writer has known many persons to reform who had acquired the habit of excessive use of intoxicants, some through the persuasion and influence of friends, some of account of home and family, and others who realized where it was leading, but he has never yet known reformation to result from prohibitory laws.

Prohibition laws deny your right to maintain an individuality. Is there a greater piece of impudence conceivable than for another to say to me: "Should you presume to take a certain article of food or drink into your stomach I will punish you for so doing with heavy penalties." Am I not as much interested in my own behalf as he? Am I not as conversant with my necessities? Every self-respecting person must surely feel a repugnance, contempt, and even indignation for such meddlesome self-constituted censorship. Every enlightened person has the conviction within his breast, that he is endowed with certain inherent, original God-given rights which must ever remain outside the domain of Legislative authority. To say "You shall" or "shall not" always arouses antagonism and resentment. No man worthy of the name will allow himself to be so coerced. He may be persuaded by reason and kindly interest, but driven, never. Consequently coercive laws which in effect deny his moral responsibility will continue impossible of enforcement.

The mania for perpetual enactment of laws, and still more laws, is the curse of our times, and goes far to explain why so little respect and attention is paid to any laws. If these enthusiastic reformers could come to some sort of a common-sense understanding of human nature, they might vary their method of attack, on the "demon" by enacting a law requiring, under heavy penalties, that every man, woman and child should get comfortably full of whisky every twenty-four hours. This would stir up a rebellion against alcoholic beverages, and give such a black eye to the "traffic" as it has not received in fifty years of effort by the old method of "how not to do it."

The traffic in, and use of, alcoholic beverages may be brought under control, like our President is striving to do with certain trusts, but it will continue to exist, notwithstanding all legal enactments of sporadic ebullitions of "reform." Is is the history of mankind, and will continue for ages to come, and when it does cease, it will not be by force of law, but because humanity has attained a higher intellectual and moral level than it occupies at the present time. If this phase of moral reform can be accomplished by appeal to legal enactment, why don't these professional reformers give us a law so broad and comprehensive as to cure all moral derelictions and sinful tendencies which afflict Adam's degenerate posterity, and thereby insure a millenial era on passage of the bill? If moral reform is so purely a question of law, why not cover the whole ground, and thereby give the world a generation so morally pure as to be fit inhabitants for the Celestial Kingdom? Indeed it ought to prove an adjunct, if not a substitute for the original plan of salvation. That this thought is not extravagant is evidenced by the fact that many ministers leave their pulpits during every campaign to make stump speeches, and by their acts at least turning away from the Bible and teaching of regeneration through the efficacy of the blood of Christ, and all for the irra-

tional and absurd plea for "constitutional amendment," forgetting that law never convinces nor converts, and that coercive reformation is at variance with human nature, and in consequence has been a dismal failure since humanity has had a history.

The absolute impotency of legal prohibition is well illustrated by Professor Beck in his work on Materia Medica, in discussing tobacco, which was introduced into England by Sir Francis Drake. King James I of England issued the first formal mandate interdicting the week in his domain. To restrain the cultivation of tobacco in Virginia, and prevent its exportation to England, several arbitrary measures were attempted during the reign of James I. Following this effort the Popes Urban and Innocent XII both issued edicts of ex-communication against all who used either snuff or tobacco. By some of the Swiss cantons smoking was considered a crime second only to adultery, and to cap the climax of severity against the plant, Amurath IV made the use of tobacco a crime punishable with death.

Here we have legal prohibition "with the bark on," and emanating from autocratic sources, the violation of which meant death, with purgatory to follow. Still, in the face of all these efforts at legal prohibition, Professor Beck tells us that "the fragrant weed flourished, and loyal subjects, devout Christians, sturdy Republicans, and slavish Asiatics all resisted the law and yielded to the influence of tobacco." And as an evidence of the lasting salutary effects of these prohibitions, the professor eloquently declares that "You find it in the palace and the poorhouse; in the stately mansion and in the humble cottage. The lonely exile solaces his weary hours with it. The joyous free-woman exults in its influence. Wherever man is found, its influence is acknowledged. The citizen whiffs his perfumed cigar, the poor man smokes his sooty pipe. You find it on the mountain-top and in the low valley, on the land and on the broad expanse of the ocean, in the glittering halls of Paris and in the dark mines of Pennsylvania, around the snows of the north, and under the burning tropics, in batttle and in peace, in storm and in calm, in wealth and in poverty, in sickness and in health, the king and his subject, the master and his slave, youth, manhood, and old age, all, all, resist the law, and bow to the magic influence of tobacco." Such encouraging precedents ought surely to give a powerful impetus to more reform by turning the crank of legislation and grinding out more prohibitory laws.

The seal of Prohibitionists might be turned to good account if they could come to the understanding, that to build on the solid foundation of character gives the only hope of success, and a sedulous guardianship and guidance of the mind and moral evolution of every child in the Nation, in early life, when the foundation of the character of the future man is being laid. Forty or fifty years ago, parents controlled their children; now children, as a rule, control their parents, which explains many of the faulty and weak places in our social life.

Those who refuse to recognize and remedy except appeal to law, might do a good, practical, sensible work by massing their forces on delinquent municipal officials and force them to wipe the North End and Whitechapel dives from the face of the earth; by withholding license from, and revoking such as have been issued, and bringing such reprobates and law breakers as infest such places into court, and administering prompt and severe punishment. This is practicable. But laws, though piled mountain high, will never prove a cure for the morally weak and degenerate of our race. The prescription is formulated on wrong premises.

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MANAGER OF AGENTS

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WINE AS AN ANTISEPTIC

THE recent activity of both the friends and enemies of alcoholic beverages is surely surprising. Scarcely a day passes without the discovery, or at least the announcement, of some new property, deleterious or beneficial, of wines or malt drinks. Now it appears from a paper contributed to the Annals of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, by Messrs. J. Sabrazes and A. Mercandier, that wines are distinctly antiseptic, being fatal to certain forms of germ life. Says the writer of an editorial note in Cosmos:

For several years a number of physicians have taken it upon themselves to forbid wine, perhaps not on their own tables but at least on those of their patients. They have succeeded only too well; . . . it has become the thing to drink nothing but water, to the great disadvantage of viticulture and, as we shall see, to the detriment of public health.

It appears from the work of the bacteriologists named above that wine is an excellent antiseptic, being effective against the microbian impurities of water, and especially the bacillus of Eberth, the germ of typhoid fever. The experiments of these investigators were conducted as follows:

To different common wines . . . they added two drops to each ten cubic centimeters, of bouillon containing Eberth's bacillus three days old, and they found that pure white wine of Sadirac sterilized the typhoid germs in less than fifteen minutes, while Bourgogne and Greenache wines killed the bacillus in less than thirty minutes, and the Sadirac, diluted to one-half or one-third strength as in common consumption, still brought about the death of the germs in less than a quarter of an hour. In champagne the Eberth bacillus died in less than ten minutes.

White wines are more active than red, doubtless because they contain a greater proportion of acid. It has of course been found that dilution weakens the bactericidal powers of the wine considerably; red wine with half or two-thirds its volume of water was active only after four hours, and champagne of half strength only after an hour and a half instead of ten minutes.

But Messrs. Sabrazes and Marcandier show how this difficulty may be obviated in such a way as to profit by the full bactericidal properties of wines. Wine diluted to half strength at the moment when a meal is begun, and consumed during that meal, will lose, they say, much of its bactericidal power, even supposing that it continues to act within the digestive canal. . . . But by mixing equal parts of the suspected water with white wine six hours before the meal, or with red wine twelve hours before it, all danger may be avoided, even without boiling, filtering, or any other purifying process.

This practice of diluting wine long before drinking it, which has been long in force in institutions where large numbers of persons are to be served, is thus fully justified.

The bactericidal properties of bottled wines, the investigators add, may possibly be utilized, in default of other antiseptics, by surgeons in pressing cases.—Translation made for the Literary Digest.

Long before Columbus made his first voyage, in 1492, the bold and venturesome Norsemen visited our Atlantic shores. They found the wild vines and grapes growing in such luxuriance and profusion that they named the country "Vine-land." What a long stretch from Old Vineland to New Vineland, with its hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivated vines!

The history of grape and wine growing in the United States is a long story of struggles and failures. It begins with the attempts of the Colonists to plant a few vines in Virginia in 1610, three years after the settlement of Jamestown. It continues down to the year 1857, when grape and wine growing was first made a commercial success by Hon. Nicholas Longworth at Cincinnati, Ohio. Thus the American grape and wine industry is but fifty years old. As a matter of fact, its greatest progress has all taken place in the last twenty or twenty-five years.

The American "Vine-land" now comprises about 350,000 acres of vineyards. The State of California leads with a total of 230,000 acres planted to grapes. New York State is next with about 60,000 acres of vineyards. Ohio follows with about 10,000 acres. Michigan and Missouri each has about 6,000 or 8,000 acres of vines. In fact grapes are grown and wines are made in more than one-half of the States in the Union. The capital invested in our vineyards, wine cellars and plants, machinery and warehouses, stocks of wines, etc., giving employment to thousands of farmers and workmen is put at $100,000,000.

With the immense production of grapes has come the large increase in the use and consumption of light wines in this country. For many years our people drank largely of foreign wines, but now they consume our good American wines. The importations of foreign wines are about the same as they were twenty years ago; that is to say, in 1907 some 5,000,000 gallons of wine were imported into the United States, which is just about the quantity of wine imported in 1887. On the other hand the output of American wines in 1907 was about 50,000,000 gallons; so that about ten times as much wine is produced and consumed in this country as there is of foreign wines.

MANY "TYPES" OF AMERICAN WINES

There is every reason why our wines should be equal, if not superior, to any in the world. We have in the United States the choicest varieties of grapes, almost every kind of soil and climate, American capital and enterprise, and the most intelligent labor in the world. France, Italy, Spain and Germany have no monopoly of sunshine, soil or climate for grape culture, nor any secret in making good wines not known to our people here.

All the varieties of grapes producing wines in France, Italy, Spain and Germany are growing today in the vineyards of the United States. In addition, we have many native varieties of grapes, such as the Concord, Delaware and Catawba, which are not found in Europe. It is no wonder, then, that our wine makers can and do produce wines that equal and rival the vintages of the Old World.

All of the well-known "types" of wines produced in Europe are obtained in this country. The vineyard districts of France, Italy, Spain and Germany now have their counterparts in the vineyard districts of Virginia, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Missouri and California. Thus the French clarets can be duplicated by the American clarets; the Italian chianti by the American chianti. The dry white wines of western New York, of northern Ohio and of the California foothills resemble the German wines of the counterpart in the Lake Keuka region of New York, which has become the champagne district of the United States. The port wines from California and our Eastern States leave little to be desired in comparison with the wines from the Alto Duoro. The sherries from Southern California and the interior valleys of this State closely resemble the Spanish product. The result is that the superior qualities of our many American wines are becoming more and more appreciated, while, on account of their known purity, they are preferred to the imported.

THE HEALTHFULNESS OF PURE WINES

The fruit of the vine is one of the most perfect products of the soil. Its excellence is equally conspicuous, whether we consider its delicious flavor or the numerous uses to which it may be applied, whether as a beverage or as a tonic. The juice of the grape contains albuminous matter to nourish the brain, muscles and nerves, sugar to warm the body, and organic salts for the bones and tendons.

Give a chemist a bottle of pure, dry wine and have him analyze it for its properties. He will report from 85 to 90 per cent

water, balance alcohol, fruit acids, and organic salts. The water in wine has been called "distilled sunshine," while the wine acids, such as tartonic, pectic, succinic and tannic, not only promote the flow of saliva and the gastric juices, but also aid in converting into sugar the starchy matters of food.

The fermented juice of the grape thus furnishes a blood-purifying and nourishing beverage, which enables man to enjoy good health and digestion. In the wine-drinking countries of Europe the people do not suffer, as we do, from indigestion, or dyspepsia, and other troubles due to overeating and overdrinking. The mild acids of the wine promotes the normal action of the digestive organs, while the small amount of alcohol acts as a tonic to the whole system.

WINE AS FOOD AND TONIC

While water, tea and coffee will quench the thirst, they are neither a tonic nor a food, but wine is both. And this fact should always be remembered that wine—the fermented juice of the grape—is a natural tonic and a simple, pure non-intoxicating food.

The advice of the Apostle Paul to "take a little wine for your stomach's sake" is a recognition of the food value and health-giving qualities of pure wine. The most eminent authorities in medicine and therapeutics give the same advice as to wines.

Dr. J. Starke, a German scientist, in his book on "Alcohol," published in 1907, says: "From the earliest childhood to the most advanced years, there is hardly a period of life in which wine is not ordered with the best results. Only there is this difference, that in childhood alcohol is given purely as a medicine, while in adult life it is used partly as such and partly as a dietetic agent, to be used more and more as a beverage and as a nutrient."

Dr. W. Hale White, lecturer in Guy's Hospital, London, in his book on "Materia Medica," says: "A litre (about a quart) of Rhine wine of average strength produces by its oxidation about as much heat as five or six tablespoonfuls of olive oil. Neither the intake of oxygen nor the output of carbon (dioxide) is altered by alcohol. Therefore it has been oxidized in the body—it saves the tissues and is food."

It would be a great thing for health and temperance if our people better understood the proper use of this natural tonic—wine. The American public spends hundreds of millions of dollars every year for "fake" remedies, patent medicines and nostrums, which contain harmful drugs and alcohol. How much better it would be for their health and digestion if they would use only a part of this enormous sum for procuring light wines, which are alike food and medicine, and which add to social pleasures.

THE PROPER USE OF WINES

The large increase in the consumption of wines in this country is due to the habit of using them at our meals. Many of our people have adopted the sensible European custom of drinking light wines only at the family table.

Wines are not intended to be used to intoxicate, but to be taken with food, and in the same manner as food—that is, temperately. When a man wants a stimulant, he does not want a light wine, and therefore he takes whisky or some other strong drink. On the other hand, people who habitually drink wines seldom crave for spirituous liquors. This is abundantly proved by the people of the wine drinking countries of Europe. In France, for example, where the total consumption of wines is 34 gallons of wine a year for every man, woman and child, the per capita consumption of alcoholic liquors is only 8½ gallons. In Italy the consumption of wine is 32 gallons per capita per year, while the per capita consumption of all alcoholic liquors is only one-half gallon.

Contrast these figures with those furnished by the alcoholic-drinking countries. In Great Britain the total consumption of alcoholic liquors is over 38 gallons per capita, while the consumption of wines is only one-half gallon per capita. In Germany the consumption of alcoholic liquors is 34 gallons per capita, while the per capita consumption of wine is about two gallons. In the United States the consumption of alcoholic liquors is 19 gallons per capita, and of wine less than one gallon per capita.

MORE WINE, LESS STRONG DRINK

The recent reports of the Department of Commerce and Labor show that the consumption of beer and light wines is increasing, while the use of ardent spirits is declining in this country. "It would seem," said an official of this Department, "that the American people are becoming more temperate by the growing demand for beer, light wines, and mild drinks."

The increased use of our good, pure, native wines should be encouraged as conducing to temperance. Already leading advocates of temperance are waking up to the fact that there is an almost universal desire among all the people for some kind of stimulating beverages, whether it be tea, coffee or light wines. To eradicate the desire is impossible; to prohibit the use of such beverages is impracticable. Therefore temperance is best promoted by providing people with a beverage which is cheap, pleasant to the taste, and harmless unless used to excess. Such a beverage is light wine. It is the pure juice of the grape, with certain properties which act as a tonic. It is palatable and refreshing, and contains only 8 to 10 per cent of alcohol, which can be reduced by addition of water.

In the interests of temperance, it is to be hoped that the American people will become educated to the proper use of this healthful beverage—wine—at their meals. Then wine would take the place of strong liquors, and the American people would become the most temperate people in the world

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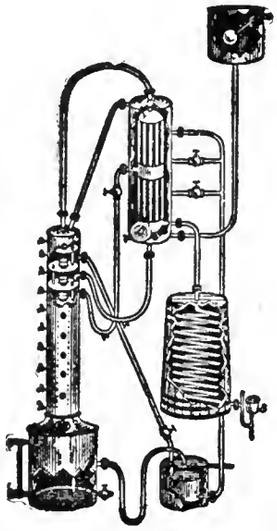
THE religious element in Petaluma is agitating the Sunday closing movement not only for saloons, but for theatres and other places of amusement. A petition is being circulated for signatures which when complete will be presented to the City Trustees. It asks that all saloons be closed from Saturday till Monday, and it is said that four out of five Trustees are in favor of such a law, if the majority of electors and taxpayers sign for it.

Pacific Copper Works

L. WAGNER & SONS, Props.

573 Mission Street, San Francisco



OUR SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF STILLS, FILTERS, PASTEURIZERS AND COPPER AND BRASS WORK FOR WINERIES, DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES, ETC. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 1457.)

Receipt of partial payments for internal revenue taxes payable by stamps prohibited.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1909.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue:

Through reports of revenue agents engaged in the examination of the accounts of collectors of internal revenue, it appears that in some districts the practice prevails of accepting from special-tax payers partial payments for which receipts on Form are issued.

While this office has heretofore interposed no objection to this practice, it can no longer permit it, as the statutes positively prohibit such action.

Section 3183, as amended, reads as follows:

It shall be the duty of collectors, or their deputies, in their respective districts, and they are authorized, to collect all the taxes imposed by law, however the same may be designated. And every collector and deputy collector shall give receipts for all sums collected by him, *excepting only when the same are in payment for stamps sold and delivered; but no collector, or deputy collector, shall issue a receipt in lieu of a stamp representing a tax.*

The issue of receipts even for partial payments for special-tax stamps is deemed a virtual violation of this section of the law.

A further reason why partial payments for stamps of any kind can not be accepted is found in Section 3169*a*, which provides:

Any collector of internal revenue, or any deputy collector or other employee of, or person acting for, such collector, who shall issue any stamp or stamps indicating the payment of any internal-revenue tax, before payment in full therefor has been made to the officer or person issuing the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined for each stamp thus issued an amount equal to the face value thereof, in addition to the liability of the collector on his official bond on account of such stamp; and such collector, deputy collector, or employee, shall be dismissed from office.

In view of the plain intent of these sections of the law, collectors will hereafter decline to accept any amount less than the face value of internal-revenue stamps required to be procured by taxpayers, and no receipts will be issued on account of such money received for a *stamp* representing a tax.

The carrying on of a business requiring a special-tax stamp without having such stamp posted in a conspicuous place in his establishment or place of business creates liability on the part of the taxpayer to prosecution for violation of the provisions of Section 3239, Revised Statutes, which provides:

Every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, who is thereby made liable to a special tax, * * * * shall place and keep conspicuously in his establishment, or place of business, all stamps denoting the payment of such special tax; and any person who shall, through negligence, fail to so place and keep said stamps, shall be liable to a penalty equal to the special tax for which his business renders him liable, and the costs of prosecution; but in no case shall said penalty be less than ten dollars. And where the failure to comply with the foregoing provision of law shall be through wilful neglect or refusal, then the penalty shall be double the amount above prescribed. * * * *

A person asking the privilege of paying for his special-tax stamp by installment should be reminded that he can not conduct his business without having his stamp displayed and escape liability to the penalties denounced by the statutes, and such person must be reported to the United States district attorney for prosecution if he persists in doing so.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, JR.,
Acting Commissioner.

(T. D. 1458.)

Exportation and reimportation of distilled spirits.

(Circular No. 5—Int. Rev. No. 733.)

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1909.

As held by the Attorney-General (for full text of opinion, see T. D. 29432 of December 21, 1908), the shipment abroad of distilled spirits in bond, with the intention, after landing, of returning such spirits to the United States, is not an exportation, and their return is not a reimportation, within the meaning of the statute; such spirits so shipped are liable to forfeiture under the provisions of Section 3299, Revised Statutes, and every person making such shipment is also liable to the penalties imposed by Section 3296, Revised Statutes.

WITHDRAWAL FOR EXPORT

With the view of securing bona fide exportations of distilled spirits, the application for withdrawal (Part 1, Form A, Int. Rev. No. 206), prescribed in Article 24 of Regulations 29, is hereby amended by adding to the applicant's declaration, following the description of the spirits, the following:

And I do solemnly swear that the said spirits are truly intended to be exported to a foreign country, and are not to be shipped for the purpose of evading or delaying payment of the internal revenue tax thereon, or with the intention, after shipment, of being brought back or relanded within the jurisdiction of the United States.

——— ——— *Owner.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this —— day of ——— 190—.

——— ——— (SEAL.)

This form of application, as here amended, also Parts 2, 3 and 4 of said form, will also be used in lieu of Forms 142, 143, 144, 145 and 147, prescribed in Department regulations of May 6, 1907 (Doc. No. 2464), for the withdrawal of domestic spirits for transfer to bonded manufacturing warehouses established under customs laws.

RETURN OF DISTILLED SPIRITS TO THE UNITED STATES

To guard against the illegal return of domestic spirits, after shipment, Article 163 of Regulations 29 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

Collectors of customs, however, before admitting domestic articles to be entered as reimported, *and without reference to the time such articles have remained abroad*, will require the consignee to file with his declaration and entry an affidavit (Cat. No. 594.) clearly setting forth the circumstances under which the articles were shipped from and returned to the United States and that such shipment and subsequent return were made in good faith, and not for the purpose of evading or delaying payment of the internal-revenue tax on said articles.

Unless such affidavit, or other satisfactory proof of the actual bona fide exportation, is furnished, the articles so returned will be detained by the collector and the case will be reported by him

to the Secretary of the Treasury for instructions. The evidence herein prescribed as to the reimportation of domestic articles will, however, be required in cases only where the articles were withdrawn for export on or after January 1, 1909.

Blank forms of application for withdrawal (Form A, Int. Rev. No. 206) and affidavit (Customs Form 594), as hereby amended, will be furnished collectors on requisition, and collectors of internal revenue will see that all parties intending to withdraw distilled spirits for export are furnished with the prescribed application for withdrawal and a copy of this circular.

ROBT. WILLIAMS, JR.,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved: GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary of the Treasury.

(T. D. 1459.)

Distilled spirits bottled in bond.

Penalty for obliterating case stamps on cases containing bottled-in-bond whiskey.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., February 5, 1909.

SIR: This office is in receipt of a communication, dated the 1st instant from ——— ———, distillers in your district, asking to be advised under what statute or regulations wholesale liquor dealers would be liable for obliterating the marks, brands, and stamps on a case of bottled-in-bond whiskey where all the bottles remained in the original case.

For reply to their communication the distillers named have been referred to you, and you will please invite their attention to Section 6 of the act of March 3, 1897, which reads in part as follows:

Sec. 6. That any person * * * who shall willfully remove, change, or deface any stamp, brand, label, or seal affixed to any case or to any bottle contained therein, shall for each such offense, be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not more than two years in the discretion of the court, and such spirits shall be forfeited to the United States. (See p. 222, Int. Rev. Comp., 1900.)

Respectfully,
ROBERT WILLIAMS, JR.,
Acting Commissioner.

MR. JOS. A. CRAFT,
Collector of Fifth District, Louisville, Ky.

(T. D. 29536.)

Cherries in maraschino.

Decision of United States Circuit Court of Appeals, second district, in suit 4753, United States v. Reiss (T. D. 29507), involving the classification of cherries in maraschino, acquiesced in.

Treasury Department, February 6, 1909.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of a letter from the United States attorney for the southern district of New York, dated the 18th ultimo, in which he states that suit 4753, United States v. Reiss & Brady (T. D. 29507), was recently decided by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the second circuit adversely to the Government.

The merchandise in suit consists of cherries in maraschino, and was assessed with duty under paragraph 263 of the tariff act at the rate of 1 cent per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem as "fruits preserved in sugar." The importers' claim that the merchandise was properly dutiable under paragraph 262 of the said act at the rate of 2 cents per pound as fruits prepared was sustained by the circuit court of appeals.

The Attorney-General advises the Department that no further proceedings will be directed in this case, and you are hereby authorized to take the necessary steps looking to the refund of the duty collected in excess.

Respectfully JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
(22707.) *Assistant Secretary.*
Collector of Customs, New York.

T. D. 29507.)

Fruit in maraschino.

United States v. Reiss.

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. January 12, 1909. No. 131 (suit 4753).

1. *Fruit in Maraschino—Fruit Prepared—Fruit Preserved.*

Fruit (cherries) was put up in a light sirup flavored by maraschino, in bottles hermetically sealed, the sirup containing an insignificant quantity of alcohol and no juice, and the sealing and not the sirup being the preservative. *Held* that it was dutiable under paragraph 262, tariff act of 1897, as "edible fruits * * * prepared in any manner," rather than under paragraph 263 as "fruits preserved in sugar, * * * spirits, or in their own juices."

2. *Fruit Preserved in Sugar—"Sugar."*

Even if the provision in paragraph 263, tariff act of 1897, for fruit preserved in "sugar" be construed to include sirup, Congress contemplated sugar which causes, or materially contributes, to the preservation of the fruit, which is found not to be the case as to fruit in maraschino.

Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York.

(Decision adverse to the Government.)

The decision below (163 Fed. Rep., 65; T. D. 29102) reversed decisions by the Board of United States General Appraisers which has overruled protests of Reiss & Brady against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York. The decisions of the Board, which are reported as Abstracts 13755 and 13797, (T. D. 27785), are in the same language as Board decision *In re* Reiss, G. A. 6473, (T. D. 27690.)

D. Frank Lloyd, assistant United States attorney, for the United States.

Comstock & Washburn (*Albert H. Washburn* of counsel), for the importers.

Before LACOMBE, COXE, and WARD, Circuit Judges.

Ward, Circuit Judge: The merchandise is known as maraschino cherries, which are put up in a light sirup flavored by maraschino, in bottles hermetically sealed. The sirup contains an insignificant quantity of alcohol and no juice. The evidence shows that the sealing and not the sirup is the preservative, several witnesses testifying that after the bottle is opened the cherries keep at the most only a few days. The merchandise was classified under paragraph 263 of the tariff act:

Comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits preserved in sugar, molasses, spirits, or in their own juices, not specially provided for in this Act, one cent per pound and thirty-five per centum ad valorem; if containing over ten per centum of alcohol and not specially provided for in this Act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem and in addition two dollars and fifty cents per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein in excess of ten per centum; jellies of all kinds, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; pineapples preserved in their own juice, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

The importer contended that it should have been classified under paragraph 262:

Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears, green or ripe, twenty-five cents per bushel; apples, peaches, pears, and other edible fruits, including berries, when dried, desiccated, evaporated or prepared in any manner, not specially provided for in this Act, two cents per pound; berries, edible, in their natural condition, one cent per quart; cranberries, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

The judge of the circuit court sustained the claim of the importers, and we agree with him. The tariff acts of 1883, 1890,

and 1894, contained in the corresponding paragraphs both the words "sugar" and "sirup," but the act of 1897 omits the word "sirup." Even if no weight be given to this omission and the word "sugar" be construed to include sirup, we think Congress contemplated sugar, which causes or materially contributes to the preservation of the fruit, which, upon the evidence, is not the case here. United States v. Johnson (152 Fed. Rep., 164; T. D. 27830); Dudley v. United States (153 U. S., 881; T. D. 28052).

Judgment affirmed.

DECISIONS BY BOARD OF GENERAL APPRAISERS

(T. D. 29493—G. A. 6853.)

Loss by theft.

1. *Allowance for Theft Before Arrival—Contra After Arrival.* While allowance by way of deduction in duty can properly be made for goods stolen before arrival in this country, no such allowance is permissible where the theft has occurred after their arrival at a port of entry in the United States, or during their transshipment in bond to another port.

2. *Goods in Bond Constructively in Warehouse.* Goods transshipped in bond have been held by the courts to be constructively in warehouse. Hence they come within the purview of Section 2961 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that all imports deposited in any public or private warehouse shall be at the sole and exclusive risk of the owner and importer.

United States General Appraisers, New York, January 21, 1909.

In the matter of protest 324008 of S. G. Simpson & Co. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of Philadelphia.

Before Board 3 (Waite, Somerville and Hay, General Appraisers; Waite, G. A., absent.)

Somerville, General Appraiser: The importation in this case consists of a quantity of wine, which was assessed for duty under paragraph 296 and Section 3 of the tariff act of 1897. The quantity upon which assessment was made was 203,775 gallons. The gauger's return showed net 187 gallons. The gauger at the port of Philadelphia reported that cask No. 6 appeared to have been tapped through the head and plugged, thus showing an apparent theft of a portion of the wine. When asked when this theft was first discovered, his answer was when he went to gauge it. The wine is shown to have been imported at New York as the original port of importation, and was transshipped coastwise to Philadelphia by the Clyde Line; and the Clyde Line is a bonded line, being bonded to carry goods between New York and Philadelphia.

If it had been proved that this theft occurred while the goods were in transit and prior to their arrival at the port of New York, which was the original port of importation, an allowance under the decisions would properly be made by way of deduction in the duty on the ground of a nonimportation. *In re* Dimond, G. A. 6699 (T. D. 2850). Paragraph 296 of the present tariff act, which prohibits an allowance for leakage, would have no application to a loss by theft. *In re* Montague, G. A. 5939 (T. D. 26086), affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals (144 Fed. Rep., 329; 75 C. C. A., 291; T. D. 27226).

If, however, the loss occurred while the goods were being transported in bond from New York to Philadelphia, no such allowance could be made. It was held by the Supreme Court in the case of Seeberger v. Schweyer (153 U. S., 609; 14 Sup. Ct. Rep., 881) that goods which had arrived at the port of New York and had been shipped thence to Chicago in bond must be deemed to have been warehoused from the time of the arrival of the ship, and to be in the same condition in this respect as the merchandise passed on in the case of Hartranft v. Oliver (125 U. S., 525; 8 Sup. Ct. Rep., 958). It was there held that goods in course of transportation to the United States under charge of customs officers are constructively in warehouse within the meaning of the customs laws. Section 2961 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that "all imports deposited in any public or private warehouse * * * shall be at the sole and exclusive risk and expense of the owner or importer."

Section 2983 of the Revised Statutes contains also the following provisions:

Sec. 2983. In no case shall there be any abatement of the duties or allowance made for any injury, damage, deterioration, loss, or leakage sustained by any merchandise, while deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse.

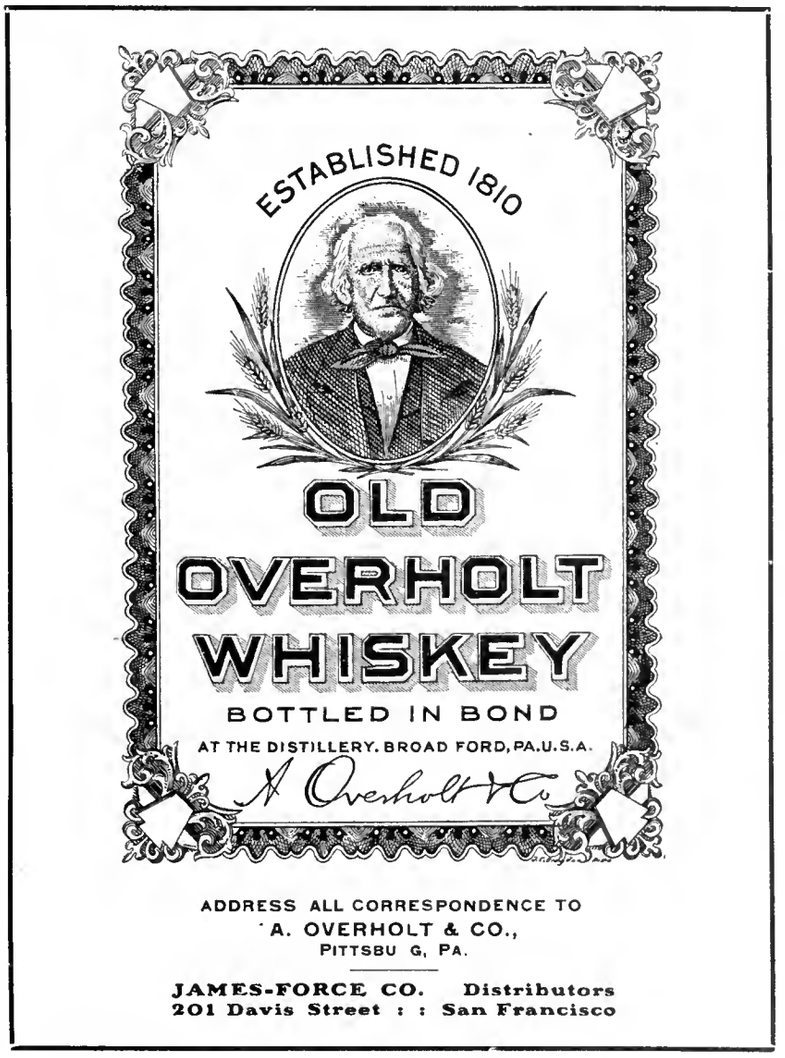
Applying these principles, the Board has held that the leakage of a barrel of oil, which occurred while goods were in the public stores at New York, the merchandise having been ordered there by the collector for examination and appraisal, was not a casualty within the meaning of Section 2984 of the Revised Statutes, and that no abatement of duty could be allowed for such leakage. *In re* Mastrangelo, G. A. 6749 (T. D. 28933). It not being made to appear from the evidence where the loss in question occurred, whether before arrival at the port of New York or subsequently while the goods were constructively in bond, we do not feel authorized to make any allowance by way of deduction in the duty. There is nothing in the other contentions relating to this protest. The protest is overruled on all grounds, and the collector's decision affirmed.

(T. D. 29529.)

Exportation and reimportation of distilled spirits.

Treasury Department, February 5, 1909.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:



Your attention is invited to the instructions to collectors of customs in the amended internal-revenue regulations appended hereto (Department Circular No. 5; Int. Rev. No. 733).

JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
Assistant Secretary.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1909.

As held by the Attorney-General (for full text of opinion, see T. D. 29432 of December 21, 1908), the shipment abroad of distilled spirits in bond, with the intention, after landing, of returning such spirits to the United States, is not an exportation, and their return is not a reimportation, within the meaning of the statute; such spirits so shipped are liable to forfeiture under the provisions of Section 3299, Revised Statutes, and every person making such shipment is also liable to the penalties imposed by Section 3296, Revised Statutes.

WITHDRAWAL FOR EXPORT

With the view of securing bona fide exportations of distilled spirits, the application for withdrawal (Part 1, Form A, Int. Rev. No. 206) prescribed in article 24 of Regulations 29, is hereby amended by adding to the applicant's declaration, following the description of the spirits, the following:

And I do solemnly swear that the said spirits are truly intended to be exported to a foreign country, and are not to be shipped for the purpose of evading or delaying payment of the internal revenue tax thereon, or with the intention, after shipment, of being brought back or relanded within the jurisdiction of the United States.

——— ———, *Owner.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ——— day of ——— 190—.

——— ———(SEAL.)

This form of application, as here amended, also parts 2, 3 and 4 of said form, will also be used in lieu of Forms 142, 143, 144, 145 and 147, prescribed in Department Regulations of May 6, 1907 (Doc. No. 2464), for the withdrawal of domestic spirits for transfer to bonded manufacturing warehouses established under customs laws.

RETURN OF DISTILLED SPIRITS TO THE UNITED STATES

To guard against the illegal return of domestic spirits after shipment, Article 163 of Regulations 29, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

Collectors of customs, however, before admitting domestic articles to be entered as reimported, *and without reference to the time such articles have remained abroad*, will require the consignee to file with his declaration and entry an affidavit (Cat. No. 594), clearly setting forth the circumstances under which the articles were shipped from and returned to the United States, and that such shipment and subsequent return were made in good faith and not for the purpose of evading or delaying payment of the internal-revenue tax on said articles.

Unless such affidavit, or other satisfactory proof of the actual bona fide exportation, is furnished, the articles so returned will be detained by the collector and the case will be reported by him to the Secretary of the Treasury for instructions. The evidence herein prescribed as to the reimportation of domestic articles will, however, be required in cases only where the articles were withdrawn for export on or after January 1, 1909.

Blank forms of application for withdrawal (Form A, Int. Rev. No. 206) and affidavit (Customs Form 594), as hereby amended, will be furnished collectors on requisition, and collectors of internal revenue will see that all parties intending to withdraw distilled spirits for export are furnished with the prescribed application for withdrawal and a copy of this circular.

APPROVED: ROBT. WILLIAMS, JR.,
Acting Commissioner.

Italy

CONSUL WILLIAM HENRY BISHOP, of Palermo, makes the report that the vintage has been terminated in all parts of Italy, favored by fine weather and otherwise under very favorable conditions. He gives the returns as follows:

The yield, everywhere good, has been in many districts exceptionally abundant. The official statistics have not yet appeared, but from correspondents sending in their reports to an important journal of the trade it appears that the yield of wine this season will amount to about 46,850,000 hectoliters (1,237,636,450 gallons). For the preceding year it was 53,900,000 hectoliters (1,423,876,300 gallons), thus showing a decrease of about 7,050,000 hectoliters, or 186,239,850 gallons. The reduced production of the present year is compensated for, however, by the large stock of wine remaining over from the record crop of last year. The question of disposing profitably of the great supply remains, therefore, a very serious problem.

France

CONSUL D. I. MURPHY sends from Bordeaux the following summary of the vineyard results in that part of France for the past season:

The vintage of 1908, in the department of the Gironde, is officially declared to have been 85,877,547 gallons. As the yield of 1907 amounted to 143,299,730 gallons, the decrease appears to have been 57,422,183 gallons. I am inclined to think, however, that the falling off is not nearly so great as the official figures would indicate. As stated in a previous consular report, it was found that the growers generally had largely overestimated their vintages in 1907, the law requiring them to make declarations of the yield before the mayors of their communes having just gone into effect.

The proportions of red and white wines this season, as compared with last, are shown to have been as follows: Red wines, 1907, 100,478,777 gallons; 1908, 37,658,299 gallons; White wines, 1907, 42,820,953 gallons; 1908, 28,219,248 gallons.

The law required also that the growers, in making their declaration, shall state the exact amount of wines of previous years' vintages then remaining in their cellars. From these declarations it appears that on November 1, 1908, the growers had on hand of old wines 62,187,969 gallons. If to this be added the quantity of old wines—i. e., 70,148,085 gallons—reported to have been in the cellars of the merchants and dealers in this one department (Gironde) on that same date, the total stock of old wines on hand November 1, 1908, was no less than 132,336,054 gallons. It will thus appear that while the vintage of 1908 was somewhat short, as compared with previous years, the supply of Bordeaux wine now on hand would seem to be ample. Furthermore, Bordeaux wines are only a small part of the entire French production.

SEVERAL professors representing Stanford University, appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee, and spoke in favor of a law prohibiting saloons within a mile and a half of the University grounds, and described the evil influence of the saloons at Menlo Park. J. T. O'Keefe appeared on behalf of the saloon men and questioned the constitutionality of the proposed legislation. Senators Stetson and Miller investigated that point, and after consulting authorities reported "that the bill asked for would be void under the ban placed upon special legislation."

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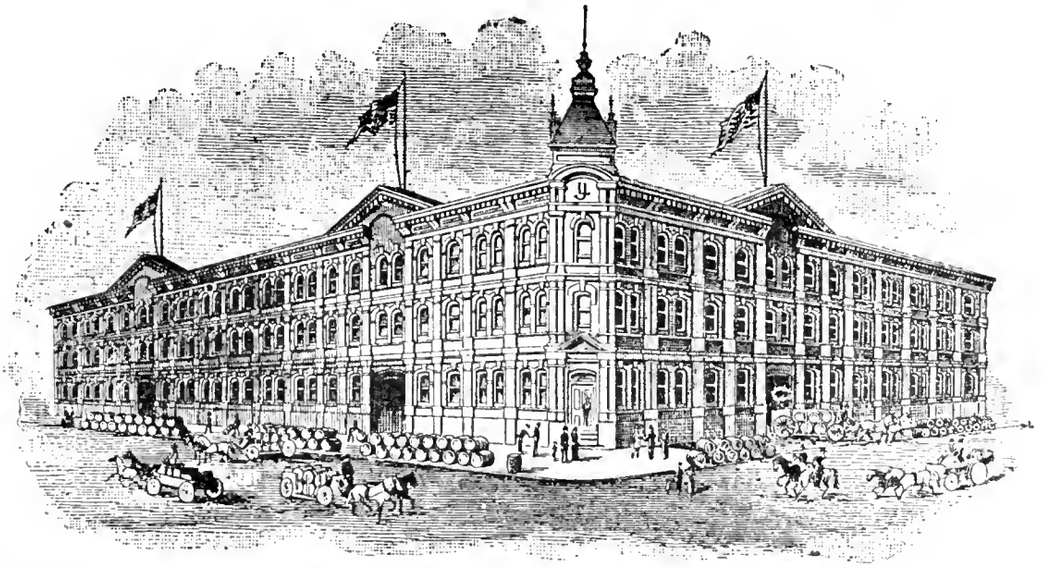

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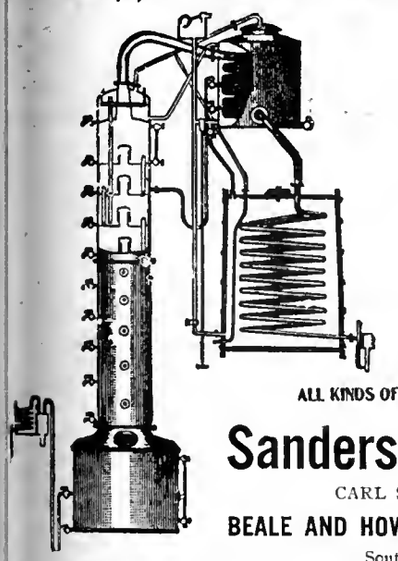

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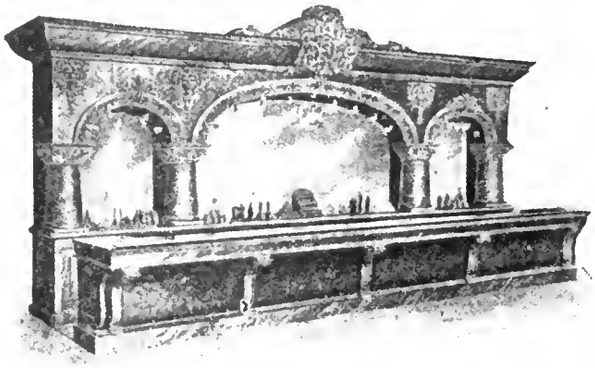

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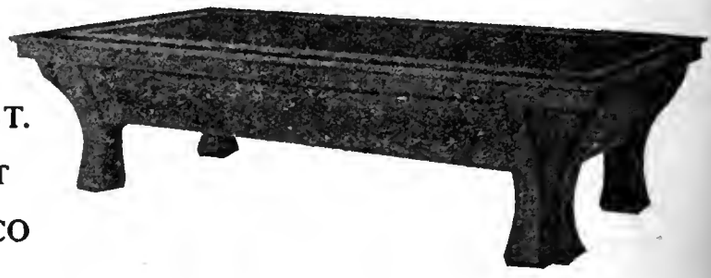

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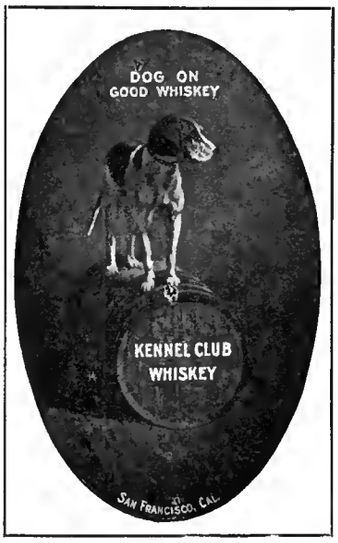

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LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, March, 1909: Politics is still the all absorbing topic down in this end of the State. The question of whether the recall election is, or is not, to be held, is now before the courts for decision. The unexpected resignation of Mayor Harper left the recall matter in the air, and it now seems to have settled into a fight between the liberal interests and the reformers, as which element shall rule the city's destinies for the balance of this year. Unless the courts decide that the resignation of Mayor Harper left nothing to recall, and that the power to appoint a man to fill the vacancy lies with the City Council, the reformers will probably elect their candidate, and the liquor interests will have a rather ticklish row to hoe for the next few months, as those in ascendancy in the reformers camp are well known for their prohibition leanings. In the meantime the thirsty tourist can assuage his thirst without let or hidrance, as long as he does not become over exuberant.

The recall matter has opened so wide an avenue for the activity of the rank and file of the long hairs, that they have not been pressing their ideas upon their unfortunate fellow men of the suburban districts where they are wont to practice their peculiar talents in times of less political stress. As a result there has not been a petition "forninst" the liquor question before the council of any of the Beach towns for nearly three weeks, and the citizens of these towns have been able to sleep nights without their door bell being rung about bedtime by some irresponsible agitator desirous of arguing the weary householder into signing a petition to abolish the demon rum in the bailiwick.

Locally, business has been fairly good with both the wholesaler and the retailer. The city is pretty well filled up with tourists, and all the cafes and saloons on the principal streets are securing a portion of the money that is being spent by the visitors. Trade outside is showing some slight revival, and dealers report more active demand from outside points, though they all could be doing more.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the California Club case has caused considerable satisfaction and is simply in accord with the contention of the club's lawyers, that a bona-fide club to sell liquor to its members was not subject to a municipal license, and the spectacular raid made by "Tommy" Woolwine, when assistant district attorney, was not a legal procedure, but as he is now a political "has been" the episode as far as he is concerned will probably be forgotten. The decision affects not only the California Club, but every similar organization in the State.

The application of John Munoz to establish a winery at Lake Elizabeth, was turned down by the Board of Supervisors. The Board has declared its intention to keep saloons away from the line of the Aqueduct, and that it will not grant any liquor licenses along the line, believing that the establishment of such places would seriously impair the efficiency of the Aqueduct laborers.

District Attorney Fredericks has decided that the decision of the Supreme Court on the club case does not apply to social clubs outside of incorporated cities, and has announced his intention of prosecuting any such organizations in the unincorporated towns and villages that attempt to sell liquor

The long fought case of George Young, a winery man of Santa Ana, whose winery was raided and he convicted in the Justice Court for the illegal selling of liquor nearly eighteen months ago, and whose case has been before the courts in some phase or another ever since, has been decided in his favor, upon appeal to the higher court.

The partial paralysis that seems to affect the wholesale wine business throughout the State is also in evidence here. At all the large cellars the movement of wines is confined largely to the demands of the local and nearby trade. Eastern shipments are light, much lighter than has usually ruled at this season of the year. The winerymen are somewhat at sea as to the reason for this, and much thought is being devoted to the situation. The heavy immigration of the Latin races from the United States to their former homes in Southern Europe the past two years has undoubtedly had much to do with the falling off in the demand for the cheap wines, and the spread of the prohibition movement all over the United States has no doubt most seriously affected the sale of California wines throughout the South and East, which have been our principal consumers. This is beginning to become a most serious question to the grape growers of this State, as well to the great wine making interests. The last crop of wine grapes was taken care of, at least in this section, only by the sacrifice made by both the grower and winemaker, now at the opening of the Spring season the cellars are all more or less stocked with the last season's vintage, and the new crop coming on presents a rather difficult and distressing problem for both the grower and wine man to solve the coming vintage time.

The retail wine dealers are doing fairly well and all the family trade wine houses seem to be holding their own, which indicates a pretty good demand from some source that our prohibition brethren do not seem to be interested in, considering the number of family trade stores in this city. The decision in the liquor zone case arbitrarily put something like twenty such places out of existence, which has of course helped the others.

Jim Donahue of the Nadeau Cafe bar has so far recovered from the attack of paralysis of a few weeks ago that he has gone to Honolulu for a months vacation, and in the meantime Knowles is holding the fort.

The Laurel Palace continues to hold its popularity with the drinking public and proprietor Rich is correspondingly happy.

Rol King's Hollenbeck Bar, does a fine business these days, aside from its advantageous position as an annex to the Hollenbeck Hotel, for whose thirsty patrons it is an oasis, it has a steady every day trade of city folk who appreciate the quality of goods that is served there.

The Faust Cafe on Spring just above First street is a favorite meeting place of the business men of that neighborhood every day at the noon hour, and many a quiet deal is consummated while sitting in one of its comfortable loges over one of Davin's palatable lunches and glasses of liquor, whose quality is guaranteed.

Right Reasoning

THE recent decision of the State Supreme Court in the matter of the California Club, of Los Angeles, sets at rest the right of a bona fide club to serve liquors to its members or guests, without being compelled to pay a tax to the city government, it being held that the municipality, under its charter, has no right to interfere with its management. The court's interpretation of the law is, that an adverse decision would require any one who in his own home served intoxicating drinks to his guests, in quantities of less than five gallons, to take out a license.

New York Correspondence

NEW YORK, March, 1909, Editor WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW: Until the tariff question is settled, business is not expected to improve. It may take some time, before this comes to pass and meanwhile general conditions being decidedly "quiet," the wine and spirit business is quiet too. Very much so in New York, and there is pretty general complaint. Some little effort was made to boom whiskey by the suggestion given out here and there that it was more than a probability that, there would be an increase in the tax on whiskey, and now was a good time to buy. It did not have much effect and buying both of bourbons and ryes is largely restricted to actual requirements. Speculating is, if not dead, at least dormant, and it is unusual to hear of sales for any large lots of whiskies.

The most important move made for some time in the trade is the decision arrived at by the distillers and brewers in Tennessee to contest the constitutionality of the law, recently enacted, prohibiting the manufacture of liquor in that State, after July 1, 1909. They will, if necessary carry it to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Suit, it is said, is to be brought by at least five manufacturers, with non-resident stockholders as plaintiffs. The case is to be fought on entirely new lines. Certain officers, close to the national administration, are thought to be aware of what is to be done. The fact that the national revenue is affected is justification, and the test case is said to have full approval of the powers that be.

It has been frequently advocated in the trade journals, that some such step, as is now proposed, should be taken. Confiscation without compensation, certainly sounds unconstitutional, and if it is not, it should be. The idea that a business, fostered by every conceivable adjunct, should be ruthlessly destroyed by a fanatical element, which may be in the majority, but is no less a fanatical element, is unsound somewhere. A business, built up year after year, under a direct license from the Government, the State, frequently the County or the Municipality, should be entrenched sufficiently strongly to withstand the attacks of a section of the people opposed to it, or if be decided that it should be stopped, a reasonable compensation provided to those deprived of their business and their property.

Hitherto, the question has been evaded as a direct issue, it being claimed by the various States that regulation of the liquor traffic comes within the jurisdiction of the police. Perhaps this point may be well taken, though just why it should be left to the police is hard to tell. But regulation is one thing—confiscation quite another, and the time has come when it should be definitely decided, if people can be deprived of their property, and their pursuit of happiness by "prohibition."

Cheering news comes from Richmond, Virginia, that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, has handed down a decision that a licensed liquor dealer has the right under the law to ship whiskey by express C. O. D. into "Dry" territory, provided he has a bona-fide order for the delivery, and the sale is a bona-fide sale. This opinion if sustained, means the practical annihilation of prohibition in a strict sense. The decision was written by Judge Boyd and concurred in by Judge Goff, and reverses the decision of Judge Dayton of the Northern District of West Virginia.

In some quarters there was a rumor, that would not be downed, that the inactivity of the federal departments and the Pure Food Commission as to the rigid enforcement of the National Pure Food Law, particularly in its relation to the liquor trade was a political move, just before the election. There were forces to be considered—friends to be secured to the support of the political issues. At the same time it was contended, that there would be "something doing," when the "war" was over. The doings have been more or less confined to local arrests and prosecutions in Washington. Quite a reversal of form—trying it on the home dog first. And now, it is reported, there is to be a general campaign to the point of having distilled and other liquors labelled in conformity with the regulations. Some of the more daring, who have continued to use the old form of label—irrespective of the contents of the package bearing it—are beginning to cast about for other methods of bringing their wares before the consumer, without sacrificing their reputations.

It is unusual now-a-days to find a house express itself as more than satisfied with business. But A. M. Hirschfeld & Co., are the exception. Recently started, they have gone at it with a vim—a bit of luck here and there, and, perhaps, a general rally of friends of the members of the firm combined, have resulted in a most satisfactory return so far. They have first-class foreign accounts, and are accounting for them in a first-class manner.

California Wines at Alaska-Yukon Exposition

IN reply to a letter from the Editor of the REVIEW as to what progress was being made in arranging for a creditable display of California wines at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, Hon J. A. Filcher, "Representative of the Governor," says:

"We contemplate, of course, an imposing and artistic wine feature indicative of the strength and importance of the industry in this State, and have the promise of an abundance of wine to carry out this idea, and for such other purposes as may be desirable. Our intention is to take all good wine with a view of securing as many high awards as possible, and I can say to you that in response to requests for contributions in this department, the wine men have been very generous. You can, therefore, assure your readers that the wine interest will be properly cared for, and that the efforts of the commission to accomplish this end, have, as usual met with generous assistance and hearty co-operation from the wine producers of California."

Mr. Filcher further states that while the commission have not made much noise in pursuing the work of securing material for a creditable display of California products and resources he thinks they have covered the field quite thoroughly, and are now assembling it, preparatory to ship north in carload lots and will make as good an exhibit as ever went out of the State.

County Option Abolished in Indiana

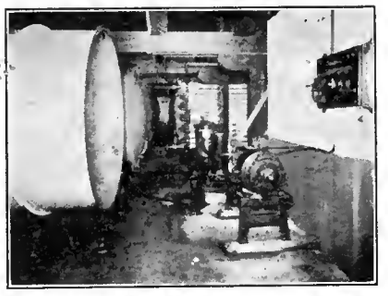
THE Legislature of Indiana has passed the Tomlinson bill and it will undoubtedly receive the signature of the Governor. The chief feature of the bill is that it repeals the county option bill passed last Fall, leaving, however, those counties which have been voted dry under the county unit law dry for two years. The bill contains other interesting provisions. Accordingly no license for the sale of liquor can be granted outside the jurisdiction of any cities or incorporate town. Upon petition of 30 per cent of the voters of a town or a ward of an incorporated city, County Commissioners may call an election to decide whether saloons shall be permitted, such election to stand for two years. The Nicholson and Moore remonstrance laws remain in force. The number of saloons is limited to one for every 500 inhabitants. The maximum and minimum license fees that may be imposed are as follows: Cities of the first class, $750 and $350; second class, $500 and $250; third and fourth class, $400 and $250; incorporated towns, $300 and $100. The bill carries the emergency clause putting it in force from the time of its passage.

Acme Brewing Company's Plant

THE cosmopolitan population of California, naturally contains a large number of beer drinkers, men who in the ld of their nativity sampled the best malt liquors on tap re. In their adopted country their knowledge and good ste has demanded from the local breweries a quality of beer ual to that they have been accustomed to elsewhere. This t, and the sharp competition in business, has so spurred the trade, that the production of the breweries of this city—fact of the entire Pacific Coast—are fast becoming equal to y in the world. One, the newest in this market is the Acme rewing Company, and none of the older establishments have en more successful in supplying the public with the pure aber liquid, manufactured from malt and hops, now demanded by connoisseurs.

The Acme brewery is located at 1401 Sansome street, where P. Rettenmayer, president and treasurer of the company, st courteously conducted a representative of the REVIEW er it. What first strikes the visitor is the compact arrangent of the two buildings comprising it—one in which the beer

The Acme Brewery



The Stock Room

made and the other used for storage and office purposes. hile the present capacity of this very cleverly arranged brewy is 30,000 barrels a year, such an output would be impossible the most modern mechanism for brewing purposes was t employed and arranged in the most scientific manner to tain the desired results. In fact the best name for this tablishment is "Multum in Parvo," and every expert in brewg machinery will be greatly interested and instructed by an spection of the many new labor and space saving mechanical vices used.

One of the most noticeable points is the excellent quality of e hops used, fifty per cent being grown on the Pacific Coast d the remainder imported from Bohemia in tin-lined cases. he hops are kept in a cooler, so that none of the volatile oil, hich in high temperatures is apt to disappear, is lost. Another interesting feature is an automatic malt scale, which besides giving the necessary information to the brewer, keeps a check upon the maltsters.

The malt passes twice through an automatic cleaner, once when it arrives, and again before going into the mash tub, so that all extraneous matter is removed. Sanitary conditions are maintained by the liberal use of hot salt water, which washes all dirt and waste into the bay. These and many other similar labor saving devices are in use, all worked by electricity, and the extremely clean condition, and the absence of the usual brewery smells is remarkable.

In the stock house similar mechanism is used for the cleaning, pitching, filling of casks, etc. The stockroom contains accommodations for about 3,000 barrels, and the refrigerator is so placed as to supply the buildings with all the cold air necessary in the manufacture and storage of the beer. In this building by certain alterations it will be possible to double the storage capacity and it will not be long before this will be necessary, for since the first brewing was done in May 1907, the business of the Acme Company has required two alterations, to increase its output, to meet the growing demands of the trade. The beer itself is worthy of great praise. It is a sound, bright and extremely palatable liquor, which leaves the pleasant taste of Bohemian hops in the mouth—a most acceptable beverage, acting not only as a thirst quencher, but as a food tonic, and aid to digestion. Above all, it is a home produce and as such should be liberally patronized by the public.

The credit for the inception, arrangement and working of this model brewing plant belongs largely to Mr. Rettenmeyer, who says with pride, he is "An American brewer." He learned his trade at Minneapolis, and is also a graduate of the Wahl-Heinus Institute of Fermentology, in Chicago. Judging from the quality of the beer brewed he is certainly a successful superintendent of a most capable and well-arranged plant.

Option in Washington

THE local option bill for the State of Washington has been signed by Acting Governor M. E. Hay, and it will become law on June 12th, ninety days from the close of the session. The law permits people in cities of the first, second and third class, and towns of the fourth class, to decide by popular vote whether liquor shall be sold; residents of county territory are accorded the same privilege.

David Schieck and G. G. Clark sold their wine last week at a very good figure. They expect to ship the wine about the middle of March if the weather continues to be good.—*Santa Rosa Republican.*

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Secretary Stoll Replies to Anonymous Letter

SECRETARY H. F. STOLL, of the California Grape Growers' Association, the State organization of the grape men, which had its inception in the town of Healdsburg some months ago, and which has resulted in the organization of many viticultural clubs, has sent a reply to the purported communication from a Windsor grape grower which was given some publicity recently, in which the writer attempts to discredit co-operating associations, not only at Windsor, but Healdsburg, Cloverdale, Fulton and Santa Rosa, and throughout the State. Among other things, Mr. Stoll in his letter states:

Assuming that the writer is not a "fake" correspondent, that he is really a Windsor grape grower, he must indeed be a man of small and narrow mind since the hypothetical questions he asks, for the sake of looking at the matter from "the grape growers' standpoint," are by no means analogous to the viticultural situation. The sale of the products of the timberman, the grain man, the hide man is not hampered by the fanatical machinations of deluded persons, and hence there is no special need for their organizing to find a market for their goods. No one says you shall not use lumber in the construction of your homes, that you shall not clothe your feet with shoes, that you shall not manufacture flour from grain.

The wine industry of California has reached proportions which demand the largest possible market and the right to reach that market without unreasonable impediments. It will be a hard blow to the development of the State if fanaticism succeeds in hampering the growers, for the vineyard is one of the main reliances of the soil. For long years the effort has been making to convince the American public of the superiority of the California wine production. Just as the fight was beginning to show results and our foreign competitors were in a fair way to be dislodged from their entrenched position, a new enemy appeared upon the scene, who is more to be dreaded than the vanquished foreigner. We can beat the foreigner by supplying better and cheaper wines, but we can do nothing with the fanatic because he is beyond the reach of fact or reason.

Every grape grower of this State ought to realize this and should willingly give his moral as well as his financial support to the movement inaugurated by us. If he will bestir himself in protecting his own interests, he will find that before many years the wave of prohibition will recede and flatten out again on the great ocean of common sense and reason.

In regard to the charge that the viticultural clubs throughout the State are "fake" organizations controlled by wine men, I can only brand this insinuation as the "idle" prattle of an impotent and ungrateful mind. If the writer had taken the pains to look over the list of officers and directors of our association throughout the State, he would have found that over 80 per cent of the officers are grape growers pure and simple; grape growers who sell their grapes and do not make a drop of wine. I shall gladly furnish this list to any grape grower who is interested enough to address a communication to me at 460 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, yon to append it here.

Any grape grower who doubts for one moment the sincerity of our movement has the privilege of attending our regular directors' meetings, which take place the first Friday of each month. There are no secret meetings. Everything is open and the finances of the association can be investigated by any contributor to the campaign of education fund at any time. The organization is managed and controlled by the grape growers. It is not connected with or directed by the large wine dealers, the only affiliation with them being as grape growers.

Each and every man composing the board of directors of this association is a grape grower. They come from almost every grape growing section of the State, and they are offering their time, experience and energy without receiving one cent of compensation. Of the twelve men on this board only one is co nected with a corporation, and he is Andrea Sbarboro, who interested in the largest vineyards in your county. He h made several trips to Washington, D. C., in the interests of t grape growers of this State, and accomplished results mo beneficial to their welfare. In a few days he will return fro a five months' visit to Italy, France, Switzerland and Englan where he has collected a wealth of valuable material and da that will be used in our campaign of education. The only oth wine makers on the board are Clarence J. Wetmore, C. Wente and W. C. Chisholm, who own vineyards and condu independent wineries.

Sonoma County is especially fortunate in being largely re resented on our board, having four out of twelve members, there is little danger of the vineyardists of your section n having every consideration shown them. Besides Mr. Sbarbor there is A. E. Burnham, of Healdsburg, who has attended eve meeting and had a voice in every step taken by our associatio W. C. Chisholm, of Windsor; and J. P. Overton, of Santa Ros Fresno County is represented by M. F. Tarpey; Napa Coun by Theodore Gier and E. C. Priber; Yolo County by C. L. Rue; Contra Costa County by F. T. Swett; Santa Clara John A. Kerwin, and Southern California by F. A. Lucas.

Men, earnest and able, have gone to Washington to prese our cause and appeared before the Ways and Means Committ to speak in behalf of the Grape Growers of California—over fi thousand strong—taxpayers, representing an invested capit of one hundred million dollars; they have pointed out to th committee the injustice of a law that allows the use of foreig sweet wines in the manufacture of patent medicines and p hibits the use of California sweet wines for the same purpose We have appealed to Congressman Needham to do all in h power to secure concessions for California wines in Canada an Cuba, so that we may find an additional, permanent and exte sive market in those countries. Our legislative committee h been in Sacramento looking out for our bill asking for a perm nent appropriation for the viticultural industry; to deman recognition for the grape growers; to ascertain why the Fis Commission, for example, should receive an appropriation $81,000 to further its interests, while the viticultural industr representing an invested capital one hundred fold as gre should be cut off without a cent.

These are a few of the objects which we are attempting accomplish. Think what victory means to every grape growe In addition we have distributed over 70,000 literature in beha of the viticultural industry, and have received encouraging co ments on our meritorious work from hundreds of papers every section of the country. Is this the work of a band conspirators seeking to oppress the grape growers? Away wit such nonsense.

Let the grape growers beware of anonymous letter writer let them beware of publications that take a delight in printin communications of this kind casting reflections on earnest, co scientious grape growers who are doing everything in the power to help you in the cause of regaining for the viticultur industry markets that have been lost, and preventing unreaso able legislation that might make greater inroads.

My idea in answering these comments of the anonymous co respondent is more to express our thanks for the support w have received from the grape growers of Sonoma County, tha to attempt to answer the cowardly thrusts of a sneak, who apparently anxious to conceal his identity. He must be disgruntled vineyardist or a prohibitionist jealous of the succe we have achieved. His pose that he has the interests of t grape growers at heart is certainly not convincing.

I do not think that any earnest thinking man in this Stat even though he be an abstainer, is willing to see the great vit cultural industry of California destroyed. I am sure no gra

er is anxious to pull up his vines. Their future is at stake, they must bestir themselves or they will forfeit sympathy. ne pities the man who deliberately courts disaster and s no attempt to avert it.

ope I have not trespassed too much on your space, and that omments will, above all things, convince the grape growers ur section of the sincerity of our movement, despite the ndless insinuations of the anonymous Windsor "grape er."—*Santa Rosa* (Cal.) *Press-Democrat.*

German Beer Trade

ONSUL-GENERAL RICHARD GUENTHER sends the following summary of the operations of the German brewdustry for last year:

appears by the published statement concerning the busioperations during the last year, the breweries of Frankand of Germany in general did not work very profitably. ned sales, owing to the existing business depression, unable weather during the Summer season, increased taxes, high prices of raw materials are stated as having caused ecline in earnings. One Frankfort company has declared 4½ per cent dividend on its stock, against 8 per cent last Not a few of the German brewing companies have, in to increase sales, purchased high-priced properties and ped luxurious barrooms, which are ostensibly carried on dependent tavern keepers, but the latter, in reality, have pital and are but business agents of the brewery whose they are by contract bound to sell. The outlook of the ng industries in Germany is not bright just now.

Carrie and Kansas

KANSAS, the State which bears the distinction of having produced Mrs. Carrie Nation and her little hatchet, has gone to extremes on the question of prohibition. Once upon a time the so-called prohibition law was merely a farce, and in Junction City, and, we believe, other cities, saloons were often openly run, not to speak of whole droves of blind pigs. This is where Mrs. Nation got in her deadly work and covered herself and native State with glory. Now, however, Kansas, desiring to appear among her sister States as worthy of the high honor of being Carrie's birthplace, has turned over a new leaf and is trying to live up to the precepts of its most distingnished citizen. So it has passed a most drastic prohibition law which not only forbids the manufacture, sale and use of all alcoholic liquors as a beverage, but it denies physicians the right to use them for medicinal purposes, and even forbids the use of alcohol for mechanical and scientific purposes!

Surely Carrie Nation should be proud of Kansas, as that "too dry" State is of her. If it follows her teaching much further it will be looked upon as crazy, and the only result produced will be defiance and unobservance of this exceptionally irritating and irrational law.

AT Olympia, Washington, the Legislature has passed a State local option bill. Although so much altered in the House as to make it practically a new bill, the Senate passed it with discussion by a vote of 34 to 6. It does not satisfy the cold water party, which intends to bring in a new and much stricter bill in two years time.

A. M. Hirschfeld & Company

Are Pleased to Announce That

THE JOHNSON-LOCK MERCANTILE CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AND THEIR BRANCH HOUSES:

Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, Los Angeles, Cal.
Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, San Diego, Cal.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Portland, Oregon.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Spokane, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Seattle, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Tacoma, Wash.
Johnson-Henrici Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FOLLOWING FOREIGN HOUSES:

Charles Duval & Co. (Champagnes),	Vertus près Epernay, France
Mansart Pere & Fils (Champagnes to Buyers' Brands),	Epernay, France
Veuve Amiot (French Sparkling Wines),	St. Hilaire-St. Florent, France
Mouchotte & Fils (Saint Jacobin de Toulouse and other Liqueurs),	Saint Mandè (Seine), France
Maire & Fils (Burgundies),	Beaune (Côte d'Or), France
The United Vineyard Proprietors of Cognac (Brandies),	J. G. Monnet & Co., Cognac, France
Boutelleau Fils (Olive Oils),	Nice & Barbezieuz, France
Joh. Bapt. Sturm (Still Hocks and Moselles),	Rudesheim a/Rh., Germany
Burgeff & Co. (German Sparkling Wines),	Hocheim a/Main, Germany
Charles Teyssonneau, Jne. (Conserves Alimentaires),	Bordeaux, France
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Sherries),	Jerez de la Frontera, Spain
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Ports),	"Rebello Valente" Brand, Oporto, Portugal
A. M. Hirschfeld & Co. (Clarets and Sauternes and Château Bottled Wines),	29 Rue Poyenne, Bordeaux-les-Chartrons, France
James Leslie & Co. (Ginger Ales, etc.),	Belfast, Ireland

573 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

COAST NEWS OF THE TRAFFIC

According to the Sacramento *Union*, a winery to cost $25,000 is about to be built in the town of Elk Grove, on what is known as the Kent property.

At a recent meeting at Salinas, the Supervisors adopted a new liquor ordinance, raising the license from $75 to $150 a year, and requiring each applicant to advertise at his own expense his petition for a license.

The Board of Trustees of Fort Jones in Siskiyou County, California, have amended the liquor ordinance of that town. The amount of a license is now $250 a year, which seems a big sum for the right of selling liquor in Fort Jones.

The Portland *Oregonian* says that the prosecution of "blind pigs" will have to be conducted under existing laws, as the consideration of Representative Mahone's bill providing for confiscation of saloon fixtures, etc., in such places, has been indefinitely postponed.

R. O. Pierce has secured the Vallejo agency for that well-known and favorite beverage, Yosemite Beer. This beer is brewed in this city, and is one of the best local brands on the market. So it is bound, under Mr. Pierce's energetic handling, to do a large business in Vallejo.

One of the oldest established saloons in Santa Cruz has changed hands. Tom Armstrong's well-known bar and club-rooms, will henceforth be conducted by Ernest Wenzel, a new arrival from San Luis Obispo and formerly of Gilroy. The City Council has transferred the license.

In Alameda there is a movement among saloon men to voluntarily close on Sundays, if the local option campaign, now being carried on in that city, is dropped. Mike Spies, A. A. Kesson, R. Postel and Muller Brothers are among those who are willing to close on Sundays under the above conditions.

The Marin County Supervisors have settled the saloon question at Kentfield by passing a resolution declaring it the intention of the Board to grant no more licenses after a year from date. Many residents had petitioned both for and against the license, and the action of the Board was a compromise.

The Southern Pacific force at work near Colfax on the tunnel cut-off is to be increased by 2500 men in July. A lively camp is expected, but the Placer County Supervisors have decided to allow no more saloon licenses between Auburn and Colfax, and will permit no saloons among the ten construction camps.

The Town Trustees of Fairfield, California, recently by a unanimous vote laid a petition, presented by the prohibitionists, asking the board to close the saloons, on the table. They expressed their decision not to take this important matter into their hand, until it had been submitted to the vote of the people.

In Alameda the new liquor ordinance is held up for revision, as the city attorney believes that the words "In the manner provided by law," will cause complications. He says as it now reads it would prevent the issuance of licenses even in precincts where the vote was in favor of such issuance. It will be amended.

Wright & Miles, who conduct a big vineyard and winery bus ness in Galt, have dissolved partnership. E. E. Wright has sue A. G. Miles and asks that a receiver be appointed and a sale the property ordered by the Superior Court. Inability to agr upon the management of the business is the cause alleged f bringing suit.

At the request of the Bartenders' Union, the Vallejo Trad and Labor Council, at a recent meeting, put itself on record against all measures aimed at the liquor business, now befo the Legislature. The local option bill and the act making unlawful to sell liquor within half a mile of a church or scho were particularly named.

A new liquor ordinance in Chico has taken the place of t Sunday closing law, hitherto in force. This requires a ret license of $50, and a wholesale license of $25 per month, payab quarterly in advance. All saloons to close at 12 midnight a remain closed until 5 o'clock the next morning. No provisi is made for Sunday closing.

The Supervisors of the county of Siskiyou have passed a n liquor ordinance fixing the cost of yearly license at $250, pa able in advance. Petitioners to the Board of Supervisors for permit to obtain a license, must file a bond of $1000, with t bondsmen, each qualifying for double that amount, guarant ing strict obedience to the ordinance in question.

The "old story" comes from Vacaville that prohibition ruining that town. So the inhabitants have petitioned that be changed from "dry" to wet, and two saloons be licensed a matter of revenue, and to prevent business being driven o of the town. The prohibitionists insist that the present l should be given a fair trial before any change is made.

A new liquor ordinance has been passed at Dunsmuir by County Board of Supervisors, which exempted from its p visions, brewers, wholesalers selling in quantities of not l than two gallons, and druggists selling on prescription. tailers are required to pay $250 a year for a license and are f bidden to sell to women, minors, or intoxicated persons.

At an election held this month, the people of Santa Cruz r istered their will concerning the proposed new high lice liquor ordinance, which was endorsed by the following vo For, 1398; against, 569; majority in favor, 829. Certainly people of Santa Cruz have no kick coming, should the ordina in question prove unsatisfactory. They have made their and must lie upon it.

An illicit still has been discovered, and a moonshiner ru earth at 1818 Fifteenth street, by the local police. It wo appear that a Greek, named Vallis Strates, has been runn a thirty gallon still, and two thirty gallon tanks, contain grape pomace in course of fermentation were found as mate for conversion into a "Greek brandy." Stratis, was arre and handed over to the Federal authorities.

Recently several changes have taken place in Stockton loons. W. D. Blackburn, of San Francisco, has bought out old Chicago Saloon in that city from Charles Webber & S also, Henry Eshbach, who for twenty-three years has condu a saloon and lunch room on Main Street, has disposed of

business to Eugene Goldsworthy and Bert Stoffell. Eshbach's many friends will greatly miss him, and he quits business highly respected both in and out of the trade.

The Board of Supervisors of Santa Barbara, have amended the liquor ordinance governing that county outside municipalities, by the addition of a new section, numbered 5½, and repealing Section 3 of said ordinance. The new section provides for Sunday closing and makes it unlawful to sell, dispense or give away any intoxicating liquors between midnight Saturday and 5 A. M. Monday morning, except upon a physician's prescription.

Modoc County, noted as being the home of outlaws, and where it was impossible to obtain conviction by jury, and the execution of law was, and we believe is, a farce, has gone "dry," with the exception of one precinct. Under the circumstances, no doubt an illegal traffic in liquor will be carried on, and it is believed that as the lawless majority rules, unless it maintains prohibition, it will be impossible to enforce it. Modoc went "dry" by 609 votes to 245 in favor of license.

Gradually, there is reason to believe, the people of the Southern States are coming to their senses, and the prohibition craze slowly but surely losing power. Take West Virginia, for instance, where a constitutional amendment, providing for State-wide prohibition this year, lacked four votes of the necessary number for passage, as against only one vote a year ago. As an exchange puts it, "The vote on the bill this year shows that the adherents of State-wide prohibition in West Virginia have lost force."

An effort is being made by the grape growers and wine makers of Ventura County to have the County prohibition law so altered as to allow wine makers to sell their products in less than five gallon packages, as now required. It was asked that a depot for the sale of the wine made in the county be established in each supervisorial district. The argument was made along the lines of fostering the grape growing industry, and the use of wine at the table, it was pointed out, was conducive of temperance. The Board took the matter under advisement.

At the last meeting of the Knights of the Royal Arch, at San Diego, a resolution was passed in which the Knights pledged themselves in favor "of the prohibition of the illegal sale of liquors in any manner, shape or form, and for the suppression of all the illicit places." It is also stated that they believed in the enforcement of the ordinances pertaining to their business, and claimed that licensed places are fully complying with the law. This resolution was passed and ordered published so that the voters may know where we stand, and we feel that the voters of San Diego will be just enough not to vote to confiscate our property, which to many of us amounts to a lifetime accumulation of honest effort."

WHEN the California wine industry is passing through a period of extraordinary depression, the Washington announcement that the President is about to proclaim a concession to Spanish sparkling wines of the minimum rates of duty provided for by the Dingley act, will scarcely be welcomed by California wine growers. If any one is entitled to be favored it is the grower and manufacturer of the domestic product, not the producer of a foreign wine which comes in competition with the home article. What California wine growers and manufacturers require is the enforcement of the higher rates of duty against all foreign wines, particularly at the present time when the industry is suffering so seriously from low prices and contested domestic markets.—*Oakland* (Cal.) *Tribune.*

Correspondence

St. Joseph, Mo., *March 11, 1909*

Editor Wood:—Have just received the WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW of February 28, 1909, and read the same with much pleasure. It is full of good words for the Viticultural Industry of California, which if read by the general public, especially the "Anti's" should tend to stop the Prohibition wave.

First to be noted carefully is the partial report of Mr. Andrea Sbarboro [Page 12] of his trip to Italy, Germany and France, his stop at Washington, and what he accomplished there regarding legislation by Congress. All of which must result in good to the cause. Then followed your letters [page 28] to your readers and the Legislators of California. They would convince any one but fanatics.

Senator Martinelli [page 30] was outspoken and square to the point, in favor of viticulture and against Prohibition. These are the words to have from a Legislator.

"The Fallacy of Legal Prohibition," by W. A. Cusick [page 41] rather a long article, but all arguments were sound.

"Wine as an Antiseptic" [page 43] as an argument I had never before seen in print.

And lastly our dear friend Major Truman in his article, "The Cocktail Route," as such, known only in dear old San Francisco, showing how the business men of the times controlled themselves when everything was wide open.

Were such articles more widely promulgated and read, there would not be the crusade against the good saloon, or the use of pure native wines.

My wife and I can add to Mr. Sbarboro's testimony regarding intoxication in the wine growing countries, by giving our experience of a three months residence in Paris at the Exposition of 1900. "We had been (as all tourists) everywhere and at almost all hours. We saw but *one* drunken man—he a soldier in uniform. We saw that between meals people drank the light German beers, and very little alcoholic beverages."

It is supposed that the Viticultural Industry will be duly represented at the "Alaska-Yukon Exposition," opening June 1st, at Seattle, though I have not seen any mention of it in your journal.

The wines of California being the direct product of the finest wine producing districts of Europe, grown on richer soil with more sunshine, therefore have a larger percentage of alcohol, heavier in color and tannin, the three essentials to develop with care and age, the fine original vintages of the parent vines.

Has not the time come to have the California wines judged on their true merits, and not as they were judged at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and again at St. Louis, 1904?

To have all samples securely wrapped and only marked red, white, sweet, etc., with a number, records to be kept of such marking only to be known after the awards have been made.

At the Paris Exposition, 1900, California wines after being rejected by the jury, were at the request of Prof. Wiley of the U. S. Agricultural Department examined and received a recognition on their merits.

At St. Louis, 1904, the California wines were not in the best of condition, some had become overheated on the trip across Arizona and had not been kept in cold storage; but one wine got a judgment on its true merits. The jury had started to leave the building when Mr. Calvet, of Bordeaux, said wait a minute we wish to examine one other wine. He and a few others of the jury (*all foreigners*) returned, called for "Paul Massons' champagne and without hesitation all pronounced it "*Un Grand Prix.*"

Hoping you all the success possible in your fight for the pure wines of California, I remain yours truly, W. H. McN.

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Feb., 1909.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	64,829.0
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California	4,617.8
Received from special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California	645.1
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	19,918.1
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	30,045.6
Exported	
Tax paid	15,480.5
Used in Fortification of Wines	1,701,755.6
Remaining in bond, Feb. 28, 1909	

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of Feb., 1909.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	25,134.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	903.3
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	645.1
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	5,232.7
Exported	
Tax paid	9,624.1
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, Feb. 28, 1909	703,487.0

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Feb., 1909.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	36	3,567.7
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification	36	3,567.7

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	7,937.64
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	998.5(
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madera	
Total sweet wine produced in Feb., 1909	8,936.1(

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of Feb., 1909.	Tax Gals
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	
Brandy actually used for fortification	534.7

NO FORTIFICATION

	Wine Gals
Port produced	2,218.9(
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Lessevoir	
Total sweet wine produced in Jan., 1909	

Turned Down His Constituents

THIS journal has at all times stood firmly for the protection and improvement of the viticultural interests of this State. California is peculiarly adapted to wine production and the industry has steadily grown until it now stands practically at the head of vocations in the utilization of our great natural resources.

The Prohibition craze which has spread over the country, has made some inroads upon both personal and property rights in this State, and when a so-called local option bill was recently introduced in the Legislature at Sacramento, we availed ourselves of the opportunity to address a personal circular letter to the members of the Legislature, calling attention to the magnitude of the wine industry of the State; its importance to commerce, and its value as a means of livelihood to thousands upon thousands of respectable citizens and taxpayers. In this letter, which was merely a courteous suggestion, the recipient was asked if he could consistently do so, to vote against any legislative measure which might injure, or possibly destroy, the wine producing interests of California. We did not ask any personal favor, but in a general way, asked protection for a great industry in which such a large majority of our people are interested.

All the members of the Legislature received the letter, and among them one George S. Walker, who pretends to represent the twenty-seventh senatorial district. Instead of receiving the letter in the proper spirit becoming a gentleman, this pinhead politician replied by a letter, abusive in its character and insulting in its tone. He seemed to have some personal grievance against the editor of this journal, insinuating that we had allowed outside parties to use our columns to injure him. This absurd claim was explained at length to him in a personal letter in which we asked him for a reply, offering to publish freely any statement he might wish to make. He ignored our courteous letter, and never made any reply in a correspondence which, himself, initiated. What he wanted, we of course, are unable to say. Anyway, no one called to "see" Mr. Walker on behalf of the wine interests and in the absence of "substantial reasons," for protection of the State's great industry, Walker's vote was cast in favor of local option.

The district this man Walker represents is in Santa Clara county, one of the leading grape growing and wine producing counties in the State. Last August, three months before the election, at the request of a well-known wine man of San Jose, we published an article, commending Walker as an upright citizen, broadminded, and a man who would stand for what is right in reference to the welfare and industrial interests of California. It was also stated that the wine interests of the State could depend upon him. This eulogistic article we desire to retract. We now feel convinced that we were mistaken in this fellow's character. While his political cards were being handed out in the saloons of San Jose, he had a pack of prohibition turncoats working the temperance voters of Los Gatos for him. The wine interests of Santa Clara are extensive, and had it not been for the friendly interest and votes of the wine producers and dealers of that county, Walker would not now be a member of the Legislature of this State. How he looks out for their interests is shown by his vote to destroy their business.

During the campaign the San Jose *Times* referred to Walker as "Dirty shirt George," and the wine interests of Santa Clara county will do well to keep an eye on this gent, so that when he aspires to any future political honors, let him get his votes from the prohibition party. He has turned squarely against the people whose votes placed him in office and he no more represents the interests of the wine growers of his district than a louse on a chicken represents the fowl

"Monopole" (Red Top) Champagne

From Heidsieck & Co., Reims, France

"White Horse" Scotch Whisky

From Mackie & Co., Islay, Scotland

"Boord's" Old Tom and Twilight Gins

From Boord & Son, London, Eng.

"R. B. Hayden" Sour Mash Whisky

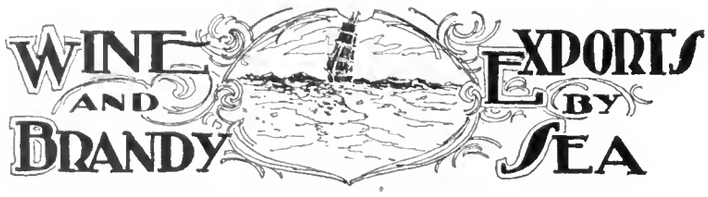
From the Greenbrier Dist. Co., Nelson Co., Ky.

"Nolet's" Double Eagle Gin

From the Federal Dist. Co., Baltimore, Md.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

Agents P. C. ***San Francisco, Cal.***



FROM FEBRUARY 20TH TO MARCH 20TH, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	602	$389
" British Columbia	17	930	418
" Central America	8	8,070	4,073
" China	....	50	40
" Hawaiian Islands	140	52,716	23,780
" Japan	....	3,302	938
" Mexico	45	1,724	955
" New York	224	199,649	66,664
" Philippine Islands	....	500	160
" South America	25	1,495	799
" Samoan Islands	....	52	30
" Society Islands	....	2,484	919
" Samarang	....	256	204
Total	459	271,830	$99,369

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Central America	1	.....	$25
" Hawaiian Islands	7	232	664
" New York	....	392	792
Total	8	624	1,481

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	40	112	$546
" British Columbia	6	.....	66
" Central America	134	302	1,869
" Hawaiian Islands	360	1,715	6,559
" Japan	1	.....	5
" Mexico	133	256	970
" Philippine Islands	435	.....	2,115
Total	1,109	2,385	12,130

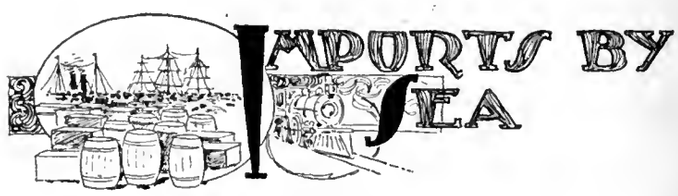
BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Chemulpo	159	.....	$948
" Hawaiian Islands	81	810	3,560
" South America	10	.....	100
" Sydney	1	.....	7
" Samoan Islands	....	1	13
" Society Islands	2	.....	17
Total	253	811	$4,645

In bond to China, 120 casks bottled, $1560.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	3 bbls Ginger Ale
" British Columbia	1 cs Cocktails, 15 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs 1 hf bbl B. B. Brandy
" Central America	5 cs Liqueurs, 10 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Alcohol
" China	3 cs Grape Juice, 3 bbls Syrups, 4 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Hawaiian Islands	47 cs 9 bbls Gin, 20 cs China Wine, 41 cs Champagne, 6 cs 1 bbl Alcohol, 45 cs Vermouth, 2 bbls Ginger Ale, 50 bbls 55 gals Spirits, 5 cs Rock and Rye, 10 cs Cocktails, 3 cs Rum, 15 cs Kummel, 19 cs Apricot Liqueur, 1 cs Grape Juice, 7 cs Bitters, 9 cs Mineral Water, 5 cs Absinthe, 15 cs Liquors, 15 cs Cognac
" Japan	3 cs Grape Juice, 4 cs Champagne, 1 csk Ginger Ale, 10 cs Mineral Water
" Mexico	14 cs 46 gals Spirits, 1 cs Grape Juice, 6 cs Bitters, 21 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Blackberry Brandy
" South America	2 cs Bitters
" Philippine Islands	121 cs Grape Juice, 9 cs Liquors, 1 bbl Ginger Ale
" London	2 cs Mineral Water
Total	497 cs 1 csk 69 bbls 1 hf bbl 101 gals
Value	$1060



FROM FEBRUARY 20TH TO MARCH 20TH, 1909.

Domestic.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, February 23.

160 hhds Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.
30 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.
200 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.
280 qr bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.

FROM EUREKA—Per steamer City of Topeka, February 26.

60 bbls Beer ..... Order.
40 hf bbls Beer ..... Order.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Queen, March 1.

3 hf bbls Liquors ..... F. Chevalier & Co.
415 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Tampico, March 1.

20 bbls Beer ..... Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, March 2.

245 hhds Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.
50 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.
224 hf bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.
100 qr bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Pueblo, March 8.

553 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

FROM EUREKA—Per steamer City of Topeka, March 8.

104 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, March 9.

7 hf bbls Wine ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company
100 hf bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.
100 qr bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.
110 hhds Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.
20 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.
25 csks Bottled Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Governor, March 12.

165 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.
50 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer City of Pueblo, March 12.

10 cs Mineral Water ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, March 16.

255 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.
218 hhds Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.
310 hf bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.
390 qr bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.
25 csks Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Queen, March 18.

2 bbls Whisky ..... Wm. Wolff & Co.
1 bbl Liquor ..... Rosenblatt Company.
95 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Company.
110 hhds Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

Beer in Transit.

To Oakland—198 hhds 120 bbls 276 hf bbls 188 qr. bbls.
" Fresno—5 csks 150 bbls 80 hf bbls 40 qr bbls.
" Reno—240 csks 120 bbls 10 hf bbls.
" Vallejo—110 bbls 40 qr bbls.
" Stockton—50 bbls 50 hf bbls 60 qr bbls.
" San Jose—70 hhds 20 bbls 60 hf bbls 200 qr bbls.
" St. Helena—33 hhds 96 qr bbls.

Foreign.

FROM HAVRE (via Salina Cruz)—Per steamer Texan, February 23, 1909.

100 cs Champagne ..... A. Vignier.
50 cs Champagne ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters.

FROM NEW YORK—SAME VESSEL.

8 csks Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co.
2 cs Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co.
20 cs Wine ..... A. Giurlani & Bro.
64 cs Wine ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters.
5 csks Gin ..... H. Campe & Co.
2 octs Gin ..... H. Campe & Co.
105 cs Gin ..... H. Campe & Co.
10 cs Whisky ..... H. Campe & Co.
65 cs Whisky ..... P. Claudius & Co.
7 bbls Whisky ..... P. Claudius & Co.
9 hf bbls Whisky ..... P. Claudius & Co.
1 cs Wine ..... Swiss-American Wine Company.
5 cs Mineral Water ..... Coffin, Redington & Co.
5 bbls Rum ..... Johnson-Locke Mercantile Company.

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW
SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONE KEARNY 709 CABLE ADDRESS: FINKE

FROM KOBE—Per steamer Korea, February 26.

40 csks Sake ..... F. Kagawa & Co.
20 csks Sake ..... F. Kagawa & Co.

FROM ANTWERP—Per steamer Hermonthis, February 27, 1909.

12 qr csks Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co.
56 octs Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co.
89 cs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co.
400 cs Mineral Water ..... Order.

FROM LONDON—SAME VESSEL.

150 cs Beer ..... Wm. Wolff & Co.
100 cs Gin ..... Winedale Co.
200 cs Gin ..... H. Campe & Co.
1500 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co.
200 cs Gin ..... G. Fontana & Co.
100 cs Gin ..... Levaggi & Co.
200 cs Gin ..... Hotaling & Co.
100 cs Gin ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
125 cs Gin ..... Jesse Moore-Hunt Co.
250 cs Gin ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co.
100 cs Gin ..... Rathjen & Co

FROM GENOA—SAME VESSEL.

1000 cs Vermouth ..... De Fremery & Co.
2000 cs Vermouth ..... C. W. Craig & Co.
500 cs Fernet ..... De Fremery & Co
200 cs Wine ..... Bertin & Leport.

FROM CADIZ—SAME VESSEL.

1 butt Wine ..... Lemle, Levy & Co
40 sixteenth csks Wine ..... De Fremery & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL—SAME VESSEL.

10 cs Gin ..... Sherwood & Sherwood.
60 bbls Ale ..... Sherwood & Sherwood.
560 bbls Stout ..... Sherwood & Sherwood.

FROM LONDON (via Tacoma)—Per steamer Watson, March 2.

300 cs Whisky ..... Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co.

FROM GENOA—SAME VESSEL.

95 cs Wine ..... A. Cora.
50 cs Vermouth ..... A Cora.

FROM GLASGOW—SAME VESSEL.

54 cs Gin ..... A. H. Post & Co.
13 cs Orange Bitters ..... A. H. Post & Co.
23 cs Cordials ..... A. H. Post & Co.
150 cs Whisky ..... Tillmann & Bendel.
30 cs Whisky ..... Chapman & Wilberforce.
2 qr csks Whisky ..... Wilmerding, Lowe & Co.
500 cs Whisky ..... J. Buchanan & Co.

FROM VICTORIA—Per steamer City of Puebla, March 7.

26 cs Whisky ..... American Mercantile Co.

FROM HAVRE (per Salina Cruz)—Per steamer Virginian, March 7.

100 cs Benedictine ..... De Fremery & Co.

FROM NEW YORK—SAME VESSEL.

26 ovals Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co.
3 ovals Brandy ..... A. D. Shaw & Co.
3 octaves Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co.
31 cs Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co.
10 cs Whisky ..... A. D. Shaw & Co.
670 cs Whisky ..... W. H. Campbell.
620 cs Whisky ..... Wilson Distilling Co.
64 bbls Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood.
7 hf bbls Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood.

FROM BORDEAUX (via Ancon)—Per steamer San Jose, March 10.

30 cs Wine ..... Shea, Bocqueraz & Co.

FROM GENOA—SAME VESSEL.

135 cs Wine ..... New Granucci Grocery Co.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON—SAME VESSEL.

15 cs Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Scottish Glens, March 5.

500 cs Brandy ..... C. W. Craig & Co.
1056 cs Mineral Water ..... Haslett Warehouse Co.
26 csks Fruit Juice ..... American Mercantile Co.
120 cs Spirits ..... American Mercantile Co.
100 bbls Whisky ..... Jesse Moore-Hunt Co.
100 bbls Whisky ..... Haslett Warehouse Co.
25 bbls Whisky ..... Weil Bros. & Sons.
606 bbls Whisky ..... C. W. Craig & Co.

FROM KOBE—Per Hazel Dollar, March 3.

130 csks Sake ..... Macondray & Co.

FROM KOBE—Per steamer Nippon Maru, March 8.

15 cs Sake ..... Iwakami & Co.
77 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co.

FROM LEITH—Per Blackbraes, March 8.

1 csk Whisky ..... John McClelland.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Samoena, March 7.

25 octs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co.
10 bbls Gin ..... De Fremery & Co.
1500 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co.
1300 cs Vermouth ..... De Fremery & Co.
285 cs Liquors ..... De Fremery & Co.
12 csks Wine ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
125 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
50 csks Mineral Water ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
150 cs Mineral Water ..... Order.
50 cs Gin ..... Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
1750 cs Vermouth ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
75 cs Liquors ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
6 bbls Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
50 cs Liquors ..... Simon, Levy & Co.
125 cs Gin ..... Simon, Levy & Co.
100 cs Gin ..... A. Guirlani & Bro.
275 bbls Aerated Water ..... Wm. Wolff & Co.
150 cs Mineral Water ..... Wm. Wolff & Co.
1200 cs Vermouth ..... American Mercantile Co.
100 cs Bitters ..... American Mercantile Co.
120 cs Spirits ..... American Mercantile Co.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

2000 cs Vermouth ..... C. W. Craig & Co.
15 csks Whisky ..... Hellman Bros. & Co.
35 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood.
250 cs Spirits ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co.
25 cs Gin ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co.
1 csk Gin ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co.
1 csk Whisky ..... Pacific-Union Club.
50 cs Vermouth ..... Louis Taussig & Co.
55 cs Benedictine ..... A. Vignier.
20 cs Byrrh ..... A. Vignier.
200 cs Absinthe ..... A. Vignier.

FROM KOBE—Per steamer Siberia, March 15.

50 csks Sake ..... Murai & Nishikawa.
150 csks Sake ..... North American Mercantile Co.
76 cs Sake ..... North American Mercantile Co.
60 csks Sake ..... T. Kagawa & Co.
30 csks Sake ..... T. Kagawa & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Ancon)—Per steamer Acapulco, March 17.

100 cs Whisky ..... H. Campe & Co.

FROM CADIZ—SAME VESSEL.

44 cs Wine ..... Southend Warehouse Co.

FROM GENOA—SAME VESSEL.

200 cs Liquors ..... Garbini Bros. & Co.

Imports by Rail in Bond

FROM FEBRUARY 20TH TO MARCH 20TH, 1909.

Via New York—

100 cs Champagne ..... From Havre.
50 cs Champagne ..... " Antwerp.
150 cs Gin ..... " Swansea.
8 octs Wine ..... " Liverpool.
2 cs Gin ..... " Rotterdam.
1 cs Wine ..... " Hamburg.

Via New Orleans—

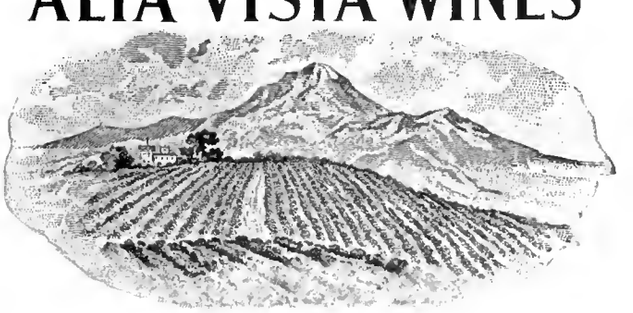
174 cs Wine ..... " Bordeaux.
170 cs Champagne ..... " Bordeaux.
21 cs Champagne ..... " Liverpool.
3 cs Whisky ..... " Liverpool.
2 hhds Whisky ..... " Liverpool.
2 cs Liquors ..... " Liverpool.
54 cs Wine ..... " Antwerp.
50 cs Wine ..... " Hamburg.

Via Boston—

67 cs Whisky ..... " Glasgow.
1 csk Whisky ..... " Glasgow.
33 cs Brandy ..... " Hamburg.

J. S. CIPRICO, PRESIDENT. PHONE MARKET 2836.

ALTA VISTA WINES



The Wines California Makes Famous
ALTA VISTA WINES CO.

MAIN OFFICE
112 - 114 TENTH ST. SAN FRANCISCO

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—Business has shown some improvement during the month, but it is not what it should be, or what it would be, were it not for the continual harassments of the Prohibitionists, the Anti-Saloon League, the local optionists and the other pests of the country. However, there are some bright spots in the gloomy outlook, such as the prompt killing of the proposed local option and anti-treating laws in Minnesota; the defeat of local option and Sunday rest measures in Utah; the emphatic drubbing of the local option bill and the anti-treating bills in the California Legislature, and other lesser victories for personal liberty and common sense.

As to the tariff legislation, the most that can be said at this time is that the domestic wine industry appears to be safe from any reduction in the duty, and it is possible that some advantage will be obtained. A copy of the wine and liquor section of the Payne Tariff Bill, the first to reach this city, appears elsewhere in these columns. These are the figures recommended by the committee.

Exports of wine by sea during the month, aggregated 459 cases and 271,830 gallons, valued at $99,369.

Imports of wine by sea were 726 cases, 20 casks, 2 quarter casks, 6 barrels, 7 half barrels, 26 ovals, 59 octaves, 40 sixteenths and 1 butt. By rail in bond, 279 cases and 8 octaves.

SWEETS:—The situation remains unchanged. Production in the two districts was merely nominal. The figures will be found elsewhere in the regular statistical tables.

BRANDY:—The market is in a dormant state, so far as young goods are concerned. Old brandies do not have to go begging. Exports by sea were of ordinary volume. Imports by sea aggregated 500 cases and 3 ovals; by rail in bond, 33 cases.

Production in the two districts was small. The items will be found in the regular tables.

WHISKIES:—The continued torpidity of the whisky trade is not wholly due to the activities of the Antis, by a long shot. They are having their inning, but at the same time much of the stagnation in the general liquor trade of the State is due to other causes. The first of these is the phenomenal weather conditions that have made a record for inclemency that has not been equaled in a great many years. As a consequence, thousands of men not only in the city but in the country have been put on the non-producing list who, in ordinary seasons, would have been earning good wages and keeping an added volume of money in circulation. Then, too, the tremendous and continued rainfalls have put the country roads in practically impassable condition, so that the stagnation has reached even the remotest sections.

That California is ripe for a prosperous period is a fact, and that it will begin to develop with the arrival of settled weather is generally believed. The settlement of the tariff question will also help the situation, not only here, but particularly throughout the Nation.

Exports by sea were 1109 cases and 2385 gallons, valued at $12,130. Imports by sea aggregated 2566 cases, 904 barrels, 16 half barrels, 2 quarter casks and 17 casks.

Miscellaneous exports were 497 cases, 1 cask, 67 barrels, 1 half barrels and 101 gallons, valued at $1060.

IMPORTATIONS:—The first half of March was quite slack with the importers, but in the latter part of the month there was a noticeable improvement in the way of inquiries. The outlook is considered very encouraging. Figures of imports were as follows:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Whisky, 2566 cases, 904 barrels, 16 half barrels, 2 quarter casks, 17 casks. Champagne, 150 cases. Gin, 4844 cases, 10 barrels, 6 casks, 27 octaves. Ale, 60 barrels. Stout, 560 barrels. Ginger Ale, 125 barrels. Shuts, 740 cases. Byrrh, 20 cases. Vermouth, 9350 cases. Absinthe, 200 cases. Fernet, 500 cases. Rum, 5 barrels. Bitters, 113 cases. Mineral Water, 1371 cases, 275 barrels, 50 casks. Cordials, 23 cases. Brandy, 500 cases, 3 ovals. Fruit Juice, 26 casks. Benedictine, 100 cases. Sake, 198 cases, 390 casks. Beer, 843 hogsheads, 1767 barrels, 874 half barrels, 870 quarter barrels, 50 casks, 150 cases. Wine, 726 cases, 20 casks, 2 quarter casks, 6 barrels, 7 half barrels, 26 ovals, 59 octaves, 40 one-sixteenths, 1 butt. Liquors, 610 cases, 1 barrel, 3 half barrels.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Champagne, 320 cases. Gin, 152 cases. Wine, 279 cases, 8 octaves. Whisky, 70 cases, 2 hogsheads, 1 cask. Liquors, 2 cases. Brandy, 33 cases.

BEER:—While trade has been rather dormant, the brewers are preparing for an active season. Two local plants that have heretofore made steam beer only, are putting lager brands on the market which are expected to show special fine quality.

Exports by sea were only nominal, the figures being 253 bottled and 811 bulk, of the value of $4645.

Imports by sea were 843 hogsheads, 1767 barrels, 874 half barrels, 870 quarter barrels, 50 casks and 150 cases.

New York Wine Market

Nothwithstanding the reduction in prices for ordinary wines, dealers have shown little inclination to enter into large contracts.

New wines have begun to move, although rather slowly, but it is expected that by the end of the month some large shipments will be made to Eastern points.

Brandy has been in fair demand for the past few weeks, and high prices have been paid for the older goods, which seem to be very scarce. There has also been a fair demand for old sherries.—Bonforts, March 10th.

American Whiskies in Bond

The quantity of American whiskies remaining in bonded warehouses in San Francisco on February 28, 1909, was 61,242 tax gallons.

Wine and Brandy Receipts

Receipts of wines and brandies from interior cellars during February were: Wine, 845,150 gallons; brandy, 10,550 tax gallons.

Receipts to March 30th inclusive: Wine, 901,450 gallons; brandy, 27,240 gallons.

Mendoza, an Argentine province, in 1908 produced 50,850,000 gallons of wine. Twenty years ago the production was only 13,250,000 gallons. The population of the southern republic is largely made up of emigrants from wine drinking countries, which accounts for the rapid expansion of the industry. The wines of Argentina are favorably spoken of by those familiar with them, but they are almost wholly consumed at home, the exports being nominal at present.

The Turning of the Tide

WITH the ushering in of 1908, the trade was stunned with repeated prohibition victories. North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia with the new state of Oklahoma all fell into the dry column, but like all historical waves there came a sudden halt.

National Secretary Halle in his recent annual report sums up the recent defeats that have sent the drys wild. He says a resume of the Fall elections may be of interest:

Defeated Prohibition Statesmen.

Surely this has been a great victory. Look at the slain:

Gov. Hoke Smith, for renomination in Georgia.

Gov. Beckman of Kentucky, for U. S. Senator.

Gov. Carmack of Tennessee, for governor.

Gov. Harris of Ohio, for governor.

Gov. Folk of Missouri, for U. S. Senator.

Gov. Hanly of Indiana, for anything.

Gov. Watson of Indiana, defeated.

Gov. Jacobson of Minnesota, defeated.

Senator Hemingway of Indiana, for re-election.

John C. Stockton of Florida, for governor.

Congressman Hepburn of Iowa, for Congress.

Senator Rose of Ohio, father of the local option bill, defeated for re-election.

Senator Sietes of Ohio, sponsor of the local option bill, defeated for re-election.

Senator Mack of Ohio, chairman of the temperance committee, defeated for re-election.

Senator Berry of Illinois, father of the local option bill, defeated for re-election.

Judge Artman, of Indiana, who declared the liquor business illegal, defeated for re-election.

Judge Christian, who said "Me, too," also defeated.

And a host of smaller fish not worthy of mention that have gone down to their political defeat clutching the broken reed of prohibition.

Not satisfied with the partial victories at the past election, the Oregon Anti-Saloon League is again on the warpath. Plans for an "all Oregon local option campaign" are in course of preparation, and will be laid before a meeting to be held in Portland on April 22d next. At that time it is also expected that a State convention will be called, at which the State-wide campaign will be launched, and the first gun of the fight fired.

ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR ALL KINDS OF

LABELS

Under the Personal Supervision of H. B. BLATCHLEY

Commercial Art Co.

DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS

53 THIRD STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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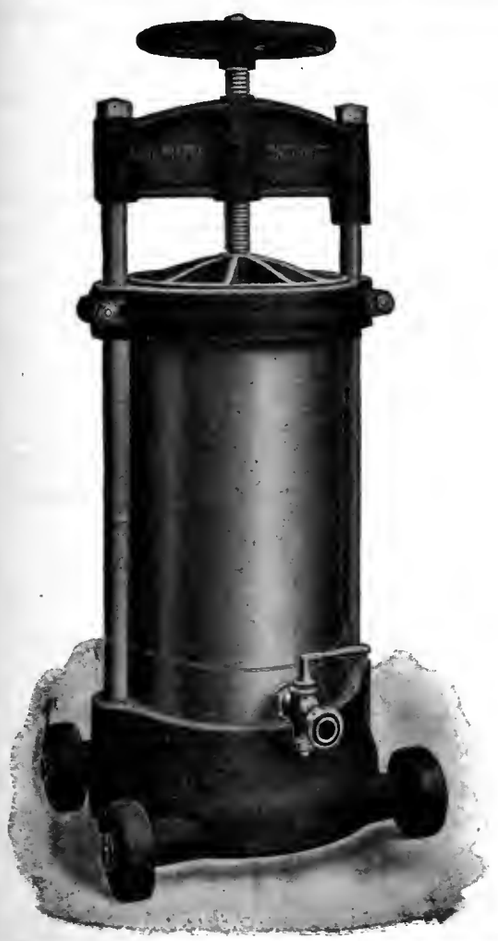

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It is the only filter made that will deliver a perfect and satisfactory filtrate. More KIEFER FILTERS used in Wineries than all others combined.

Call on our agent for prices and particulars.

P. JORGENSEN

341 DAVIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

The Karl Kiefer Machine Co.

CINCINNATI, U. S. A.

Wine and Spirit Section of the Payne Tariff Bill

AT the last moment before going to press, we received a copy of the wine and spirits section of the Payne Tariff Bill, which is herewith reproduced. All that can be said upon the matter at the present writing, is that this is the basis upon which the determining of the tariff will start, and if it is handled in committee there is no doubt that the domestic wine industry will be given some consideration, but if the subject is threshed out on the floor of the House, there is no telling what might happen to the law as now proposed. Here is the draft:

Payne Tariff Bill, introduced March 17th, to provide revenue, equalize duties and encourage the industries of the United States.

The section referring to spirits, wines and other beverages reads as follows:

SPIRITS.

Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials and not specially provided for in this section, $2.25 per proof gallon.

Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue: *provided,* that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials or other liquors by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impractical to ascertain such proof by the means prescribed by existing laws or regulations: and *provided further,* that any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquors imported in any size, cask, bottle, jug, or other packages, of or from any country, dependency, or province under whose laws similar sized casks, bottles, jugs, or other packages of distilled spirits, wine, or other beverage put up or filled in the United States are denied entrance into such countries, dependency, or province, shall be forfeited to the United States; and any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquor imported in a cask of less capacity than 10 gallons from any country shall be forfeited to the United States.

On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

Cordials, liqueurs, arreck, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds containing spirits, and not specially provided for in this section, $2.25 per proof gallon.

No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than $1.50 per gallon.

Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, $1.50 per gallon.

WINES.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, $8.00 per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, $4.00 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, $2.00 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to $8.00 per dozen bottled, on the quantity in excess of one quart, at the rate of $2.50 per gallon; but no separate or additional duty shall be levied on the bottles.

Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial, vermouth, and rice wine or sake and similar beverages not specially provided for in this section, in casks or packages other than bottles or jugs, if containing 14 per centum or less of absolute alcohol, 40c per gallon; if containing more than 14 per centum of absolute alcohol, 50c per gallon. In bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or 24 bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, $1.60 per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 5c per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs:

Provided, That any wines, ginger cordial, or vermouth imported containing more than 24 per centum of alcohol shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly:

And provided further, That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy, and other spirituous liquors, including bitters of all kinds, and bay rum or bay water, imported in bottles or jugs, shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package, or duty shall be paid as if such package contained at least one dozen bottles or jugs, and in addition thereto, duty shall be collected on the bottles or jugs at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty. The percentage of alcohol in wines and fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe.

Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles or jugs, 40c per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be asessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, 20c per gallon.

Malt extract, fluid, in casks, 20c per gallon; in bottles or jugs, 40c per gallon; solid or condensed, 40 per centum ad valorem.

Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices, and fruit syrup, not specially provided for in this section, containing no alcohol or not more than 18 per centum of alcohol, if containing more than 18 per centum of alcohol, 60c per gallon, and in addition thereto $2.07 per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein.

Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water and other similar beverages containing no alcohol, in plain green or colored, molded or pressed, glass bottles, containing each not more than three-fourths of a pint, 18c per dozen; containing more than three-fourths of a pint each and not more than one and one-half pints, 28c per dozen; but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles; if imported otherwise than in plain green or colored, molded or pressed glass bottles, or in such bottles containing more than one and one-half pints each, 50c per gallon, and in addition thereto duties shall be collected on the bottles, or other coverings, at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty. Beverages not specially provided for containing not more than 2 per centum of alcohol shall be assessed for duty under this paragraph.

All mineral water and all imitation of natural mineral water, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for in this section, in bottles or jugs, containing not more than one pint, 20c per dozen bottles; if containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, 30c per dozen bottles; if imported in bottles or in jugs containing more than one quart, 24c per gallon; if imported otherwise than in bottles or jugs, 8c per gallon; and in addition thereto, on all of the foregoing, duties shall be collected on the bottles or other containers at the same rates that would be charged thereon if imported empty or separately.

J C. Raas Sees Right Outlook

J. C. RAAS, of the E. G. Lyons & Raas Company, has returned from the East. In an interview with a representative of the REVIEW, he stated that he was glad to say that at last the people of New York were awake to the great possibilities of California. Owing to the energetic and persistent work of his own company and that of many other California companies, the residents of Gotham now fairly understood that California was "the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers," and were fully prepared to gratefully receive her products, knowing them to be the finest in the world. He was pleased to say that the opening of the firm's large branch plant at 92 Pearl Street, New York, had under the above circumstances proved exceptionally successful. In the January number of the REVIEW we stated that the space of this entire large building was required to handle the full line of California wines, fruit syrups, brandies and cordials, cherries and pineapples in maraschino, and blackberry brandy handled by this firm. Such an array of some of the most valuable, popular and enjoyable Californian products is bound to attract attention in New York, and, as we said before, will greatly aid in advertising our wines and fruit in that city.

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 1071

P. F. PINNELLA

Merchant Tailor

625 MONTGOMERY STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Washington State Hits Blenders and Rectifiers Hard

JUST as we were going to press we received copies of the remarkable legislation enacted in the Legislature of the State of Washington. In addition to adopting a local option law, which is intended eventually to bring about State-wide prohibition, the solons passed two laws which make it a serious offense to not only blend or compound liquors, but to have them in one's possession. On the face of the statute it is plain that no spirituous liquor can be legally sold in the State of Washington that is not straight goods and four years or more in age. The law makes an exception in the case of all Scotch and Irish whiskies. It remains to be seen whether or not the restriction as to straight goods is good law, and furthermore as to whether it is within the constitutional power of the Legislators to lawfully prohibit domestic blenders and rectifiers from selling goods in that commonwealth, at the same time giving foreign blenders and rectifiers the right to sell their product in that State.

As the matter stands at present and until some possible legal action is taken in the form of an injunction to prevent the enforcement of the law until it is tested, there will be absolutely no sale for anything but straight goods. This will work an enormous hardship, not only on the dealers in Washington but on the long list of houses in San Francisco and the East, who have heretofore enjoyed a large and profitable market in that portion of the Northwest.

We herewith reproduce the two laws in question:

In the House. By Mr. Hall.

HOUSE BILL NO. 199.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION.

Read first time February 2, 1909; ordered printed and referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Matters.

AN ACT

To prohibit the making, mixing, compounding, manufacture, sale or possession of rectified spirits within the State of Washington, and fixing a penalty therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. The making, mixing, compounding, manufacture, sale or possession of rectified spirits within the State of Washington is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. Any person, either as principal, employee, agent or servant, who makes, mixes, compounds or manufactures rectified spirits or who assists therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than one year in the county jail.

SEC. 3. Any person, either as principal, employee, agent or servant, having in his possession rectified spirits shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for a period of not more than six months in the county jail.

(WASHINGTON—STATE LEGISLATURE.)

SENATE BILL NO. 300.

Section 445, as amended: Every person who as principal, agent or otherwise, shall sell or offer for sale any spirituous or distilled intoxicating liquors known as whisky, except Scotch or Irish whisky, any part of which has not been aged for a period of four years in wooden barrels or casks, or who shall as principal, agent or otherwise, sell or offer for sale any malt liquor that has not been aged for more than sixty days or which contains more than 8 per cent alcohol by weight, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Section 446, as amended: Every person who by mixing, compounding or distilling low or ardent spirits, or who by adding thereto any flavoring or other substance shall produce, or who shall sell or offer for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any liquor known as whisky, gin or brandy so produced, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Victory at Last

IN an interview, Secretary Stoll of the Grape Growers of California states that the viticultural industry of the State has been well treated by the Legislature during the present session. The passage of Senate Bill No. 347 has been secured, which grants a permanent annual appropriation of $15,000 for viticulture. "This," said he, "will enable Professor Bioletti of the University of California to procure the necessary assistants and equipment to do some excellent experiment and research work. Heretofore the funds at his disposal have been so meager that he has often had to abandon work when it was only just started, and was forced to ignore other problems of the vine that require long, careful and patient investigation."

Mr. Stoll further called especial attention to the following joint concurrent resolution and preamble which was introduced by Senator Price of Sonoma County and adopted:

Whereas, The State of California is now becoming pre-eminently a grape-growing State, where wine can be produced as cheaply, of as fine a quality, and in as large quantities, as in any country in the world; and

Whereas, There are at the present time over 250,000 acres of land in the State of California devoted to the viticultural industry, representing an investment of over one hundred million dollars; and

Whereas, A very desirable class of people are coming into this State and taking up the improvement of vast areas of land, which have heretofore been unproductive and of little value, planting vineyards on land absolutely unsuited for any other purpose, and hoping to find a market for their grapes, for table consumption, for the making of raisins, and for the manufacture of wines. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly concurring, that we strongly recommend the encouragement of the viticultural industry in this State and we favor the enactment of legislation, either by the Federal Government or by the State Legislature, or the passage of regulations or ordinances by any of the counties, cities or towns of the State, that would foster this most important industry, which is destined, if properly encouraged and cared for, to be one of the greatest industries of this State.

The passage of this resolution is most acceptable to the grape and wine industry, for, as Mr. Stoll points out, "This is the first time since the Viticultural Commission was abandoned in 1896 that the viticultural industry has received any serious recognition and our organization feels quite elated that it has succeeded in getting the Legislature to frown on any legislation, either Federal or State, or the passage of any ordinance or regulation of any county, city or town, that shall in any way hamper or discourage the growing of grapes and the making of wine."

WINEMAKER WANTS POSITION

Viticulturist and winemaker, now in charge of a large cellar in California is open for engagement. Address A. Z., care of this office.

SCOTCH WHISKEY

Local distributing agent wanted for a well known and popular brand of Scotch Whiskey. Applications invited from wholesale liquor houses willing to undertake its introduction to the trade. "J."

WANTED—An experienced cellarman. Wm. Wehner, Evergreen, Santa Cla a County.

Will Fight Absurd Law

WE heartily endorse the action of Manager Bowers of the Portland Hotel, in making a test case to have the liquid refreshment question settled. The idea of preventing a hotel from supplying them to its guests on a Sunday or any other day is simply ridiculous.

According to the Portland, Oregon, *Journal*, Mr. Bowers says: "I would like to have it settled for all time, whether a hotel has the right to serve its guests on Sunday or any other day, with liquid refreshments as well as food. For my part I think it perfectly proper that my guests should have the privileges of a house, and the use of liquid refreshments with their meals. I consider one of those privileges. When our hotels are forced to reflect the ignorance and fanaticism of the community in which they exist, the use for them as hostelries will cease, and they can be used as lunatic asylums for the crazy fools who have driven away their guests."

E. S. CIPRICO arrived here from San Francisco today to assume the management of Lachmann & Jacobi's big wine plant in East Petaluma. Mr. Ciprico succeeds Dr. Charles Lachmann, who has severed his connection with the firm when the Lachmann interest was sold. The new manager has been connected with the Lachmann & Jacobi firm for twenty-six years, and was formerly the superintendent of the plant. After the earthquake he left the firm and devoted his attention to the Union Transfer Company of San Francisco, of which concern he is president. Mr. Ciprico has large business interests in San Francisco and his home is in San Rafael. He will make trips daily between the latter place and Petaluma. The new manager is a man of pleasing appearance and strict business integrity. He is a favorite with the many employees of the company, who are all delighted to have him back at his old post.

Mr. Ciprico was never in Petaluma until he came Sunday and is well pleased with our city.

The affairs at the big plant will go on as before and there will be few changes.

Will Reed, who has been shipping clerk with Lachmann & Jacobi for over twenty years, has been promoted to superintendent of the cellars at the plant.—*Petaluma Courier*, March 1, 1909.

A State-wide prohibition bill was passed by the House of Representatives of South Carolina, but delayed in the Senate until after adjournment.

Model Drinking Places

PRINTED rules of J. S. Williams & Son, London, England, House established in 1682.

1. No person intoxicated, either alone or in company of others, can be served, under any circumstances whatever.
2. No person or party of persons can be served, under any circumstances, more than once, the rule being that he, she or they (as the case may be) must have left the house at least half an hour before either are entitled to be served again.
3. The quantity supplied upon any occasion, for consumption on the premises, not to exceed one gill of wine, half a gill of spirits, or one glass of malt liquors for each person.
4. Persons using obscene or profane language, talking loudly, or in any way misconducting themselves, cannot be served at any time, or under any circumstances whatever.
5. Smoking is strictly prohibited at all times and under all circumstances.

The proprietors, reserving to themselves the right to conduct their business upon any system they may deem expedient, cannot permit these rules to be broken upon any occasion with impunity; they, therefore, respectfully request all persons objecting to the regulations, and who are not willing to act in strict conformity therewith, to kindly transfer their patronage to some other establishment.

The hours of business at this establishment are from seven in the morning until eleven at night, except on Saturdays, when it is open until twelve. On Sundays, Christmas day and Good Friday, from one until three, and from seven until eleven at night.

The Craig local option bill was passed by the West Virginia Senate. The bill provides for local option elections in communities for which the counties can grant licenses, thus exempting the cities from the law.

Keep at It

One step won't take you very far,
You've got to keep on walking;
One word won't tell folks all you are,
You've got to keep on talking;
One inch won't make you very tall,
You've got to keep on growing;
One little ad won't do it all,
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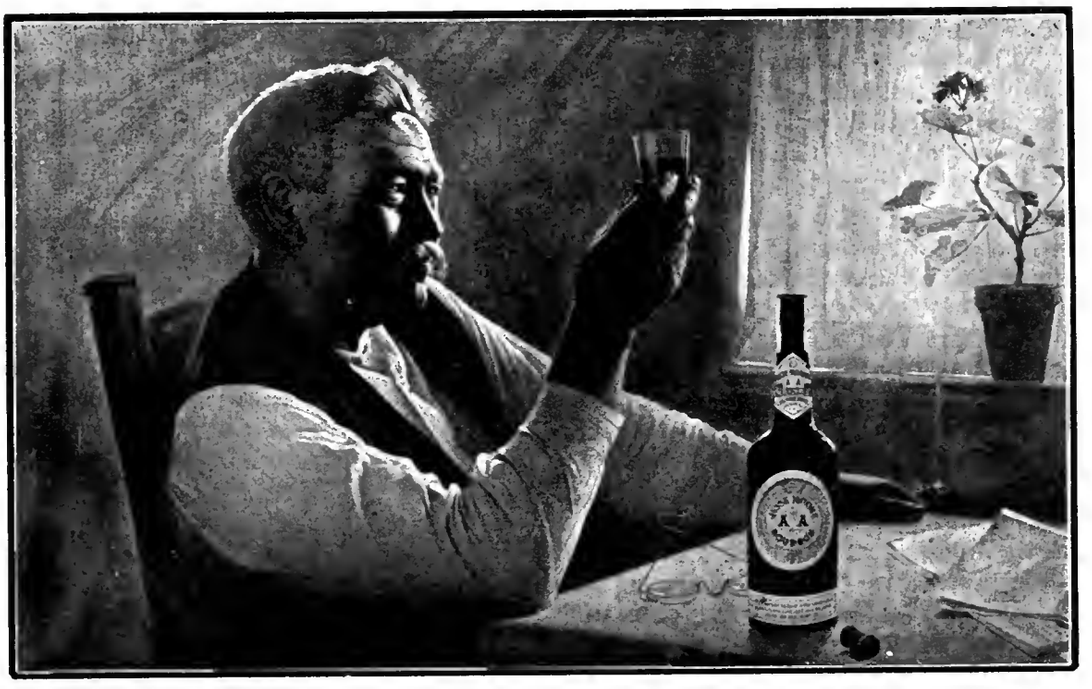

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JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Room 304

California Promptly Rejects Local Option

WHAT professed to be a local option bill, but which was in reality a State-wide total abstinence measure, drawn up by prohibitionists for the purpose of preventing the manufacture or sale of any liquor containing alcohol, has been most righteously killed by a vote of more than 2 to 1 in the Senate of the California Legislature.

Circular letters setting forth the true nature of this abominable piece of proposed legislation and pointing out plainly the irreparable injury it would do if passed to the prosperity of the State by the destruction of the grape growing and wine making industries, were sent by the REVIEW to every member of the Legislature. Under these circumstances, we believe we have a right to claim a share of the credit of defeating this most vicious attempt to ruin California and rob her citizens of their freedom of action.

Senators Wolfe, Price and the other gentlemen who eloquently and persistently opposed its passage, were quite right in all their criticisms and denunciations of the bill, and before going to the vote every member of the Upper House fully understood that its passage would practically confiscate the property of the viticulturists amounting to over $100,000,000 and wipe out the wine making business, the liquor trade and all kindred and allied industries. Yet, under these conditions, twelve traitors of their State dared to vote in favor of it. They were: *Bell, Black, Boynton, Campbell, Cartwright, Cutten, Estudillo, Miller, Roseberry, Thompson, Walker* and *Wright*. Surely in their case the sins of the father should be visited on the children, and the people of California are advised to ostracise these men and their descendants to the third and fourth generation.

The Senators who opposed the bill and bravely did their duty in defending the leading industries of the State and of the people who had paid them the honor of electing them, numbered twenty-five. Their names, which should be recorded for future trust and destruction, were: Anthony, Bills, Birdsall, Burnett, Caminetti, Curtin, Finn, Hare, Hartman, Hurd, Kennedy, Leavitt, Lewis, Martinelli, McCartney, Price, Reily, Rush, Sanford, Strobridge, Weed, Welch, Willis and Wolfe.

While it is true that the fight for a State-wide total abstinence law is over for the next two years, it must be remembered that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and that the religious fanatics, crazy puritanical zealots and hypocritical self-seeking politicians, who compose the prohibition party, are already on the warpath, holding meetings to lay plans for a fresh campaign to force the same or a similar bill through the Legislature in 1911. So be up and doing! Work in unison, and let the past victory spur you on to fresh efforts in the defense of personal liberty in the future. Let the grape growers, the wine makers, the distillers, the brewers, retailers, coopers, brewery workers and every industry, trade or calling in any way connected with and dependent upon the liquor trade, come together, drill and get their weapons ready for the coming battle. If this is done, the result in 1911 will be still more significant than that of 1909, and the whole country will watch and applaud our efforts in defense of liberty and prosperity.

California Wines Properly Recognized

TWO great banquets have recently been held at the St. Francis in this city and at both California wines were drunk and greatly enjoyed. The first held was in honor of James Bryce, the British Ambassador, known also to the world as an impartial historian and man of letters. At this function, the Italian-Swiss Colony red and white Tipo Chianti figured on the bill of fare.

At the second, the Portola banquet, Wetmore, Bowen & Co.'s red and white Cresta Blanca wines were used, together with a French champagne. In a letter to Secretary Stoll of the Grape Growers of California, Homer Boushay, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Festival, stated that while still California wines would be on the menu, a sparkling French wine would also be used, "at the urgent request of many and in honor of the many foreign Consuls present."

It would appear to us that the foreign Consuls present would think much better of us if in a banquet given to celebrate the discovery of San Francisco Bay, we honored ourselves by drinking one of the brands of California champagne. It would seem that on such an occasion our local production should have been used in preference to any imported wine, but at any rate the two banquets in question put to shame that held in Los Angeles, when Californian wines were barred and nothing but imported used. It conclusively shows that the arrant snobbism existing in the southern city finds, we are glad to say, no place here now.

Recovering From Aquamania

EVIDENTLY the people of the United States, or at any rate a very considerable portion of them, who have been suffering from a severe aberration of intellect—aquamania—commonly called prohibition, are recovering their senses. The daily press contains items reassuring as far as the mental health of the public is concerned. Here is one of them:

"Liquor Bill Killed. St. Paul, March 23.—In the House today the bill prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors was killed. The anti-treating bill was also killed."

Short and sweet, but very much to the point. Other proofs of the returning sanity of the people are the defeat of Sunday closing laws in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and California.. In the latter State we are ashamed to say that the anti-treating bill was passed by the House. In our opinion it was nothing short of disgraceful for these servants of the people so to waste the time of the public when so much important legislation required attention. It is said that this nonsensical bill was introduced as a joke. We like jokes in their proper place, which certainly is not the Legislature, the members of which are paid to attend to business and not to waste time in joking.

A representative of the California Wine Growers' Association testified at the tariff hearing that "most of these wines are consumed in New York City." It would be better for the California wine growers if they were to insist on their wines being sold for what they are and under honest labels says the New York World. In southern Italy a glass of wine costs only a cent or two. Without being charged with alcohol and sweetened, pure wine is one of the best and least harmful of stimulating drinks. If instead of charging for the label the consumer got in honest wine the value of his money, the California wine growers and the table d'hote diners of New York would both profit.

Truckling to Fanaticism

CERTAIN time-serving politicians may be able politicians in their way, with the gift of refraining, at the wrong time, from telling the truth. In a resolution vitally affecting the viticultural industry, they eliminated, purposely, the obvious fact that there is abroad in the land a spirit of fanaticism which, if unchecked, will ruin viticulture in California, as well as elsewhere. We fail to see the wisdom of neglecting to put this fact into the resolution so that it might be emphasized as greatly as possible. This was a time not only for doing a good service to the industry, but for exposing the designs of the enemy.

The resolution recites that 250,000 acres, representing $100,000,000 worth of property, are devoted to grape growing and wine making. It concludes thus

"Resolved, That we strongly recommend the encouragement of the viticultural industry in this State and we favor the enactment of legislation either by the Federal Government or by the State Legislature or the passage of regulations or ordinances by any of the counties, cities or towns of the State, that would foster this most important industry which is destined, if properly encouraged and cared for, to be one of the greatest industries of the State."

Unfortunately, grape growing and wine making, twin industries, which in every other country but the United States of America are protected and if necessary subsidized, are obliged in this country to come cringing before the governing power, and for policy's sake, forced to omit a true statement in regard to a combination of religious bigotry, frenzied fanaticism and hypocritical intolerance, which is trying to ruin them!

Mr. Sbarboro showed in his address to the grape growers of California, upon his return from Europe, that not only California but many other States in the Union were well fitted for raising grapes and making wine; that if these industries were protected from the attacks of their enemies, in a few years the wealth of the nation would be doubled, temperance have taken the place of drunkenness, and public health be greatly improved. Instead, for political reasons, our statesmen bow before this new form of insanity which is seeking to stifle the natural human appetite for the juice of the grape, to which Christ himself ministered at the Canaan marriage feast. But what is the use? These Senators in their elimination of that truthful "Whereas" showed clearly the present humiliated position of these industries, which could and should be the most wealthy, powerful and progressive in the land, if total abstinence, cant and every other puritanical humbug were removed from their path!

Wine Tariff Question in Doubt

THAT the wine men of California are yet in doubt as to what the tariff has in store for them, in spite of the telegraph dispatches of the Associated Press appearing in the daily papers, was clearly demonstrated by an interview with P. C. Rossi, President of the Italian-Swiss Colony. He explained that the difficulty in his opinion was whether when the Payne tariff bill was passed it would abrogate the several reciprocity treaties already made, or not. Under these treaties, certain foreign countries paid 35 cents duty per gallon on all wines, but on the other hand if they were abrogated the duty would then be 35 cents duty on the gallon for wines containing not more than 14 per cent alcohol, and 50 cents a gallon above that amount of alcohol and below 24 per cent. So it appears impossible for the wine trade to know exactly how it stands under the new tariff until is passed.

Review of the Good Work

THE Grape Growers' Association of Contra Costa County held a very successful meeting at Martinez recently, when great satisfaction was expressed regarding the legislation at Sacramento to encourage the Viticultural industry. Secretary Stoll of the parent organization, reviewing the satisfactory result in the Legislature, gave a sketch of the notable work which had been done by the Grape Growers of California since its organization. No less than 80,000 pieces of literature have been distributed for the purpose of educating the American people in the use of light wines, and nation-wide publicity has been obtained for the work of the Association. He drew particular attention to the excellent co-operative work of the Eastern Grape Growers' Association, and in conclusion, made an earnest appeal to the Grape Growers of Contra Costa County to bear their share of the burden.

The following resolution was then unanimously passed:

We, the Grape Growers of Contra Costa County, at a meeting held at Martinez, March 20th, hereby express our hearty approval of the energetic and capable work of the Grape Growers' Association of California. It has accomplished work in publicity and in legislation of vital importance.

Without funds this work must cease.

We ask every grape grower of Contra Costa County, who has not already done so, to immediately send his assessment of 25 cents an acre to the Secretary of the Contra Costa County organization, Mr. R. L. Nougaret, Walnut Creek, California.

MAYOR DAVID S. ROSE of Milwaukee recently had a discussion on the subject of prohibition with Dr. Samuel Dickie, President of Albion College, Michigan. While Dr. Dickie advocated total abstinence, the Mayor defended the liquor traffic from biblical, ethical and material standpoints. He declared that when the Ten Commandments were written no attempt was made to inject prohibition, and he challenged any one to find one word in the Bible advocating prohibition. Treating the subject from the ethical side, he quoted the census and records of cities and States to prove that prohibition increased crime, insanity, deaths, domestic infelicity, pauperism and stagnated business.

THE *Chronicle* in an excellent article reviewing the resolution unanimously passed by the Legislature endorsing the grape and wine industries of the State, says: "The worst thing about our American prohibitions is their shocking immorality. For the purpose of abolishing the saloon they do not hesitate to blot out the value of hundreds of millions of dollars invested in an occupation which from the dawn of history has been recognized as legitimate. In England, and we think all other countries where restrictions have been imposed upon the liquor trade, full compensation is made to all whose property is virtually destroyed for the public good. It is a reproach to American prohibitionists that they do not even consider such a thing."

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Should Clean Their Own Stable

ACCORDING to the Berkeley Gazette, the Anti-Racetrack League has, after its late victory, turned its attention to the cause of prohibition and the abolition of the saloon in California.

There were many outside reasons which combined, enabled the league to pass the bill doing away with horse racing in California for the next two years. One was that the public had become awake to the fact that yearly an immense amount of local capital was dissipated by the six months' racing, and that California had nothing to show in return. Further, that Oakland is a rapidly growing city, and the removal from the market of so large an area of ground as that covered by the track, stabling, etc., was a great injury to the city, the presence of the track hindering its development. These facts caused very many leading citizens to back the efforts of the Anti-Racetrack League, and without them it would undoubtedly have failed in its purpose. In other words it was financial reasons, and not puritanical and hypocritical un-reason, which caused the league's action to succeed.

But when these narrow-minded men, who have banded together to cause trouble, propose to turn California into a prohibition state, they will find the financial interest of the entire State bitterly opposed to them. The vast capital invested in land and vines and in wine making is now aroused, and grape growers, wine makers and dealers, are united to save the State.

If our advice is taken, the Anti-Racetrack League, having accomplished the purpose for which it was formed, will dissolve, or if not, devote itself to the driving of crime out of Berkeley, which is a brilliant example of painting the outside white, to hide the black, inside. Berkeley—pure, prohibitionist, church-ruled Berkeley—is today one of the worst governed cities in the State, full of vice and crime. Suppose the league tries to clean out this Augean stable, before dictating the morals of the State, and trying to run its neighbors.

Worse Than Open Saloons

W. H. WEEKS, a well-known architect, according to the San Jose *Times*, has recently been giving his views upon prohibition at Santa Cruz and endorsing the high license ordinance recently adopted. Mr. Weeks, who is himself a total abstainer, and has strong views on the matter of temperance, is of opinion that prohibition, while it does not stop drinking, causes a very heavy expense, and gives his experience at Wichita, Kans., as evidence. He says: "The saloons were all closed down, but I soon saw a condition worse than that presented by the open saloons. Physicians' prescriptions could be bought for 10 cents each, and often ten or more would be purchased by one man in a day. These would be presented at drug stores, and several score new drug stores sprang up, whose chief business was to fill these whisky prescriptions.

"One man started up fifteen of these drug stores himself. One hundred and ten indictments were brought against him in an effort to break him up, and he lost $75,000; but the county lost several hundred thousand dollars in conducting the prosecutions, and was practically left bankrupt while the drinking still went on."

We thank Mr. Weeks for the graphic picture he has drawn of the evils of prohibition as practiced in Kansas, and hope it will serve as a warning to other towns and cities in this State, besides Santa Cruz, to enforce temperance by licensing saloons and not encourage drunkenness by attempting the impossible feat of enforcing prohibition.

Grocers not Liable to License Tax

THE Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco has declared invalid Ordinance No. 436, passed by the Supervisors last May. This is what is generally known as "the Sealed Package Ordinance," which forced all dealers of liquor in sealed packages of a quart or more and less than five gallons, to pay a license of $150 a year. Over 1000 grocers and 200 dealers were effected by it, and a suit was brought for an injunction, with the above result. It was argued by petitioners that the license was invalid because there was no provision in the charter giving the Supervisors power to license sellers of liquor, except at retail, where it is to be drunk on the premises. Judge Murasky held the ordinance to be invalid, and the matter will probably go to the Supreme Court for final settlement.

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P. W. WOBBER, Proprietor

Model License League, Active

FOR the protection of the liquor interests, both wholesale and retail, the Model License League, a national organization, is planning an active campaign here, its object being to bring about reforms in the retail liquor business of San Francisco, and eventually to enlarge its sphere throughout the State.

A small branch of the league has been established here, with J. F. Moroney of Jesse Moore-Hunt Company, as local chairman, but his efforts at proselyting have not met with full response, and the Eastern organizers back of him have reached the decision that the most effective and quickest method of spreading the tenets of the league will be to hold a convention of delegates from all over the United States in San Francisco in May.

Opposition on the part of the Royal Arch having been withdrawn, the league is expected to make rapid headway in this city.

Will Have Cool Wieland

THE management of John Wieland's Brewery, is hard at work perfecting its arrangements to insure country customers, a fine supply of cool beer during the Summer time. At Bakersfield, a new pre-cooling plant is being installed at an expense of $3,000, and when completed, Wieland's will have a fine equipment in that city for handling its lager beer, one of the best and most popular beers now on the market.

The same company is making similar provisions for their trade in San Luis Obispo, and have rented extensive premises, formerly occupied by the Channel Commercial Company. According to the *Breeze* of that city, "bottling machinery of the most modern design has been installed and all arrangements made for an extensive bottling business."

Napa Lodge No. 87, Knights of the Royal Arch, was recently instituted with a charter membership of 40. The following officers were elected: Past Valiant Commander, Pat J. McGlynn; Valiant Commander, Stephen Lossmann; Lieutenant Commander, Charles L. Carbone; Treasurer, Fred Martin; Orator, F. A. Nussberger; Recorder, J. D. Ladley; Master of Ceremonies, Andy Ludwig; Captain of the Guard, Charles Baracco; Tyler, John Stuky; Trustees—Charles F. Hargrave, J. Carbone, Jos. A. Migliavacca, Oscar Fagerberg, Leslie Brisbin, E. H. Manchester, Charles Dreyer.

The finance committee of the Board of Supervisors of this city has advised the Board to instruct the city attorney to appeal on behalf of the municipality from the late decision of the Superior Court, declaring the sealed package liquor license ordinance invalid. The committee points out that if this decision is allowed to stand, the city will lose $50,000 revenue during the present fiscal year. Under these circumstances there can be no doubt that the case will go to the State Supreme Court.

The Wyoming Legislature passed a law prohibiting the sale of liquor outside of incorporated cities and increasing the county license fee to $1000.

Close Sunday for Petaluma

AT a very lively meeting of the Petaluma Trustees, held recently, the representatives of the liquor interests and the prohibitionists crossed swords. The question of Sunday closing was brought up, and after much discussion, it was proposed to submit the following three propositions to the vote of the people: "Sunday closing of saloon;" "prohibiting saloons entirely;" and "closing places of amusement on Sunday." The resolution was defeated and the trustees voted unanimously for Sunday closing.

Duncan Nicol is in the midst of a thorough Spring cleaning and renovating spasm. The old Bank Exchange after faithfully serving the public as a high-class house of entertainment for over half a century, will emerge from its present state of disorder, spick and span, and more comfortable than ever. While the new papering, painting and varnishing may have its attractions, we are glad to be able to state that there is nothing new about the liquors. All of which Duncan swears are older and better than ever. Therefore, in future those who patronize this favorite old saloon, will find outward evidence of comfort and cleanliness and inward proof that the liquid refreshment supplied is not to be excelled in the city. It is worth while, since the catastrophe of 1906, as the new and greater San Francisco grows up around us, to make a visit to this place, where in days gone by the pioneers most did congregate, enjoy the environment of the past and a little of Duncan's special "Old Kirk" whisky. Certainly no visitor desirous of knowing how they did things in early days should miss spending a pleasant time in the old Bank Exchange.

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Raven-ing —A Letter and a Dialogue

By TENNESSEE

DEAR MAC:

Your letter is received and I hasten to reply.

What boots it if we do have prohibition in Tennessee? My plans are laid. They are making these laws for me. That is, they are my self-constituted guardians and doing this thing, even against my wish. My American spirit will not yield—will not permit them to do my thinking, nor direct my conscience, nor how I shall worship God.

As to what, and when, I eat and drink, I allow no man to fix my standard, and if perforce they fix the law, I, too, will fix the law. My only danger is that, inasmuch I will have to keep a larger supply, I will indulge the more frequently in order that I may "show them."

I might yield to regulation—I will not yield to prohibition, be the result what it may.

What an outrage! Just think of it! That a business legitimized at one time is to be destroyed, with loss of millions to individuals—millions to the State—to serve what practical purpose? Not the practical purpose of prohibition for prohibition as such, as understood, as pushed by them—is a fallacy, a lie—a living lie, for prohibition not only does not prohibit, but worse than the old condition, it increases, by aggravation and excitation, the desire, sale and consumption. Why this great good government, this Sovereign State, and its legislators, should allow it, them and their consciences to be swerved to obey the demand of hysteria, pursuing but a will-o'-th'-wisp, a so-called remedy long since demonstrated as being not a remedy, is hard to conceive. Politics, politics, ye make strange bed-fellows and those seeking this accomplishment are not at all select. I have but one solution. Few people work for glory. A few did work with Christ, but now as of old, scratch the back of some of the men who are foremost in this movement, or rather take hold of and shake their pockets and I think you will observe a metaline sound.

Expressive of my thoughts in this connection the following lines occur to me:

I.

Once upon a midnight dreary, as I pondered, weak and weary,
What the wave which then was passing, meant to me and many more—
What the good it might accomplish—taking from or to our Store—
Whether what the good-intentioned zealots sought and worked, was mentioned
In the Book of Books—there fashioned—whether said or done before.
And I looked up to Poe's Raven, black and sleek and shiney craven,
List'ning to him as of yore—with his solemn: "Nevermore."
Said I Raven: "Come, my creature, you of all are much a preacher—
Tell me what the wave now passing, means to me and many more—
What the good it may accomplish—takes it to or from our Store?"
Quoth the Raven: "Nevermore."

II.

"That my friend is over-stilted; and I'll feel myself much jilted
If you're solemn, simply wilted, quoting only, "Nevermore."
"Out upon you, coal black Raven, please forget you're Poe's Ol
Raven,
Tell me what the wave now passing means to me and man
more—
What the good it may accomplish—takes it to or from ou
Store?
"Will this wave but pass, and passing, leave dead fruit, and u
harassing,
Troubles, ruins but amassing—losses to our earthly Store?
"Do these teachers never tremble, when their onslaughts the
assemble,
When with parties they dissemble, at the legislative door?
Using cant and hypocritic, criticizing and splenetic.
All their isms theoretic, tried and wanting long before?"
And methought I saw the Raven look about him from his haver
With a mien not quite so brazen, nor his solemn "Nevermore.

III.

"I was born with Poe," he murmured, "and my years a hundre
numbered
With this day; my vision's umbered and I speak as ne'er before
"Poe found me at times phlegmatic; then again in most dramati
Terms he thought I was fanatic as I perched above his door.
"I have seen much in my flying, ever trying, ever trying
Truth to find, eschewing lying—but I'm weary, sick and sore—
And I'll do it nevermore.
"Take this wave of which you're speaking, pushed and swelled
by many sneaking,
Always seeking, always seeking 'richment of their earthly Store
What care they aught of your losses, since upon the crest they'r
bosses,
Losses, losses, only crosses, making they forevermore,
Doing justice nevermore.
"It is truly awful, awful, that they seek to make unlawful,
That which always has been lawful, under which there's bee
much Store;
Offering no compensation—stopping not for computation—
Tyrannous their domination, larger loss, their larger score;
And, too, when their panacea, carries not the right idea—
Not at all the right idea—but is rotten to the core.
"Often, often undertaken, failure, failure—faith not shaken—
But the loss—too late they waken—it should be so nevermore—
It must be so nevermore."

IV.

And I fell asleep and sleeping, dreamed of women, childre
weeping
At the home-wrecks, much in keeping with the wave's triumpl
ant score;
Yet THEY push—themselves deceiving—always pushing—
never leaving—
Ignorantly, in their cleaving they've but cleft, and naught r
lieving—
Wrongs—but wrongs, forevermore—
Wrongs, not right, forevermore.
Only this and NOTHING more.

A committee of Knights of the Royal Arch has had a confe
ence with the Police Judges of San Francisco in reference t
"blind pigs." The committee stated that saloon men wer
greatly injured by this practice, and asked the Judges to in
pose severe penalties in the case of all defendants found guilt
of selling liquor without a license. Judges Conlan, Welle
Shortall and Deasy, promised to co-operate as far as possibl
with the Knights in suppressing this illegal traffic.

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AND
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THE CUTTER

BRASWELL & ANDERSEN

709 Market St.
Call Annex Bldg.

Phone Douglas 2954
SAN FRANCISCO

Should Not Be Led Astray

THE adoption of the new liquor ordinance by the people of Santa Cruz, providing for a more stringent saloon regulation, was practically a great victory for the liberal element in that city. The ordinance, which was endorsed by an almost 3 to 1 vote, will be immediately ratified by the Council and go into effect in sixty days. It was a compromise measure drawn up by the more moderate on both sides. So, of course it did not suit the prohibitionists, many of whom refused to vote, in order to bring the question of a "dry" town up again on May 12th, when the regular city election will be held. The people of Santa Cruz, who have just put the stamp of common sense upon the liquor question, are not likely to be led astray by the clap-trap of the cold water cranks next May.

Market street is beginning to look like itself, and business of all kinds are "getting downtown whenever possible, choosing a stand upon the city's principal thoroughfare. Naturally, under these circumstances, many new and handsome saloons are to be found upon it, and among them "The Cutter" is one of the best managed and most popular. Messrs. H. P. Andersen and E. L. Braswell, the proprietors, are to be congratulated upon their success. By supplying the best of everything in such a pleasant manner, they cause even a tourist from Kalamazoo to feel at home. This is the true secret of success in the retail liquor trade. A man tired with the worries of business goes into a saloon as much for a rest and change of scene as for a drink, and the way he is treated often turns him into a regular customer. This is a point which Messrs. Andersen and Braswell thoroughly appreciate, and in consequence the "Cutter" is prospering as it deserves to do.

A dispatch from Olympia states that the serving of liquor at meals at hotels in cities of the first class, is to be permitted. The house reconsidered the vote by which the bill was defeated and passed it. It has now gone to the Governor.

Hurrah for South Carolina

READ what South Carolina has done:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 26.—The Senate today refused to pass either a straight State-wide prohibition bill such as the House passed, or a State-wide referendum measure. It finally passed to third reading a bill allowing the present "wet" counties to vote the dispensaries back on the third Tuesday in August, and allowing the present "dry" counties to go back to liquor by petition for election under the present law.

Prohibitionists gained practically nothing and this little bit will be rejected by the House. The whole matter will go to a free conference, where it will likely die.

New Brewery for Point Richmond

POINT RICHMOND is to have a new brewery, to be known as the Contra Costa Brewing & Malting Company, with a capital stock of $200,000. The incorporators are Oakland men. President,, A. L. Webber; vice president and treasurer, Eddie Smith; secretary, James L. Montgomery. The board of directors is composed of the officers, S. Mitchell and George Freeman. It is planned to erect a plant which shall cost $125,000. Already there has been subscribed $35,000.

J. J. Hanley, President of the Hanley Mercantile Company, the proprietor of the excellent brand of rye whisky which bears his name, has recently had occasion for several absences from business because of an addition to his family. We now learn with pleasure that he is the happy father of a bouncing baby boy, and that mother and child are doing well. Mr. Hanley, who is strongly in favor of the Rooseveltian theory of increasing the population of the country, is the father already of three girls, and our readers will understand his joy when the proverbial stork brought him a son and heir. Mr. Hanley is so universally liked that we feel sure everybody will join with us in congratulating him on this happy occasion.

Nobody works in our town,
Haven't a thing to do—
Business gone to blazes,
Saloons and markets too
Farmers gone to Wet Town—
Of us they're awful shy—
Sales way down and taxes up
Since—we—went—dry.

—*The Liberal.*

WE HAVE NOTHING TO OFFER THE TRADE, EXCEPT
Fine Goods, Square Prices
Honorable Dealing

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS
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"Castlewood" Bourbon and Rye

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AMERICAN BRANDY
FINEST IN THE WORLD
THE KIRBY DISTILLING CO., Inc.
FOWLER, FRESNO CO., CAL.

Makes a Specialty of PURE GRAPE BRANDY, and Making NO WINE has NO WASH OR SOUR WINE TO PUT INTO BRANDY. Our Stills are Known as Numbers 263 or 357 First District, California. These Numbers ARE BURNED on the GOVERNMENT or STAMPED HEAD of EVERY PACKAGE, there being No Other Genuine "KIRBY BRANDY."

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GUARANTEED PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNDER PURE FOOD & DRUGS ACT JUNE 30TH 1906.
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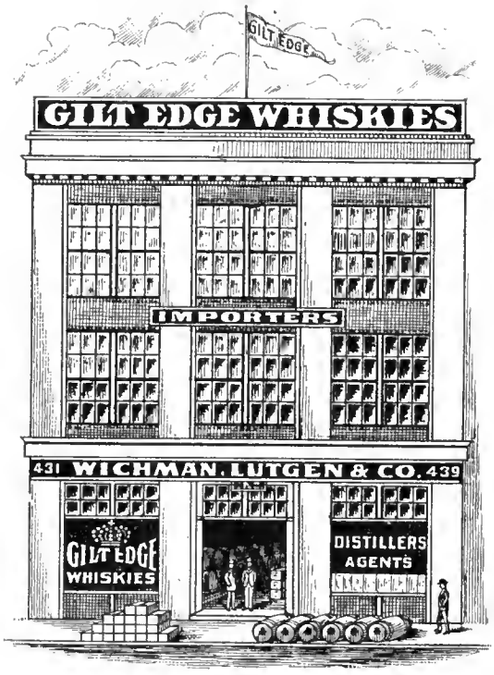
R. H. FISCHBECK, Prop.

Out of the Ashes

Wichman, Lutgen & Co., Incorporated

THIS corporation was originally organized in 1876 as the firm of Wichman & Lutgen and occupied small quarters on Montgomery above Jackson, and after a short time were compelled to move to larger quarters at 321 Clay Street, and after a few years were again compelled to move to larger quarters at 318-322 Clay Street, where in 1892 Mr. Fred Staude was admitted as a partner to the firm. By good, up-to-date business methods the firm went ahead so rapidly that on January 13, 1904, the present corporation of Wichman, Lutgen & Co. was formed by admitting as stockholders their old employees, Messrs. Thomas H. Nichols, William E. Brodersen, C. B. Abraham and E. J. Warnecke, who are still connected with the corporation and take an active part in its welfare.

In February, 1905, they were again compelled to move for lack of sufficient space, into the Spreckels Building, 29 and 31 Battery Street, near Pine, where on the morning of April 18, 1906, at 8:30, their beautiful establishment was destroyed by fire, but,



like the balance of go-ahead firms, they immediately looked around for a temporary location.

On April 27, 1906, they started a temporary office at the home of Mr. F. Staude, and on May 15th moved into a temporary building on Everett and Harrison Streets, Alameda, and being near the railroad depot, gave them the necessary shipping facilities to carry on their business, and after one and a half years in that wooden building they moved into their spacious quarters, 431-439 Clay Street, 428-434 Commercial Street. This building was erected for them according to their designs and extends from Clay to Commercial Streets and has three stories and basement. It contains over 20,000 square feet of floor and is occupied exclusively by this firm, where a large stock of Old Gilt Edge Whisky and a full line of imported liquors of their own importation is constantly kept on hand.

On August 3, 1908, Mr. Wichman, the president of the corporation, died, and at the yearly meeting held on January 18, 1909, Mr. John Lutgen was elected president and Fred Staude vice-president and secretary.

The California Wine Barrel

THE accompanying cut illustrates the appearance of the new California wine barrel, which is becoming very popular. It has been fully and thoroughly demonstrated that this barrel will carry as well as the oak barrel, and as the price is considerably less and there is also an economy in freight, due to the difference in the weight between the two barrels, there is every indication that this barrel will become the standard shipping package for the California wine trade.

The Sonoma Wine and Brandy Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., report having received a shipment of wine from Hanford in the new barrels and then returned the empty barrels to Hanford to be refilled and forwarded again. This shipment they report as having arrived in excellent condition despite the fact that a number of hoops were missing, due to their not having been properly fastened before shipping. They conclude their report with this statement: "We consider it a strong argument in

The California Wine Barrel

favor of spruce cooperage, provided the hoops are fastened properly before shipment."

Mr. Frank T. Swett, of John Swett & Son, Martinez, used a quantity of these barrels for grape juice last Fall with excellent results. He considers the spruce barrel fully as tight a package as the oak barrel. In fact, he states that they are possibly a little better, as there are no worm holes.

We also have advices of five barrels which were filled with wine for a period of about nine months, and which at the end of that period showed an average outage per barrel of a little over one gallon. We understand that the outage usually figured on oak barrels is ½ of 1 per cent per month. This would give the oak barrel for the same period an outage of about 2¼ gallons, so that the loss by evaporation on the California wine barrel is very insignificant. Altogether it would seem that the new barrel is going to be very useful to the wine shipper.

The features above mentioned—together with the fact that there is an adequate supply of this material close at hand and that it is now no longer necessary to depend upon a distant source of supply of staves and heads—add additional advantage to the use of this barrel.

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

The friends of Rudolph J. Taussig of L. Taussig & Co. are urging him to seek the place on the Park Commission made vacant by the death of Reuben Lloyd. Taussig is President of the Mechanics' Institute and a Regent of the University of California.

Jules Soulages, President of the United Vineyard Company, of this city, is gone to Paris for a six months' sojourn. Madam Soulages went to Europe quite a time ago in search of health, and Mr. Soulages now goes to bring her back to California. However, he will take a good rest and a deserved one before returning to his home by adoption. His many friends will be glad to see him again.

The California Winery has remembered its friends with the usual handsome calendar. The subject this time is a very swagger automobile girl—it looks good enough to bite. The motto beneath the handsome picture is as follows:

"A TOAST TO CORDOVA."

I chant out a hymn to old Bacchus,
The god of good wine the world over;
I propose you a toast to his memory,
Clink your glasses—drink, drink of CORDOVA.

We are informed by the Levaggi Company, the importers, 615 Front street, that they have accepted the agency for "Table Rock" mineral water, a new article that is now being placed on the market. The water comes from a hot spring on Table Mountain, Washington, and has many virtues attributed to it, aside from being a lithia water. It is similar to White Rock. It is put up in exceptionally handsome shape and we understand is to be pushed to the fore rapidly.

J. H. Wheeler has sold all of his 1908 wine to Schilling & Co. of San Francisco and is very busy shipping it to the metropolis, having already shipped a large number of carloads. Mr. Wheeler has also sold about 36,000 gallons of 1907 wine to J. Pacheteau. When all is delivered, practically all of Mr. Wheeler's cooperage will be empty and ready for the season of 1909. At the Greystone winery a large amount of wine is being bottled and shipped to the cellar of the California Wine Association in San Francisco. At present there is on hand at Greystone, ready for shipment, 100,000 bottles of choice dry wine.—*Star.*

W. W. A. Ross, Jr. of the well know importing firm of W. A. Ross & Brother, of New York, started on his return journey, on the 20th instant, after spending a month in San Francisco and vicinity. During this time he has made a personal inspection of the firms business hereabouts. Before leaving San Francisco, he expressed himself much pleased with present conditions and future outlook. He compliments the people of this city highly upon their courage and enterprise, and professed himself utterly astonished at the rapid growth of a larger, handsomer and more solidly built metropolis. He informed a representative of the REVIEW that he found business much better here than he expected under all the circumstances, and in his opinion San Francisco has not suffered so much from the financial depression of last year as the majority of Eastern cities,, nor had, as far as he had observed, the liquor traffic suffered so much from the spread of prohibition in different parts of the country. Mr. Ross has considerable personal magnetism and has made many friends during his stay, all of which is bound to materially help the sale of the fine line of goods handled by his firm, and for which the James-Force Company in this city are agents.

Los Angeles Not to be Dry, Yet

LOS ANGELES, March 17.—The election is over and George Alexander, the recall candidate, has been elected by a satisfactory majority. The report that if Alexander was elected he would make this a dry town so far as it laid in his power was sprung by the faction that were largely responsible for the downfall of Mayor Harper. That the responsible and legitimate liquor people did not believe it was evidenced by the fact that they did not take any concerted action to influence the election in any way and there is no doubt that Alexander received many votes from the conservative element in the trade.

The day after election Mr. Alexander issued a statement as to the policy he would follow during his term of office, in which the following was a part:

"I will enter office without prejudice against any class of people who are law-abiding and without any favorites.

"The man who is engaged in the liquor business and conforms to the law will receive as square a deal from me as the man who follows any other legitimate or legalized line of endeavor.

"In other words, I will take office absolutely unpledged to any interest, clique, faction or party. * * *

"I have been represented as a man who wanted to make this a "dry" town. That is unqualifiedly untrue. I will take office with the one purpose of seeing that the laws already enacted are enforced."

"Paul Masson"
CHAMPAGNES

"The Pride of California"

Extra Dry, Sparkling Burgundy
Oeil de Perdrix...

The Best Sparkling Wines Produced in America

PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE COMPANY
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

Percy Morgan Goes to Europe

PERCY T. MORGAN, President of the California Wine Association, is taking a well earned rest in Europe. Mr. Morgan went East in time to attend the Inaugnration Ball at Washington, being one of the fortunate gentlemen designated by Mr. Taft as the proper man to represent this State. The qualifications were, that the representative should not only be a man of means but a handsome man, and Mr. Morgan was properly chosen as the man to stand for the State of California, which is noted for its handsome men. Following the inangural celebrations, Mr. Morgan proceeded on to Enrope, where it is understood he will spend some four months in genuine recreation. We wish him all kinds of enjoyment and hope he may return in good fettle to tackle the difficult problem which now confronts the California wine men.

In the Wolfville Country

CHARLES HILDEBRECHT, representing William Wolff & Co. of this city, returned the latter part of the month from an extended trip throughout the Southwest. He brings anything but encouraging reports from that desert land, which is fast becoming a benighted land. He says the influx of one-lungers seeking health has been so great of late years that they are the balance of power politically. Furthermore, though transients, they are mean enough, as usual, to butt into the political affairs of the country and put their curse upon it. The people of Arizona should have safegnarded themselves by quarantining against these people, not alone for sanitary reasons, but for the protection of their personal liberty.

Another Co-Operative Winery at Lodi

IT is announced another co-operative winery is to be established at Lodi and that the construction of the winery will begin at once. It is intended that the plant will be ready for the 1909 crop.

Wagner & Sons' Stills in Hawaii

L. WAGNER & SONS of the Pacific Copper Works are proud of their productions, becanse in so many instances their work has been strongly endorsed by their enstomers. The latest instance of this is the endorsement of the Kaupakalua Wine and Liquor Company of Maui, T. H. Some time back the Pacific Copper Works made a large copper still for the above-named company, with the result that the following letter has been just received:

"Gentlemen, the still purchased by us from you is giving us entire satisfaction, both as to amonnt of steam used and quality of spirits produced. We have no trouble in making 170° proof if we wish. It takes about four hours to run out a charge and so nice does it work that I do not have to give it over fifteen minutes' attention during the whole time. I heartily recommend it to anyone wanting a still of that kind.

(Signed.) "KAUPAKALUA WINE & LIQUOR CO.
"W. F. COLE, General Manager."

With the above endorsement came a private letter, which commences "Your copper still is a peach," and contains the following interesting items regarding the company's works: "Last year we made over 5000 gallons of brandy and 30,000 gallons of sweet wine. This year we shall start making pine-apple brandy in May and intend increasing tankage to an extent more than doubling our capacity. The wine is all sold. Altogether, we are doing a fine business and everybody is pleased. We are doing more than we ever expected to do and the result of this undertaking is giving great satisfaction." Taking this report and the endorsement together, certainly Wagner & Sons have every reason to be proud of their work.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

The Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, Inc.
GENERAL COPPERSMITHS
212-214 FREMONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Manufacturers of Winery, Distillery and Brewery apparatus of all descriptions
Our Continuous Stills, Pasteurizers, Evaporators and Concentrators produce a superior quality of Brandy, Wine and Syrup, and surpass any on the market in simplicity of construction and economy in operation.

Wine Machinery
COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT
Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps
Toulouse & Delorieux
489 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Upbuilding of a Great Colony

FIFTY families from the ruined and desolated districts of Messina, Italy, have been brought to Los Angeles by their friends and relatives during the past month.

The steamship companies report a great increase in the demand for tickets, the necessary transportation being purchased here by the members of the Los Angeles colony and sent back to the motherland.

Those who have already arrived have been cared for, given positions in the various great Italian industries of Southern California, and made to feel at home. They will become useful, prosperous citizens.

At the present rate, Italians of Los Angeles will probably bring to this section several hundred families during the next six months or more. These arrivals will be welcomed, for they will all be people of education and expert workmen. They are skilled agriculturists, floriculturists, horticulturists, mechanics, artisans in many lines, tradesmen and a few professional men who are seeking new fields of operation.

Los Angeles is assisting and encouraging a good class of Italians to come to this country. The members of the local colony, aside from their magnificent work in raising a relief fund, are working just as hard to help out friends and relatives in the earthquake district by providing profitable positions for them here and sending them funds with which to make the trip.

The Los Angeles Italian colony has the distinction of being the wealthiest of its size in the United States. It is a solid colony. The members control many millions of dollars. They carry on great industries of many kinds, giving work to skilled labor.

It is, therefore, no wonder that many residents of the colony are anxious to have friends and relatives in the stricken homeland come to the new land of promise and begin afresh.

The colony can care for them. It can give them profitable work, and it can make them feel at home. Southern California is much like Italy. Its climate is much the same, its products are like those of the sunny clime of the Mediterranean, and the pursuits of agriculture and horticulture here differ but little from the methods employed on the vine-clad hills of the motherland.

Therefore, Italians have come to California, gone into business here, reaped fortune, health and happiness.

Los Angeles has more wealthy citizens in the Italian colony than any other city of its size in the country. They hold property and control vast industries, and they rank socially with any other district in the country.

When the call came for aid in the relief of the victims of the earthquake, Los Angeles responded nobly. More than $18,000 was subscribed and sent to Italy. It was just an example of the greatness of heart of many of the people.

The work of raising this fund was done largely by a committee of Italians, with Luigi Dell 'Orto, consular agent, at its head.

Mr. Dell 'Orto was appointed representative of his government here about a year ago. He has won success in other ways, being at present in control of the banana trade among the Italians of Southern California. Through his concern more than ten carloads of the fruit are distributed every week, supplying practically all the Italian shops in Los Angeles.

MANY RESOURCES.

The banana trade is but one of many of the resources of the local colony. In the last few years the members have forged rapidly to the front, they own property in all parts of the city and State, they own their homes. It is estimated that more than 50 per cent of the Italians in Los Angeles own the plots of ground on which they live, and many of them have fine houses in fashionable parts of the city.

The Italian business men own a large financial institution, with one of the finest buildings in the Southwest—the International Savings and Exchange Bank, at Spring and Temple Streets. A majority of the directors and officers of that bank are Italians. They have two newspapers here, they own and control one of the largest steamship companies on the Coast, they number their stores and business houses by the score; they are advancing in all branches of trade, and giving their children every advantage of schooling and art, so that the next generation may continue the good work so well begun.

A great per cent of the members are citizens of the United States, having taken out their papers and passed the examinations required by the courts.

MAKE WINE AND FAME.

California, famous throughout the United States because of its rare wines, has been made so to a great extent by Italians. In the north there are great vineyards controlled by Italians, while in the south this city can boast of having one of the greatest wine industries in the world, owned and controlled by Italians of the Los Angeles colony.

The Italian Vineyard Company, with Secondo Guasti as its president and director, was organized about nine years ago, and since that time has become known in all parts of the United States. Los Angeles Italians are the officers of the company and own most of the stock.

The vineyard is at Cucamonga. It covers 4000 acres, with 3500 under cultivation. It is one of the largest in the world. At harvest time more than 500 Italians, skilled horticulturists, are employed to gather the 15,000 tons of grapes from the vines. At pruning season there are more than 200 men at work on the ranch.

The most improved and modern methods are employed. Barrels are manufactured there, wine is made and stored, the cellars holding 3,500,000 gallons. The Los Angeles cellars of the company have a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons. To collect the great harvest from the vineyards the company has built a small railway which circulates about the ranch. It has a high-power locomotive and from ten to twelve dump cars. The grapes are gathered in boxes, and when the boxes are filled the engine comes down the small tracks to a point near where the harvesting is going on, and the ripe harvest is put on board. The engine steams ahead and makes good time to the great crushers, where the tracks run in alongside the machinery, and the fruit, dumped from the cars in much the same manner as rock, is shunted into a crusher from a siding.

TRAIN GATHERS GRAPES.

As soon as the cars are emptied the engine again goes to the field to collect the harvest. There are more than a hundred of the small dump cars, so that the collecting can go on without interruption, despite any accident that might happen to any of them. This railroad has had no wrecks, no head-on collisions, and no one has ever been injured by it. Furthermore, it has never been in court to answer charges of rebating.

When the company laid out the great vineyard and planted vines it was found that the jack rabbits of the vicinity were the lords and masters of all vegetation. The company put up a high screen fence, which incloses the entire acreage. That fence cost just $10,000, but there has been no more trouble from jack rabbits.

This vineyard alone supplies tables in every part of the globe. The company has branches in New York, Chicago and New Orleans, and agencies in most cities of the United States.

As an example of the remarkable soil and climate of Southern

California this vineyard speaks for itself. The best varieties of grapes from Spain, Italy and France are grown there, the plants being placed side by side and all thriving and yielding the maximum crop on Southern California soil.

BUILDS A SCHOOL.

Furthermore, Mr. Guasti, the director, is not overlooking any opportunities to make his employees good citizens of the United States. He has built a school at Cucamonga and turned it over to the county. English is taught there, and the children of the employees are advancing rapidly in the primary grades, laying the foundations of good educations, and being fitted for places in the world of culture.

The ranch is so large that it has been found necessary to build houses in various parts so that the employees may live close to their field of duty.—*Los Angeles Times*, Feb. 21, 1909.

To Settle the Sake Trouble

WE learn from good authority that it has been determined to settle, once for all, all difficulties regarding the status of sake in the future, so it is specially dealt with in the new tariff bill, which imposes upon it a tax of 40 cents per gallon. The debatable question as to whether this Japanese liquor is a wine or a beer has caused endless litigation and trouble. While the Government sustained the Appraiser in his decision that it was a wine, and should pay duty as such, the courts held it to be a beer. The case was appealed and the lower court sustained. A second appeal is now in course of adjudication. So the passage of the Payne Bill will settle all trouble as regards sake.

At Waitsburg, Washington, the petition has been granted to put the license question before the people at the next election, and "Saloons Yes" and "Saloons No" will appear on the ballots.

A dispatch from Boise, Idaho, describes a bitter fight over the prohibition constitutional amendment in the Legislature, which when put to the vote failed to obtain a two-thirds majority by the narrow margin of two votes. Thirty-three votes were recorded in favor of the amendment to nineteen against it.

In Spokane County, Washington, nineteen out of twenty-one townships have, as far as reported, gone "dry." Two, Colbert and Denison, retained their self respect and voted for the freedom of the citizen and the licensing of saloons. The result of the large vote polled was alarmingly in favor of prohibition, and for "dry" towns.

The Portland, Oregon, liquor ordinance, No. 17535, having been declared inoperative by the Circuit Court, that city stands to lose big revenue unless the Council at once passes a new law. According to the *Journal* of that city the municipality "cannot collect a cent in license fees from drug stores, wholesale liquor dealers, grocers and restaurants." The court held the ordinance void because it prescribed "harsh and unreasonable conditions." This ordinance applies to every other place that dispenses liquor except saloons, so that unless the Council passes another ordinance in its place, the City Treasurer cannot collect the tax on such places for the second quarter of this year.

ATTENTION!!

LIQUOR MERCHANTS AND EMPLOYEES

YOU in your profession need a good appearance. You must put on a good **front**—to do that you must have **well** made, **well** fitting clothes. Have your suits built by us. We make a specialty of the latest imported Woolens, at the moderate price of $40.00, fit and workmanship guaranteed. : : : : : :

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RESISTANT STOCK IS WELL TESTED

LOUIS KUNDE, the well-known Glen Ellen vineyardist, has forwarded to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington a report of his success with resistant grape vines and cuttings sent to him by the department in 1906, and planted on his land. The report is of much value to all vineyardists as indicating with much exactness the varieties of resistant stock best suited to the soil and climate of Sonoma County. Nearly all the resistants planted by Mr. Kunde grew, and most of the few that perished are believed to have died from some accident in the work of cultivation, rather than from any inherent unfitness.

Most of the vines were grafted, but some were not. This is indicated in the report herewith appended; and where there was a variation in the degree of thriftiness shown by the stock and by the graft, that is also shown. The figure at the beginning of each paragraph shows the number of vines of each variety that were received by Mr. Kunde:

Two Australis—Medium growth; 1 graft small.

Five Adobe Giant—Good growth; 4 grafts small.

Two Barnes—Not grafted; small growth.

Two Borisquox Rupestris 3907—Strong growth; grafted.

Two Berlandieri x Riparia 34—Light growth.

Four Berlandieri x Rupestris 219 A—Very good growth; 2 good grafts.

Two Borisquou x Rupestris 601—Light growth; 1 graft fair.

Five Canada—Four grew well; none grafted.

Five Champini (Dog Ridge)—Vigorous growth; 4 good grafts.

Two Cabernet x Berlandieri 333—Very good growth; 1 good graft.

One Cornucopia—Good.

Five Clairette Dore Ganzin—Good growth; grafts all good.

One Columbaud x Rupestris—Good; grafts good.

Two Columbaud x Riparia 2502—Small growth; small grafts.

Five Doniana (Salt Creek)—Small; grafts small.

Ten Dog Ridge—Good; not grafted.

Four Gamay Couderc 3103—All vigorous grafts.

Three Hybrid Couderc 84 x 61—Good growth; 1 graft did not take.

Two Hybrid Couderc 3701—Good; 1 graft strong.

Ten Hybrid Couderc 1202—Strong growth; 8 strong grafts.

Three Hybrid Couderc 87-115—Two light grafts.

Three Hybrid Couderc 124-30—Light; 1 small graft.

Two Herbemont—Strong growth; 1 strong graft.

Two Monticola Rupestris—Vigorous; 1 vigorous graft.

Five Mourvedre x Rupestris 1202—Very vigorous growth; 2 vigorous grafts; 3 not grafted.

Two Monticola x Riparia 18,815—Magnificent growth; also 1 graft.

Five Motley—Good growth; only two grafted; both good.

Two Monticola x Rupestris—Vigorous growth; grafts did not take.

Three Ponroy—Good growth; not grafted.

Two Rupestris Pillans—Good growth; 2 good grafts.

Two Rupestris Metallica—Strong growth; strong grafts.

Five Rupestris des Causettes—Strong growth; 4 strong grafts.

Two Rupestris Mission—Strong growth; 1 strong graft.

Two Ramsey—Strong growth; not grafted.

Two Riparia a Grandes Feuilles—Small growth; not grafted.

Three Solonis Robsuta—Good growth; 2 good grafts.

Five Salt Creek—Medium growth; 2 good grafts.

Three Solonis x Riparia 1615—Very good growth.

One Viala—Very good growth and very good graft.

Two Valhallah—Poor.

Three Vermorel—Light growth; 2 light grafts.

Two Valencia—Good growth; fair grafts.

Twenty-five Aramon x Rupestris Ganzin No. 1—Excellent; vigorous; 12 grafted.

Two Aramon x Rupestris Ganzin No. 2—Light growth; 1 good graft.

Two Berlandieri No. 1—Medium; not grafted.

Two Berlandieri x Riparia 33 E. M.—Did not grow.

Two Berlandieri x Riparia 420 A.—Fair; not grafted.

Two Chasselas x Berlandieri 41 B.—One small growth; 1 did not grow.

Ten Riparia x Rupestris 3306—Five made good growth; 5 did not grow.

"All these resistant vines and cuttings were planted on a steep hillside, in very rich red soil. I think almost all the grafts would have grown, but on account of the land being very steep some of the grafts were probably broken through cultivation. Nevertheless, I think I made very good success."

Below is a list of Viniferas received by Mr. Kunde from Washington in March, 1906, upon all of which the vineyardist gives a report that is unfavorable. Boal de Maderia, Bela Boufarik, Nebbiolio Fino, Mourisco Bianca Maizi, Peverilla, Pinot Vert Dore, Pago da Bito, Petit Verdot, Quagliano, San Gioveto, Serine, St. Macaire, Tinta Ameralla, Tannat, Tinta Madeira, Tinta Cao, White Hanepoot.

Of all the varieties of Vinifera listed above, Mr. Kunde says in his return to the Department "All these vines were planted when the weather was dry, and they did not grow well. Most of the Vinifera on my place have died through phylloxera. In two or three years I expect all of them will die. They do not look thrifty, and have not borne any grapes yet."

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HUNTER

BALTIMORE

RYE

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Senator E. B. Martinelli on the Question of Local Option

HAVING received from a very large number of my constituents in the Ninth Senatorial District, requests that I either support or oppose the pending local option bills; I have prepared the following synopsis of my views on the subject; as I desire to be perfectly frank and open with all of them and to let them understand exactly where I intend to stand on any important matter in which they are interested and the reasons which govern me:

I am opposed to prohibition either in the shape of local option or covering the whole State for the following reasons:

First: In my judgment, the liquor business should be so controlled that habitual drunkards, minors, disreputable women, and weak minded and incompetent persons should not be allowed to visit a saloon at any time or under any circumstances, and I am in favor of any and all regulations which tend to that end.

I believe also that saloons should be conducted in an orderly and proper manner and that when they allow rioting or are made the rendezvous for disreputable characters that they should be suppressed promptly and vigorously, and their licenses taken away from them. I believe that the severest punishment should be inflicted in each and every case where liquor is sold to habitual drunkards, or persons who are intoxicated at the time, or to minors or weak minded and other incompetent persons, and that if a saloon keeper continues to cater to the patronage of any of those classes that his saloon should be closed and his license taken away from him; but on the other hand, I do not know of any reason why we should not allow each other perfect liberty and freedom in what we eat and drink, provided, that such liberty does not endanger the public peace. I do not believe that the fact that I, or some other citizen, may have wine in our houses and use it at our meals, or at other times, is a menace in any way to the welfare of the community in which we reside. Those who do not care to drink wine or liquor have a perfect right to abstain, but they have no right to require their neighbors, who conduct themselves properly, to follow their example. I do not believe that I have any more right to restrain my neighbor in what he drinks than in what he eats, consequently, I do not believe in the pending local option bills, or any other local option bills which propose to give to the people of any community, or even of the whole State, the right to order and prescribe what their neighbor shall eat or drink.

Secondly: I object also to the proposed local option legislation for the reason that neither this nation or State is a pure democracy wherein as in New England town meetings or in ancient Greece all the citizens met together and the laws were enacted by them after a general discussion in the presence of and by all the voters. In this country the law making power is absolutely (under both the Federal and State Constitutions) in the hands of the legislative branch of the government. The very first article in the Federal Constitution declares that the people of the United States have conferred all legislative powers (and this is a legislative power) on Congress. The People of the United States cannot enact a single law; all they can do, all they have ever attempted to do, is to make their wishes known to Congress and to urge upon their representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives the passage of certain laws. If all the people in the United States favored prohibition, tomorrow, for instance, and Congress refused to pass the necessary law, there is absolutely no constitutional method by which it could be forced to do so or that a prohibition law could be enacted.

This same thing is true of our State Constitution, which in Article 4, Section 1, expressly states that the legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly which shall be designated, "The Legislature of the State of California," and the enacting clause of every law shall be as follows:

"The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:" In minor divisions of the State such as counties, towns and the various municipalities the same legislative power is given to the Board of Supervisors, city councilmen, or town trustees as they may be called; and unless the Constitution is amended so as to provide otherwise, there is not, in my opinion, any power in the people to oblige any of those bodies to pass any law which they do not see fit to enact; and the Legislature cannot constitutionally pass any law giving the people that power which they (the people) have voluntarily, by the Constitution deprived themselves of, and placed in the hands of the Legislature itself.

In support of my position I might cite a number of decisions by the Supreme Court of this State which has universally upheld the doctrine that direct legislation by the people is unconstitutional and that all laws must be enacted by the Legislature or some other legislative body before they have any force. In 1874 the Twentieth session of the Legislature of California passed a law very similar in purpose and in words to the bills now before the Legislature. The act to which I refer, which was approved March 18, 1874, provided that whenever one-fourth of the legal voters petition the Board of Supervisors of any county to hold a special election on the license question that they should comply with the request. If the majority of the votes cast at such an election should be opposed to granting licenses then it should be unlawful to grant such licenses, provided, also that as soon as the result of the election was known and the result announced by the Board of Supervisors, sitting as a canvassing Board, then immediately it should be unlawful to dispose of any wines or liquors in the territory which had voted no license. Various penalties were provided, for violation of that act.

A test was made of the constitutionality of the law and the decision of the Supreme Court was written by Mr. Justice McKinstry who says; and his opinion it will be noted bears directly upon my contention.

"Our government is a representative republic, not a simple democracy. Whenever it shall be transformed into the latter—as we are taught by the examples of history—the tyranny of a changeable majority will soon drive honest men to seek refuge beneath the despotism of a single ruler. To become a law, an act must be passed through both Houses of the Legislature, be signed by the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the Assembly, and be approved by the Governor, or, if vetoed by the Executive, must again be passed by the constitutional majority. Thus, and thus only, can a general statute be enacted.

"While the power and responsibility of legislation remain where the Constitution has placed them, a proposed measure, before it can become a law, must pass through the ordeal of a public and deliberate discussion in the Legislature. Public opinion will prevail, but it will be enlightened, deliberate, permanent, and organically expressed public opinion. It is this opinion which the Constitution designed should govern. Such a government secures deliberation and responsibility in legislation, and affords protection against the despotism of official rulers on the one hand, and of irresponsible numerical majorities on the other. It has been appropriately termed 'The flower of modern civilization.' (People v. Collins, 3 Mich. 415).

It is urged, however, that for the Legislature to enact that a law shall take effect, provided the people of the State, or of a district, shall vote in favor of it, is not to delegate the law-making power. This position has been upheld by courts of high character, but I think the decisions in which it has been denied

are sustained by the better reasons. And the Justice says further on in the same opinion, "The Legislature cannot transfer to others the responsibility of deciding what legislation is expedient and proper, with reference either to present conditions or future contingencies. To say that the legislators may deem a law to be expedient, provided, the people shall deem it expedient, is to suggest an abandonment of the legislative function by those to whose wisdom and patriotism the Constitution has entrusted the prerogative of determining whether a law is or is not expedient."

The Justice held that the statute was void for the reason among others that "When it left the hands of the Legislature it was not to take effect, but only when it should be approved by a majority of the people of a township, and then only in the township where thus approved."

A later decision is that of ex-parte Anderson 134 Cal., page 69. The decision is by Justice Henshaw, for many years one of the leading members of the Supreme Court of this State. In the case referred to the petitioner was convicted of violating an ordinance of the County of Ventura, adopted by a vote of the electors of the county at an election held in November, 1900, under the provisions of Section 13 of the County Government of 1897. The sections referred to provided that when a petition of fifty per cent of the voters asked that a local option ordinance be submitted to the voters, that the supervisors should order the necessary election, and if the majority of the voters favored the ordinance it should immediately be in force and effect as though adopted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors. In deciding this question the learned jurist says:

First. Can the Legislature confer directly upon the electors of a county the power to make its laws, and consequently is the exercise by the Legislature of this attempted power valid and legal? At some length the jurist points out that "this is the first instance where the absolute and uncontrolled power of legislation is taken away from the legislative body, in which heretofore it has always been confided, and has been bestowed upon the electors." After discussing this phase of the subject at considerable length, he says: "This drastic departure from our form of government finds expression only in imperfect and incomplete legislation, embodied in a single clause of the County Government Act. For if it be conceded that the Legislature have the power which it has attempted to exercise, it is too plain to permit of argument, that, under our system of government, there never can be two equal co-ordinate law-making powers, each existing without any restriction the one upon the other. * * * Upon the one hand, there is conferred upon the Board of Supervisors, as has been the universal rule, full power to make all laws pertaining to the government of the county. Upon the other hand, this identical power is bestowed by the machinery of the ballot upon the voters of the county. When an ordinance is thus passed by ballot, it has no superior force, but has merely "the same and equal force and effect as though adopted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors." The right of the Supervisors to repeal such ordinance is not taken away, and it is within their power to repeal them one after the other as soon as they shall have been adopted. Upon the other hand, it is equally the right of the people to re-enact them after such repeal. It is the old problem of the irresistible force meeting the indestructible barrier. So far as legislation is concerned, nothing could result but untold confusion. As the two sets of laws, thus creating co-ordinate law-making powers, without check, limitation or restraint, the one upon the other, cannot, in the nature of our Government exist, it follows that one or the other of the provisions is invalid and must fall."

I am of the opinion that it would require a constitutional amendment to make effective any legislation along the lines contemplated by the several local option bills now pending before the Legislature of California, and I am of the opinion that any direct legislation of the character contemplated is not only unconstitutional, but is un-American, because it is in violation of the fundamental principles of our Government in which the powers of government are given by the people to the executive and legislative branches while leaving with the judicial the right of declaring what is the law.

Direct legislation by the people would mean in my judgment, whether on the liquor question, or any other question, a complete change in our system of government. A change, too, which I believe to be utterly impracticable, for the reason that the territory we inhabit is too vast, and our population is too great, to make it possible for us ever to have a pure democracy.

Third. Holding the views expressed above, I am of the opinion that no extra legislation whatsoever is needed to enforce local option any place where it is desired in the State of California. It is possible to have local option in any county, in any town and in any village if the majority of the people will elect Supervisors or Trustees who will enact it and enforce it. If the majority of the people in a given community are not in favor of local option the pending bills will be of no avail even if they were constitutional. If the Supervisors or Trustees will not enact local option law the people have the remedy in their own hands by replacing them at the next election by officers who will obey the popular will, and as a matter of fact, that is exactly what is being done in every part of California today where the majority of the people desire local option. To sum up, I am, therefore, opposed to any further legislation on this subject along the lines suggested by either the Estudillo or the Wyllie bills:

Firstly. Because I do not believe in regulating what a man shall eat or drink.

Secondly. Because I believe the proposed laws unconstitutional; and

Thirdly. Because if local option or prohibition is desired any new legislation is unnecessary.

The Transcontinental Freight Bureau when it met at Chicago reduced the freight rates on several commodities, including the transcontinental rate on beer. The latter was increased in January from $1 to $1.10 and now the old rate has been reinstated. It will, however, be about sixty days before the change becomes effective.

Joe Casalegno, keeper of the French Hotel at Mayfield, has been convicted of selling liquor and fined $300 with the alternative of ninety days in jail. Casalegno tried to escape punishment by the habeas corpus route, but Judge Welch of the Superior Court sustained the judgment of the lower court, so that the landlord of the French Hotel at Mayfield must now either put up his fine or be shut up for three months in prison.

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What Prohibition Would Cost Kentucky and the Nation

Distillery and brewery property in Kentucky	$ 67,000,000.00
Operating capital of Kentucky distilleries and breweries	125,000,000.00
Distilleries and breweries in Kentucky pay nation annually through internal revenue collections	24,086,663.11
Kentucky distilleries, breweries and retailers pay State and cities (licenses and taxes) annually	2,071,881.29
Distilleries, breweries and retailers pay labor in Kentucky annually	11,150,000.00
Kentucky distilleries and breweries pay for Kentucky cooperage	2,289,687.50
Distillers and brewers spend annually for bottles and cases in Kentucky	7,069,881.10

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 1.—What would be the cost to Kentucky and the Nation if the State in which corn-juice and Colonels are the principal products should go dry?

In answer to this question, which was emphasized by the recent attempt of the Anti-Saloon League, of Kentucky, to put pressure enough on Governor Willson to compel him to call an extra session of the Legislature, the National Model License League has collated a lot of data and is sending broadcast a statement showing the amount of money invested in the distillery, brewery, wholesale, retail and collateral industries in Kentucky, and suggesting that unless the people of Kentucky are willing to put a penalty on the use and possession of liquor, they should refuse to destroy property that has been established under the sanction of State and National laws, and which now pays nearly one-half of the State revenue and gives to the Government funds sufficient to build five battleships every year.

In its statement the National Model License League asserts that it will not oppose a law penalizing the use of alcoholic beverages in any prohibition territory, but it insists that if the people demand the right to use alcoholic beverages, they should give Kentucky industries a square deal, instead of confiscating the property of their neighbors without lessening the amount of liquor consumed.

The League points out that in despite of the progress of the prohibition movement in recent years, the falling off in the liquor business, especially in Kentucky, was proportionately less than that suffered by any other line of business during the recent financial depression.

LOSS TO THE NATION.

The League says that State-wide prohibition in Kentucky, prohibiting the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages, would be felt keenly throughout the nation. According to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908 (which year, by the way, was not so great a year for the amount of revenue as several preceding years, due to financial disturbance of the previous Fall), Kentucky paid into the national treasury for taxes on distilled and fermented liquors a total of $24,086,663.11. The five collection districts of the State were led by the Fifth, the Louisville district, with $12,444,690.94 on whisky, and $385,706.48 on beer. The other districts have offices at Lexington, Covington, Owensboro and Danville.

The amount of money paid by Kentucky in internal revenue collections for one year would pay the salary of the President of the United States, raised to $100,000 a year, for 240 years. If diverted to that fund, it would pay the greater part of the cost of building the Panama Canal.

LOSS TO TAXATION IN STATE.

Kentucky distilleries, breweries and retailers pay a considerable sum annually both in ad valorem taxes for property and in license fees to the cities and the State. There are 1,127 saloons in the State. These pay annually to the State $201 each, or $347,127. In the city of Louisville the sum of $400,000 a year is received from retailers and wholesalers' license fees. In second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth class cities, a total of $209,800 more is paid to the cities.

This makes a total for licenses of $956,927. Other items which must be added (from the State Auditor's report) follow:

Tax on distilled spirits, $104,061.54; tax on rectifiers, $69,817.75; tax on wholesale liquor dealers, $20,800; domestic brewers, $1,600; foreign brewers, $1,800; domestic brewers' agencies, $650; foreign liquor agencies, $925; distillers of fruits, $300.

The tax on saloon property is estimated at $55,000, and the State and city taxes on distillery and brewery property total $860,000. This gives a total revenue of $2,071,881.29 for State and city taxes and licenses. The blotting out of the liquor business in Kentucky, if such were accomplished, would mean a corresponding increase in taxation, according to the League's figures.

MANY DRY COUNTIES KEPT UP.

Seventy-four of the dry counties in Kentucky receive a total of $804,966.95 more from the State treasury every year than they turn in as taxes, according to the report of the State Auditor. This is an average of $10,320.09 deficit for each dry county in the group.

Treasurer Farley announces that the State Treasury is so depleted that it has been decided to suspend payments of warrants until the September settlement by the sheriffs of the various counties. In view of the fact that about one-third of the revenue of the State and the cities is derived from direct or indirect taxation of the liquor business, destruction of that business, the League says, would result in doubling of taxes on all farm and other properties, without any compensating gain, as the amount of liquors consumed would not be lessened in any degree, the State merely suffering a loss of revenue and a paralysis of business.

Furthermore, it is pointed out that a very large amount of money would be sent out of the State for the purchase of liquors, which money now is spent in the State and gives employment to so many citizens of Kentucky.

VALUE OF DISTILLERY PROPERTY.

Kentucky distillery property is estimated by the League at $60,000,000. This included the distilleries proper, the warehouses, and the wholesale and distributing houses. There are 273 registered distilleries in Kentucky, according to the Internal Revenue report, which number is more than twice as many as in any other State, the next State being Pennsylvania, which has 119 distilleries.

The operating capital invested in distilleries and wholesale houses in the State is twice the amount of the money invested in property, or $120,000,000. This aggregates $180,000,000 of the State's wealth which would be destroyed or driven from the State should prohibition laws, such as have been adopted in Tennessee, be passed in Kentucky.

All of the interdependent industries in Kentucky would feel that loss. The banks would be hard hit. It is estimated that between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 is loaned annually by banks with warehouse receipts as collateral, at 6 per cent. interest, which would be an item of $600,000 to $900,000 yearly

to the State's banks alone. Warehouse receipts are a convenient form of collateral for effecting loans, and practically every large distiller must be a banker as well, as he carries accounts and pays out money, with his crop as the security.

If the average whiskey crop of Kentucky be 27,000,000 gallons, and a bushel of grain can be converted into 4½ gallons of whisky, the distilleries must purchase 6,000,000 bushels of grain yearly.

VALUE OF BREWERY PROPERTY.

While in comparison with the distilling interests of Kentucky, its brewing interests are small, still, taken by themselves, they are no mean item in the State's commerce.

The amount of money invested in breweries in the State is $7,000,000, and an additional $5,000,000 is required as operating capital.

There are 22 breweries in the State, distributed as follows: Louisville, 14; Covington, 3; Lexington, 1; Newport, 1; Middlesboro, 1; Paducah, 1; Henderson, 1.

The breweries employ 1,800 men and pay over a million dollars annually in wages. There are eighteen brewers' agencies in the State. which help to swell the total.

Kentucky breweries purchase every year grain worth $1,115,576.11, and spend $100,000 a year for cooperage. Much of this amount is spent for Kentucky grain and Kentucky cooperage.

VALUE OF SALOON PROPERTY.

Saloon property in the State is a large item, according to the reports received by the National Model License League from the principal cities. Of the 1,727 saloons in Kentucky, 678 are in Louisville; 563 in cities of the second class; 132 in cities of the third class; 206 in cities of the fourth class, and 148 in cities of the fifth and sixth classes.

The average city license, outside Louisville, is over $200, and the Louisville rate is $500. In addition, each saloon pays $201.50 States and county license.

Saloon property is estimated at $3,454,000. All of this property would be vacated if prohibition laws were passed in Kentucky, according to the League's statement.

COOPERAGE INTERESTS.

One of the chief industries of the so-called "dry" counties of the State is the getting out of tight-barrel and beer-keg staves. While not well known, it is a fact (report of Gifford Pinchot, Chief Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture) that Kentucky alone produces much more than half of all staves for whisky casks and beer kegs used in the United States and exported to foreign countries.

There are 131,000,000 gallons of whisky in bond in Kentucky, and the barrels contain 47½ gallons each. This makes 2,275,000 barrels to hold the present stock in bond. On an average, bonded whiskey remains in the warehouse four years, and as a whiskey cask may be used but once, it takes 568,750 barrels a year to handle the whisky crop. Whisky casks cost $3.85 each. This makes the cost of Kentucky whisky annually $2,189,687.50, practically all of which money remains in Kentucky.

Beer kegs cost $3.25 each, and the average life of a beer keg is a year. An authority on the subject says cooperage expense to breweries in Kentucky annually is $100,000, which means that 30,000 kegs of the total produced annually are used here. The direct loss to Kentucky cooperage interests by State-wide prohibition would be $2,289,687.50 yearly.

BOTTLES AND CASES.

The item of bottle and case expense to distilleries and breweries in Kentucky is quite large. A case of twelve quart bottles represents a value of $1.60. A case of two dozen pints costs $2.10, and a case of four dozen half-pints costs $2.60.

There were 3,574,298 gallons of whiskies bottled in bond last year in Kentucky. There were then 1,191,433 cases of bottled-in-bond whiskies and twice as much free bottling whiskies in 1908, aggregating 3,574,298 cases of three gallons each, both bottled-in-bond and free-bottling whiskies.

The average cost per case is $1.95, making the amount expended for bottling and cases $6,969,881.10. The cases, practically in entirety, are made in Kentucky, and while there are but two or three glass factories in this State, there are several large agencies.

The making of whiskey cases is a big industry in itself, and most of the lumber used is produced in this State. The expense of bottles and cases to breweries in Kentucky is $100,000 annually. The combined case and bottling expense of distilleries and breweries is $7,069,881.10 yearly.

LOSS TO EMPLOYMENT.

In the figures prepared by the National Model License League, attention has has been devoted to the labor statistics in connection with the distilling, brewing, retailing and collateral trades of the State. The distilleries of Kentucky employ 8,190 persons. The retail business gives employment to 7,200 men; the brewing interests supply jobs for 1,800 men, and the brewing agencies employ 250 men. The cooperage interests, box manufacturers, glass factories and agencies employ about 2,500 men. Thus 20,000 persons are given employment, the pay-rolls being about a million dollars a month.

ALL INDUSTRIES AFFECTED.

The League says that there is not an article of commerce that would not be affected injuriously in case the Kentucky Legislature should pass sumptuary laws preventing the legal manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. The League challenges the advocates of prohibition to name a trade or industry in Kentucky which would not lose if the State-widers should be victorious.

President T. M. Gilmore adds the following note to the League's statement:

"To enumerate the losses in properties, in resources, in employments, which prohibition would entail upon this State is to paint a picture before which the stoutest heart might quail, and yet this Anti-Saloon League, composed of a lot of second-rate pulpiteers and political quacks, is calmly proposing the advocacy of such legislation.

"It is not claimed that prohibition has ever prohibited; it cannot be shown that the numerous States that during sixty years have tried it have been in any wise benefited; it is notorious that insanity, drunkenness, crime, and pauperism have not decreased in Maine or Iowa or Kansas; it is not proposed to give us an example of 'peace on earth' in any of the States now under prohibition, but simply because some men find profit in such crusades and some women delight in hysteria, this army of quacks with a discredited issue declares that it will destroy the greatest interest in Kentucky, and incidentally inaugurate a panic that would sweep this country from ocean to ocean."

The Limit of Absurdity

FREAK bills, and particularly those relating to the wine and spirit trade, have abounded in the various State Legislatures during the present session, but certainly the palm for absurdity must be awarded to the Illinois solons. The limit of arrant humbug was reached by the lawmakers of the Prairie State when they gravely considered a bill which will bar a man from matrimony if he has been intoxicated twice in the twelve months preceding the ceremony. He will be required to swear on this question, and any perjury will be punished to the full extent of the law. So now intending benedicts in Illinois had better practice temperance or their wedded bliss is likely to be disturbed by a few months in the penitentiary, if this freak bill should become law.

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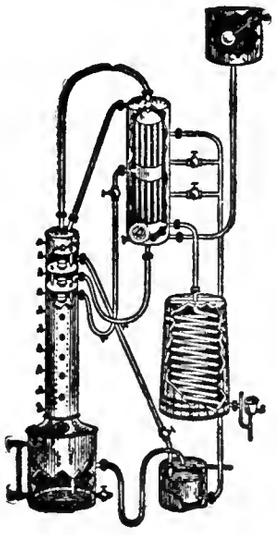

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INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 29585.)

Drawback on cocktails.

Drawback on Chancellor cocktails manufactured in whole or in part from imported materials by the S. C. Herbst Importing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Treasury Department, *March 1, 1909.*

Sir: On the exportation of Chancellor cocktails manufactured in whole or in part from imported materials by the S. C. Herbst Importing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., a drawback will be allowed, equal in amount to the duty paid on the imported materials so used, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

The preliminary entry must show the marks and numbers of the shipping packages, the kinds of cocktails exported, the kinds and number of bottles in each case, and the total number of gallons of cocktails in the entire shipment. The contents of the packages, size and number of bottles contained therein, and the name of brand must be plainly marked on each case.

The drawback entry must show the total quantity of each brand of cocktails exported and the total quantity of each kind of imported material used in the manufacture thereof. In addition to the usual averments, said entry must show that the merchandise was manufactured of the materials and in the manner set forth in the manufacturers' sworn statements, dated January 21 and February 3, 1909, transmitted herewith for filing in your office.

The manufacturer shall keep a record showing the quantities of cocktails produced and the quantities of imported and domestic materials entering into the manufacture thereof, and a sworn abstract from this record shall be filed with each entry.

In liquidation, the quantity of imported materials which may be taken as the basis for the allowance of drawback may equal the quantity used as shown in the drawback entry and sworn abstract, provided it shall not exceed the quantity set forth in the inclosed schedule.

Respectfully, JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
(62645.) *Assistant Secretary.*
Collector of Customs, Milwaukee, Wis.

(T. D. 29583.)

Reciprocity between the United States and Spain under provisions of Section 3, Act of July 24, 1897.

Treasury Department, *February 26, 1909.*

To Collectors and other officers of the customs:

The appended proclamation of the President, relating to the reciprocal commercial arrangement between the United States of America and Spain, issued under the provisions of section 3 of the act of July 24, 1897, is published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned.

The Department holds that sparkling wines, under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose, for which no permit of delivery has been issued, come under the effect of the proclamation.

Following the Department's decision of August 15, 1898 (T. D. 19867), the products of Spain exported to the United States from any other country will not be entitled to the privileges conferred under the proclamation.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, *Secretary.*

Reciprocity with Spain.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Spain have, by an exchange of notes at Washington on February 20, 1909, agreed to supplement the Commercial Agreement which they concluded at San Sebastian on August 1, 1906, to the end that sparkling wines produced in and exported from Spain may be admitted on their importation into the United States at the reduced rates authorized by Section 3 of the United States Tariff Act of July 24, 1897, which action, in the judgment of the President, is compensated by reciprocal and equivalent concessions on the part of Spain in favor of the products of the soil or industry of the United States:

Now, Therefore, be it known that I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority conferred by the third section of said Tariff Act, do hereby suspend, during the continuance in force of the said Commercial Agreement of August 1, 1906, the imposition and collection of the duties imposed by the first section of said Act upon the articles hereinafter specified, being the products of the soil or industry of Spain; and do declare in place thereof the following rates of duty provided in the third section of said Act to be in force and effect from and after the date of this, my Proclamation, as follows:

On all sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, six dollars per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, three dollars per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to six dollars per dozen bottles on the quantities in excess of one quart, at the rate of one dollar and ninety cents per gallon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of February, in the year of [SEAL.] our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-third.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
ROBERT BACON,
Secretary of State.

(T. D. 1469.)

Denatured Alcohol.

Authorizing formula for special denaturant for use in the manufacture of fulminate of mercury.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., *March 5, 1909.*

Sir: This office is in receipt of application, Form 581, and bond, Form 582, of the ——— of your district, for specially denatured alcohol to be used in the manufacture of fulminate of mercury, and the same are hereby approved.

The application of ——— for permission to use the following formula—to 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol add one-half gallon of pyridin bases—is approved, and its use in the manufacture of fulminate of mercury is hereby authorized. This formula will be listed as No. 6 *b*, and its use will be restricted to factories operating in connection with either a distillery or central denaturing bonded warehouse.

Respectfully, JOHN G. CAPERS, *Commissioner.*
Mr. H. C. H. Herold, *Collector Fifth District, Newark, N. J.*

Prohibition That Fails

IN the eyes of our Southern friends prohibition in practice does not fulfill all the promises of its preliminary attitude. It has already been shown that, in Virginia at least, it neither promotes morality and good public conduct nor contributes to the general revenue. In Georgia and Alabama, more particularly in Savannah and Atlanta, as in Birmingham and Huntsville, it now

appears that prohibition has stimulated the criminal records and at the same time crimped the treasury. The returns from those States tell their own tale, while the forebodings of the taxpayers find voice in half the newspapers. Above all things it is now apparent that prohibition does not prohibit, if "drunks and disorderlies" count for anything; and the shrinkage in the public income is flagrant to the most easy-going inspection.

The most significant feature was the arrest of many who were too drunk to remember their own names. This happened in Birmingham, a city tied up to the taste of the White Ribbon enthusiasts. Under former auspices these helpless derelicts might have stopped short of utter imbecility and dreamed away their potations in quiet, friendly places and gone back to their families later reasonably sober.

As it was, they kept upon the streets and with clandestine imbibings lapsed into mere bestiality. There is no escaping the somber chronicle. Prohibition does not prohibit. Morality fares worse under the new law than under the old, and we must console ourselves with the complacency of a few unthinking zealots.

With this encouragement, we presume, the crusade will continue.—New York *Sun*, January 2, 1909.

Time for Improvement of Drinking Habits

NEITHER Taft nor Bryan said anything he could help about the rum question, but there is no single question or problem pressing just now for treatment that looks to us so interesting as that. *No problem, not even the currency problem, has more need to be treated by experts, or is getting less expert treatment.* The current anti-rum movement is partly hysterical, partly political, partly moral, partly religious, and partly economic, but it is almost all bullheaded and inexpert. It is not so much a treatment as a war, and like wars it is brutal, unjust, and destructive in its details, however in the end it may be justified by results.

Apparently it has had to be so. In Europe governments are experimenting with restriction of the sale and consumption of alcoholic drinks under advice of the wisest authorities they can find. Here in various States we get liquor legislation in response to the demands of Methodist and Baptist ministers, and members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who want to make this a teetotal country, and aim, all of them, at national prohibition, enforced by every governmental power the nation has.

No doubt our considerable improvements are bound to start in that way with a rampageous popular movement, that is strong enough to win respectful attention and gets things done. The wise and moderate are not very good at getting things done. If they had attempted to get a better regulation of the liquor traffic the brewers, distillers and saloonkeepers would have beaten them out of sight. The strength of the rum interest has been very great, and the material inducement to minimize legislation has been enormous. It took a huge brute force of innovation and restriction to overcome the massive obstruction of the vested liquor interests. But now that has been done. The rampageous anti-rumites have got the entire alcohol purveying sodality scared blue, for fear their whole business is to be confiscated.

And it will be confiscated if the anti-rumites get free swing. They hold that every form of alcohol is bad in any quantity for every sort of human creature. If they get laws passed to suit them and it turns out, as in the case of the Army Canteen, that their laws work mischief to the persons whom they affect, they

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say, "No matter; the laws are right; it is the folks who are bad." Which is funny. Perhaps man was made for liquor laws, and not liquor laws for man, but for our part, we don't think so.

But the gist of the situation seems to be that the anti-rumites, with a lot of drastic and reckless legislation, have got the liquor people so scared that they are eager to accept any regulation that will make their business tolerable to society. Furthermore, the agitation has stirred up a great deal of earnest study of the nature, uses and effects of alcohol, and though the doctors disagree, and the wise take opposite sides, the inquiry is very wholesome indeed.

The time seems ripe therefore for a considerable amendment and improvement of the national drinking habits, both by legislation, and by the efforts of the influential liquor men and brewers to put their business on a safe basis. When the brewers and liquor dealers talk about the abolition of the saloon, and the bar, as they exist, and the substitution of the "old-fashioned restaurant saloon," where folks sit down to their beverages, we have come forward some distance.

This can never be a teetotal country, but it can improve—and perhaps diminish—its drinking, very much, and though most of the improvement must come from the increase of intelligence in individuals, a great deal can be done to help by intelligent regulation, both legislative and personal.—*Life.*

Among the Hoosiers

WE are sorry to report that the liberal element in Indiana have met with serious reverses in the late elections. The following counties, Howard, Grant, Daviess, Adams, Newton, Randolf, Noble, Hamilton, Tipton, Lawrence, Switzerland, Putnam, Decatur, Pike, Wabash, Huntington, Parke, Clinton, Jay, Sullivan and Marshall have voted "dry," while Boone, Brown, Clay, Crawford, De Kalb, Fulton, Henry, Johnson, Kosiusko, Lagrange, Monroe, Morgan, Orange, Owen, Pulaski, Scott, Steuben, Union, Warren, Wells, White, Washington, Hendricks, Fountain and Fayette have obtained the same unenviable state by remonstrance. Wayne County is the only one at present in the "wet" column, but it is hoped that some others will eventually join it in demonstrating the blessings of temperance as against the tyranny and bigotry of total abstinence.

Local option has come into the State of Idaho, but being unfamiliar with the full meaning of the bill we are not in a position to state how seriously it will affect the liquor traffic in this State or county. It is likely that the liquor dealers will continue to ply their trade unhindered by the law, chiefly from the fact that the majority of the people in this country do not favor doing away with the saloon.—*Mullan* (Idaho) *Miner,* Feb. 28, 1909.

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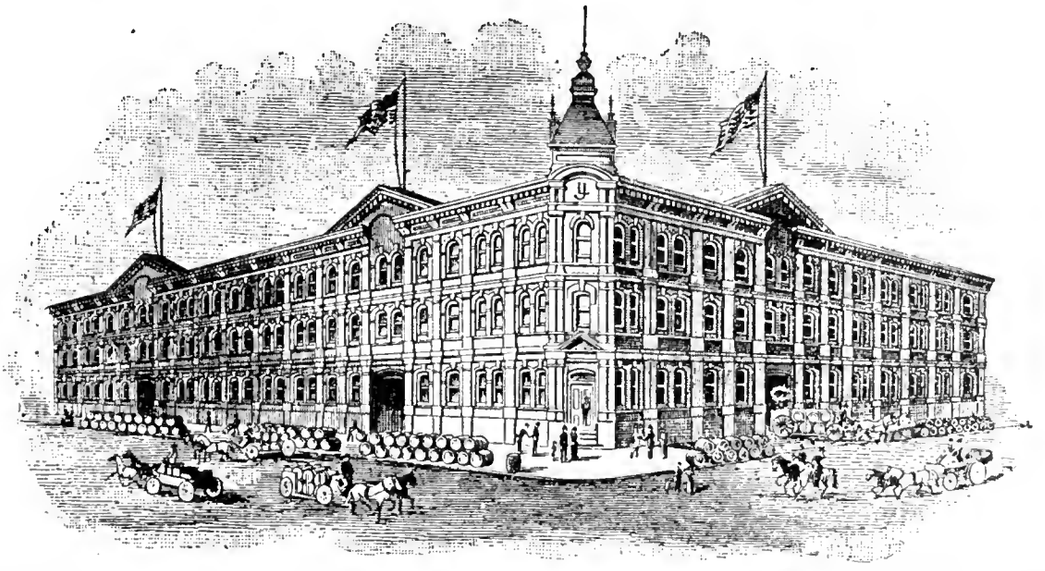

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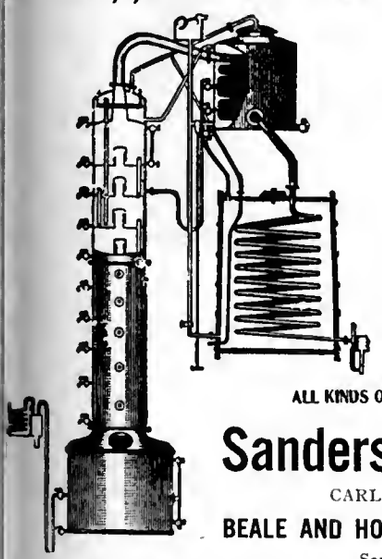

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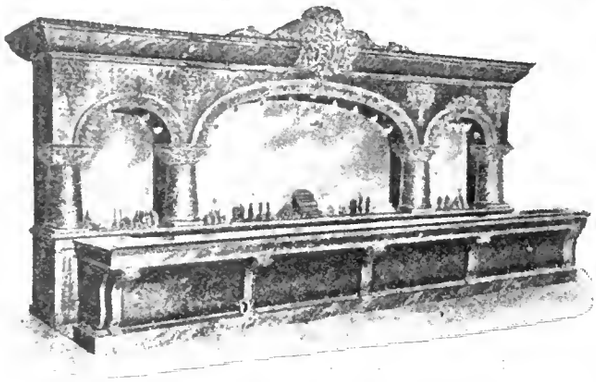

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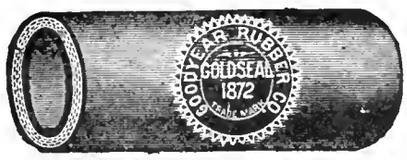

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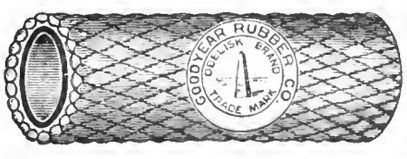

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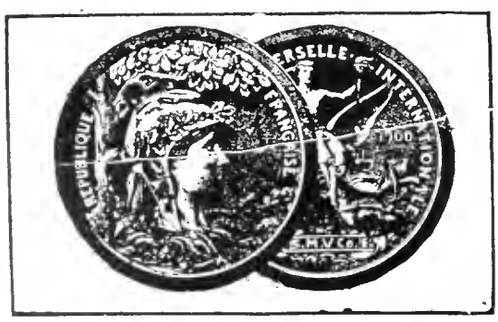

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New York Correspondence

NEW YORK, April, 1909.—Taking one consideration with another, business is in as fair a condition as could well be expected. Improvement can hardly be looked for, until the tariff question is settled. It effects almost every line of business, and, as a consequence, every line of business is proceeding as conservatively as possible. Production is at the minimum. Tariff once out of the way, improvement should be marked and instantaneous, for there is nothing in the way to prevent it. Naturally, the wine and spirit trade languishes but it is bound to be benefited when the general improvement comes.

Of course, our line of business suffers, in addition to the ills affecting the general body, from diseases peculiar to itself; but it is remarkable that, notwithstanding the seriousness of the complaints and the lack of effective remedies, the patient bears up so well. It certainly must have a great constitution.

Before they get through with it, the new tariff bill may affect our line of business, and some houses, anticipating it, are bringing from Europe, considerable quantities of wines in order to have them duty paid before the law is put into operation. That some member of Congress has not played to the party of prohibition, by proposing a big increase in duties on the Demon, is surprising. The most effective way to keep it out, would be to tax it out. But they need the money. If there be any changes, they will not likely be very important and it is rather generally believed there will be no changes at all.

Importations of wines and liquors show a tremendous increase over the first three months of last year, for the quarter just closed. In several cases, nearly 100 per cent. This is the case in Bordeaux wines, Rhine wines, Italian wines, Sherries, British gin and cordials.

Other branches of the trade also show up well, nearly all being up with and in several instances ahead, even of 1907, and much more than in 1908.

The mail order houses are now recognized as an institution to be taxed, the license in Virginia, where a considerable number are located, being raised from $400 to $800 per annum.

Within the next few weeks it is believed "What is Whisky?" will be definitely decided, at least for the present, by the Taft administration. The array of Counsel engaged by both sides includes some of the most prominent lawyers in the country and, whichever way the decision goes, neither side can complain of the handling of its case. The President, who acts as referee, being an Ohio man, may naturally sympathize with the Cincinnati houses, blenders for the most part, but it is scarcely to be expected so important a matter will be decided sympathetically.

Long Island, best known to fame as the home of New York summer resorts and of Oyster Bay, the summer home of Col. Roosevelt, has just passed through the throes of a wet and dry campaign. For years a battle ground, with fluctuating results, this last campaign has been the hardest fought in the history of Long Island. Notwithstanding the tolling of the church bells every hour, the labeling of school children who wandered through the town, peripatetic pleaders for "the cause," pamphlets and other literature by the ton, and churches filled all day with women, praying for Divine aid while the ballots were being cast, Long Island has gone "wet" for the next two years. Garden City, the seat of the Episcopal Cathedral, was practically unanimous in favor of the sale of liquor. Easthampton, dry for fifteen years, by a majority of over one hundred, decided to thirst no longer; and so it went all over the Island; practically a clean sweep.

To offset the efforts of the prohibitionists, the principal argument of the more enlightened element of the community pointed out that no license would mean an increase in taxes and a corresponding decrease in realty values. A most powerful assistance was received by the open espousal of the rights of the many by the Rev. W. A. Wasson, rector of the Grace Episcopal Church. After a most exhaustive dissection of his life, by the prohibitionists, the only arguments against him were that he was an Englishman and that he was suspected of favoring beer for a Welsh "rabbit." Notwithstanding these heinous charges, the Rev. Wasson seems to have exerted much influence for good.

Great efforts are being made in the East to push the sale of straight and bottled in bond whiskies. Blends have held sway here for many years and are hard to dislodge, but gradually the straight whiskies seem to be making some slight headway. One sees the whiskies displayed in many places where, heretofore, they were severely objected to. If ever they do find a market here, they will probably go like "wildfire." But, up till now, the demand is comparatively small.

The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan has decided that a citizen of that State is within his rights in treating his friends to beer, at the celebration of his daughter's birthday anniversary, even though the county in which he was celebrating had gone "dry." The rights and liberties for which our ancestors fought are thereby confirmed and it is a free country, after all.

The next annual meeting of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association is to be held in June, at Atlantic City, and a large attendance is expected. The trade is confronted by so many troublesome matters, in all sections of the country, that the members will naturally want to take counsel with one another and out of the exchange of opinions and the discussions which will arise therefrom, perhaps some definite plans may result. The Model License League is doing valiant work, but the opposition seems to anyway, pursue its course to victory.

Model license should prove acceptable to communities, because, if carried out, it would remove many of the causes of complaint which have arisen. Theoretically, it is perfect. But the anti-saloon league refuses to recognize it. They don't ask for regulation. They seek annihilation. If they regard it at all, they consider it visionary, a mere panacea.

Perhaps the Wh. L. D. A. can evolve some plan of campaign to fight them, in the open. Not by promising to be good in future, and by admitting we have sinned in the past, but by logical arguments that we are in the right and have a right to conduct our business and by fighting them with argument against argument, by economic reasons and by the same sledge hammer methods they employ, and leave it to the public. Our plan of campaign seems to have been too apologetic. We need more aggressiveness.

Salvadoran Customs Changes

COMMENCING with April 10th, Salvador levied additional taxes on liquors, wines and canned goods. These taxes, which will be in addition to present customs duties, are: On imported liquors, fifty cents per quart bottle; on heavy and white wines, twenty-five cents per quart, and five cents per quart on red table wines.

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, April, 1909.—In the readjustment of the political balance with the incoming of the new municipal administration of this city, a number of surprises have been sprung on the liquor trade. While anticipating a tightening of frayed ends of some of the ordinances which had been rather loosely construed by the Harper administration, the legitimate dealers have not been molested in the transaction of their business by the authorities, simply the admonition that no evasions of the city ordinances would be permitted. This intimation resulted in the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association sending out the following letter to their members and to the retail trade of the city as well.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association,
Los Angeles, April 1, 1909.

Dear Sir: It has been reported to the executive board that a few persons holding wholesale liquor dealers' licenses in Los Angeles city have from time to time violated the municipal ordinance governing the conduct of the wholesale liquor business.

It is well known that one of the objects of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association is to bring about respect for, and observance of, the law governing our occupation and such a method of conducting our business as will secure for us the commendation of our fair-minded fellow citizens.

We cannot, as your executive officers, permit the opportunity to pass by without again warning the members of the Association that in the event of any willful violation of the law, no support whatever will be extended to the transgressor by this organization, but on the contrary, for the protection of the members of the Association as a whole and to prove to our community that this Association stands for the observance of the law, our executive board will assist in the revocation of licenses held by unworthy persons.

The past misconduct of men engaged in the liquor business has contributed largely to the feeling existing against us, and it is time for the members of our Association to stand as a unit for law enforcement and to frown down any attempt to evade or violate the provisions of ordinances regulating our business.

We wish, therefore, to warn every member of the organization and those who are not members to comply strictly with the provisions of the liquor ordinances, and that in case of any willful violation thereof the officers of this organization will report any knowledge of same to the prosecuting attorney's office, and if need be assist in such prosecution.

Respectfully yours,
I. S. GREEN, President.

This disposition on the part of the trade has done much to establish a better understanding and it has been met by the declaration of the administrative officers, "that the legitimate liquor dealer will receive fair and just treatment from them, though the laws would be strictly enforced."

While there is no question that the sentiment of Southern California taken as a whole is inimical to the trade, still, there are enough voters in Los Angeles, who, while not drinking men themselves are liberal in their tendencies and will not support a movement tending toward prohibition as long as the liquor business is conducted within the law. These, with the element that considers the revenue toward the city's support derived from the trade, together with those favoring the saloon, constitute a majority at the polls that will prevent Los Angeles going dry.

A severe blow was dealt the brewery people here by the City Council, upon the advice of the City Attorney, that liquor licenses are not an asset in the liquor business, but simply a permit issued by the city, which loses its value upon the retirement from business of the party to whom it was issued. As two of the breweries here are reported to have owned one hundred and twenty of the two hundred licenses allowed by law, the decision of the Council results in their losing what they have heretofore considered one of their most valuable assets. It is not thought that considering the state of public feeling here, that any contest will be made by the breweries against the ruling. There are at present in force two hundred retail licenses from which the revenue to the city is $20,000 per month; eighty-seven wholesale licenses yielding a revenue of $6,525 per month, and ninety-five restaurant licenses yielding $7,124 monthly; the yearly total from liquor licenses being over $400,000 per year, quite a neat little sum for one line of business to turn into the revenues of a city the size of this every year.

The attempt of some of those dealers who were legislated out of business when the liquor zone was curtailed over a year ago, are endeavoring to bring up the extension of the liquor zone again before the City Council. The movement is a purely individual one and has not the countenance of any of the liquor organizations. They, on the contrary, are endeavoring in every way to dissuade its projectors from forcing the question at this time, believing that it will arouse adverse public sentiment to such an extent as to prove disastrous to the trade. With the solid disapproval of the trade as a whole against it, it is not probable that the Council will take any serious notice of the matter unless sufficient signers of the petition can be secured to force the matter upon the Council. From the activity displayed in the matter of securing signatures to the petition, there is ground for suspicion, that it is not entirely the work of those vitally interested in the zone expansion, that perhaps some of those who would like to see this a dry town are behind the scenes in trying to use the zone extension matter as an exciter of public opinion against the liquor traffic.

Fourteen wholesale liquor dealers were arrested last week for selling liquor in quantities of less than one-fifth of a gallon and were fined various amounts from $15.00 upward.

Joseph F. Maier, head of the Maier Brewing Company of this city, died April 11th. His death was caused by a relapse after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Maier was very prominent in the business and social life of the city and was a member of the Elks and also the Shriners, and of the leading German organizations of the city, and left a host of friends to grieve over his untimely death.

Johnny Davin of the Faust Cafe, North Spring street's most popular cafe, has had a rather bad attack of rheumatism that has kept him away from business for the past few days, but he is expected to be on duty again shortly.

Joseph Melczer & Company have ordered an automobile delivery wagon of the latest model which is due to arrive sometime before the first of May. Joe's is one of Main street's most busy places and does an immense business in both the retail and wholesale departments.

The Becker Brothers' "Waldorf Cafe" continues to hold its place in the popular regard of the business men of the Broadway section and is doing a good business, day in and day out, irrespective of conditions.

Thousands of traveling men as well as the general public who during the past twelve years have made the Nadeau Hotel their headquarters during their stay in this city will learn with genuine sorrow of the death of James A. Donahoe, for twelve years the presiding genius of the Nadeau Hotel Bar. Mr. Donahoe was a genial, kindly man, a favorite with the traveling men of the Coast, making Los Angeles. Some weeks ago he was stricken with paralysis, but partially recovered and was expected to return to his post soon, but the disease took a stronger hold than was expected by his friends and no doubt affected his mind, for on April 20th, he shot himself at his home, death resulting instantly. Mr. Donahoe leaves a widow, but no other relatives so far as is known here.

M. M. Summerfield is doing some tall hustling in this part of the world for the famous Guckenheimer Rye, and is meeting with most gratifying success in the placing of this popular brand of whisky with the trade of this state.

None Better

HIRSCH & STOFF, the well-known high-class tailors, have established themselves in commodious and up to date parlors at 125 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter streets. Their fine window display of imported woolens, vestings, etc., are of the latest and most dressy patterns, and are calculated to please the most fastidious dressers.

Attention is called to their half-page announcement on another page of this issue.

Anheuser-Busch Appeals to People of St. Louis

THE Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association issued an appeal on April 16th, to St. Louis' financial and commercial institutions to aid in the fight against submission. The statement follows:

"We have so much confidence in the good sense and liberality of the people of Missouri that we are not planning to move from St. Louis and the state. We do not want to move from the city where our world wide business has been built up. I, personally, would regret leaving St. Louis, wholly apart from considerations of business, because I love the city, but if we are forced to go we will move across the river.

"Our industry is a perfectly legitimate one—one of the greatest revenue payers to the national, state, and city governments, and one of the largest employers of labor; therefore, why should it not be maintained and sustained? We sell in every country on the globe and must protect our business."

ADOLPHUS BUSCH.

Forty St. Louis bankers and manufacturers will go before the legislature in person to protest against state wide prohibition.

The real estate exchange and the executive council of the Manufacturers' Association adopted formal protests against submission, but the Business Mens' League and the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange executive committees refused to place themselves officially on record against the measure, although many members of each signed protests as individuals.

The senate committee on judiciary at Jefferson City to-day reported without recommendation the Humphrey bill providing for statutory prohibition.

"Monopole" (Red Top) Champagne

From Heidsieck & Co., Reims, France

"White Horse" Scotch Whisky

From Mackie & Co., Islay, Scotland

"Boord's" Old Tom and Twilight Gins

From Boord & Son, London, Eng.

"R. B. Hayden" Sour Mash Whisky

From the Greenbrier Dist. Co., Nelson Co., Ky.

"Nolet's" Double Eagle Gin

From the Federal Dist. Co., Baltimore, Md.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

Agents P. C. ***San Francisco, Cal.***

Ex-Italian Minister on the Future of California

[An interesting letter from L. Luzzatti, one of the chief financiers of the world.]

FROM "Il Sole," an influential daily paper of Milan, Italy, especially competent in matters economical and commercial and which is generally considered an authority on the subject, we translate the following letter which we think should be of especial interest to our readers in California.

Mr. Andrea Sbarboro, President of the Italian-American Bank of San Francisco and founder of the Agricultural Colony of Asti, California, came to Italy as a delegate from that state to the Colonial Congress at Rome. The Asti Agricltural Colony is foremost in the production of California wines (wines and oranges—our own argriculturists have taught our rivals there how to do it). Mr. Sbarboro is now about to return to California. I met him several times and I was particularly impressed by his personality. He is the very type of the energetic man—the real self-made man. He speaks as one who knows what he talks about; keenly and still modestly and with an admirable sense of foresight.

In the United States, especially amongst the "Methodists," there is a strong current of "prohibitionism"—that is to say, those who would absolutely exclude all intoxicating beverages, amongst which they include wine. Our countryman, who owes his own welfare and that of his industrious companions to the wine industry in California, where they make a new "Chianti," has not missed the opportunity of gathering some interesting data, intended to show and prove that wine is not to be classed amongst intoxicants; that there should not be a confusion of things "sacred" with things "profane." To that end he succeeded in obtaining important and interesting statements from the United States Embassador to Italy as well as from the many other United States Consuls all over Italy.

His whole expression was burning with the fire of enthusiasm as he related to me his many interesting talks with Roosevelt, bent on convincing the President of the real sobriety prevalent amongst the Italian masses, due chiefly to the moderate use of wine. In fact, Mr. Sbarboro asserted that cases of abject drunkenness are practically unknown in Italy.

On his return to California, Mr. Sbarboro will wage a lively campaign against the fanatics who are just now beginning a warfare against alcoholic beverages and incidentally including wine. It would really be regrettable if such a precedent, at a time of overproduction of wine in California, should become a law sanctioned by the State!

After this brief argument, I turned my inquiries to other matters of momentous importance. I asked him if he could explain the true motives of the prevalent hostility of California against the Japanese. Mr. Sbarboro, in his answer to my question, absolutely excepted any religious motive; inasmuch as every cult is perfectly free in that country. He assured me that the reasons are purely economical. "The Japanese are even more frugal than any other class of immigrants." He believes that the Japanese as emigrants are worse than the Chinese, considering their resistance to the hardest privations and their temperance. The Chinese are at least more particular in the observance of their obligations.

He related to me an interesting incident. "For instance," he said, "My co-operative wine growers' association, in view of an extraordinary crop of grapes last season, hired under contract a number of Japanese, paying them at the rate of one dollar and a half per ton of grapes picked. These men worked well for a few days, but suddenly disappeared. Inquiry revealed the fact that a nearby vineyard had offered just a few cents more pay. This naturally caused us considerable loss, for we had not looked forward to such an occurrence and had relied on the Japs."

Following this view, Mr. Sbarboro related to me another interesting incident that came to his knowledge. A noted English manufacturer of dental tool machines sent his agent to Japan to introduce his products. The agent, upon his arrival, found that the very same tools were on sale there, under his firm's name, but manufactured in Japan, and sold at half the price of the English tools. This shows that the Japanese are not very scrupulous and do not hold in much account patent rights. Our own silk manufacturers, however, know enough what Japanese competition means.

Mr. Sbarboro enthusiastically invites all Italian emigrants to go to California, which country he considers as the garden spot of the earth. As soon as the Panama Canal is completed, the trip from Italy to California will be much cheaper and much shorter.

In my opinion, the distinguished gentlemen who are now proposing the organization of Italian Colonies in Texas should not neglect to send a commission to California to study that interesting country, and perhaps after due consideration and comparison decide in favor of either or both.

And now let me say that our spirits rejoice and broaden when we meet these founders of Italian Colonies in far away countries. These men, more than our countrymen at home, carry our thoughts way back to the glorious days of the Genoese and the Venetians of the middle ages. The great difficulties and hardships these men meet and overcome in their efforts to win and succeed, gives to them an iron temper and a sense of just and reasonable heroism, such as that of our forefathers.

To these men it matters little the spirit of "sodality" or reciprocity with the tariffs of the mother country. They want to enhance, to foster, to encourage and to sell on the markets of the new found country the wine, oranges, and the products of the soil tilled by the emigrated Italian. In everything else they are true Italians and even more than Italians, capable of the sublimest sacrifices for their mother country—but don't talk to them about free trade.

Kansas Wine Makers Have to Quit

THE drastic prohibition law passed by the recent Kansas Legislature has stopped an industry which has been carried on in Doniphan County for the past thirty-five years at the little town of Doniphan. Brenner Bros. have manufactured thousands of barrels of wine and apple jack there, the vineyards and orchards making much work for the people of the village. The business has been moved to St. Joseph, Mo., where it will be closed out and discontinued.

VACATION 1909

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To be had at Ticket Offices, Ferry Building, foot of Market street, and Room 986, James Flood Building (General Offices) San Francisco. Inquiry by mail will bring an immediate response.

W. S. PALMER, General Manager J. J. GEARY, Gen. Pass. & Frt. Agt.

California Always

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—The motto of that eminent statesman, James G. Blaine, was "America for Americans." Let us go a little farther, and say California and its products (as they are excellent) for all the people.

There should be patriotism enough to keep this before the public at all times and in all places, "especially the wines served at public banquets." In your last issue was an account of two banquets, at which California still wines were served to the satisfaction of the guests. But at the "Portola" banquet a "French sparkling wine" was served, it was said, "by request"; but does not state who made it.

When at the St. Louis Exposition, 1904, the jury, 75 per cent of which were foreigners, such connoisseurs as Jean Calvet, Geo. M. Guister of Bordeaux, Marc Foucauld, Cognac, Andre Mandeix, Paris, and Alfred Mesquita, Portugal, passed on a California sparkling wine and without hesitation granted "Paul Masson," the "Grand Prix," by this act giving the stamp of approval. So that none would reject said wine at any banquet given in California.

To be successful all products must be kept before the public at all times, and especially at festivities.

I saw a short time ago of a public banquet given at Los Angeles at which *no California wines* were served (under any State label.) This should not be so, and it is hard to believe it, as that city has the reputation of being the best advertiser in the United States of their locality and products.

The wine industry of California has been established over 50 years; the first half, or till the appointing of the State Viticultural Commission, it must be acknowledged wines produced were not up to the commercial standard, but from teachings of experts, care of cultivation, selection of stock, etc., and especially since the Columbian Exposition, 1893, wines have improved in quality each year, so that now none need be rejected, and no public banquet should be given in the State without full list of California wines on the menu.

CALIFORNIAN.

Clergymen Favor Sunday Saloons

A COMMITTEE of New York clergymen recently visited Albany, asking that the saloons in Gotham be permitted to open between one and eleven o'clock p. m. on Sundays, and urged Governor Hughes to support a bill to this effect. The reason is not far to seek. The present New York Sunday closing law is practically a farce. The bill for the suppression of the Raines Law Hotels has been drawn after a study of existing conditions for four years. The verdict of the committee is that "the result of the present law has been to create a class of disorderly hotels and to debauch the police force." It is proposed to charge a special license fee for Sunday opening at the hours named, the same to be one-quarter of the existing license fee. This would put the enforcement of the law into the hands of the Excise Department instead of the police, which it is believed will cut out all possibilities of police graft now existing. The committee also proposes to limit the number of saloons and do away with back doors and side rooms. It believes that if the bill, which is endorsed by Attorney Jerome, is passed, it will have the effect of restraining and controlling the sale of liquor on Sundays.

A. M. Hirschfeld & Company

Are Pleased to Announce That

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AND THEIR BRANCH HOUSES:

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Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, San Diego, Cal.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Portland, Oregon.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Spokane, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Seattle, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Tacoma, Wash.
Johnson-Henrici Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FOLLOWING FOREIGN HOUSES:

Charles Duval & Co. (Champagnes),	Vertus près Epernay, France
Mansart Pere & Fils (Champagnes to Buyers' Brands),	Epernay, France
Veuve Amiot (French Sparkling Wines),	St. Hilaire-St. Florent, France
Mouchotte & Fils (Saint Jacobin de Toulouse and other Liqueurs),	Saint Mandè (Seine), France
Maire & Fils (Burgundies),	Beaune (Côte d'Or), France
The United Vineyard Proprietors of Cognac (Brandies),	J. G. Monnet & Co., Cognac, France
Boutelleau Fils (Olive Oils),	Nice & Barbezieux, France
Joh. Bapt. Sturm (Still Hocks and Moselles),	Rudesheim a/Rh., Germany
Burgeff & Co. (German Sparkling Wines),	Hocheim a/Main, Germany
Charles Teyssonneau, Jne. (Conserves Alimentaires),	Bordeaux, France
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Sherries),	Jerez de la Frontera, Spain
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Ports),	"Rebello Valente" Brand, Oporto, Portugal
A. M. Hirsehfeld & Co. (Clarets and Sauternes and Château Bottled Wines),	29 Rue Poyenne, Bordeaux-les Chartrons, France
James Leslie & Co. (Ginger Ales, etc.),	Belfast, Ireland

573 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

COAST NEWS OF THE TRAFFIC

CERTAINLY the legal fraternity is getting some nice pickings out of the frenzied prohibition campaign now being carried on. So much so that the immensity of the sum this scourge of humanity has cost the American people will never be known. In Idaho alone, many thousands of dollars are about to be spent in the attack and defense of the State Local Option Law. In fact, the rule or ruin policy of the prohibition party is proving a great financial injury to the country.

What is the country coming to when we read of public officials arrested as law breakers? This is another evil which appears to be following in the wake of prohibition. The "dry" platform mayor of Lakeview, Ohio, and other citizens, have been arrested for the illicit sale of liquor, or in the words of the dispatch, "Conducting a blind tiger." He is the product of, and was elected by, the prohibition party, the mission of which appears to us to be to cause trouble, dishonesty and lawlessness.

Sacramento Lodge No. 4, Knights of the Royal Arch, will be represented at the next session of the Grand Lodge, to be held at Ukiah, Mendocino County, on May 10th, by the following delegates: P. Flaherty, J. H. Hogan, J. H. Colledge, William Faust, J. J. Donnelly, E. J. Mulvey, M. J. Gastman. The alternates are A. Popert, M. Ignacio, C. Grande, Charles Johnson, Fred Kuehler, A. J. Schaap, Ed. Walsh, F. J. Dietrich and F. J. Ruhstaller will attend the session as Grand Officers.

More trouble is brewing at Grants Pass, Oregon, over alleged violations of the local option law. An ordinance has now been passed confirming the state law, which it is believed "Will put the lid on good and tight." Officers have been given the right to search, and even the soft drink parlors must dispense with screens and blinds. Certainly, the water fakes ought to be satisfied with all the harm they have succeeded in doing to poor Grants Pass.

The Police Committee having refused to recommend any modification of the pending ordinance doing away with slot machines after July 1st, to the Board of Supervisors, it is believed that there is no hope for the cigar men or such of the trade who use the machines. The passage of this ordinance is to be attributed to the conduct of a foreign corporation, inciting wholesale gambling.

Professor Hans. C. Holm of the State University is about to utilize his vacation by a trip to Europe for the purpose of studying the making of wines, in order to be able to suggest improvements in the California vintage. Holm is an authority on the zymology of wines, and it is his purpose during the summer to visit all the leading centers of grape culture.

The exhibit of San Joaquin County to be shown at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Fair, to be held at Seattle, is being assembled at Stockton. The firm of George West & Sons will furnish an extensive exhibit of wines, and a display will be made of Lodi Grape Juice, and the method of preparing it shown.

At Grangeville, Idaho, the liquor question was eliminated from the April election. No action in regard to going "dry" or "wet" will be taken there before the matter is submitted to the people, under the local option provisions effective in June.

Word is sent from Pendleton, Oregon, that there has been a big round up of blind pigs in Umatilla County, and that a large number of illegal liquor dealers will be forced to face the grand jury. If this illicit business is broken up, the necessity of licensing properly conducted saloons will be impressed upon the inhabitants.

At the late election at Waitsburg, Washington, the vote on the question of whether the town should have saloons or not, was two to one in favor of the "dry" party, the people who composed it singing hymns in front of the polls and making a great demonstration of religious fanaticism and maudlin sentimentality.

St. John, Oregon, is now gone real "dry." It appears that the Town Council granted Sam Cochran a license after the vote was taken in favor of prohibition, and he maintained that under the circumstances he had a right to sell liquor. The Circuit Court unfortunately took the opposite view, so the lid is now on St. John "tight."

A new brewery is, we understand, about to be built in Richmond, near the site of the Richmond Brewing and Malting Company's plant. The plan calls for a brick and concrete building to cost $15,000. When the building is completed, it is intended to spend $75,000 on an up-to-date brewery plant.

Cornelius City, Oregon, at the late municipal election won a great "wet" victory, electing the entire ticket which favored licensing saloons. Although the "drys" have tried for years to close the saloons, they have never succeeded. Cant and hypocrisy do not find favor at Cornelius.

The Contra Costa Brewing and Malting Company has taken over the Richmond Brewing and Malting Company. It is claimed that the new management will bring up the brewery to the highest pitch of excellence, and intends to cater to the wants of the people of Contra Costa County.

The Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, *Press* says that all liquor traffic on the lake has been ordered stopped, and hereafter no more liquor will be sold on board unlicensed boats. According to the *Press*, "the floating liquor palaces must now buy a license, or in future dispense lake water."

Yakima City has, by the action of its Trustees, become a dry town. It is claimed that this action is taken to prevent alleged violations of the Sunday law and the sale of whisky to the Indians. The latter is, perhaps, the cause of the saloon men's troubles.

The Common Council of the town of Safford, Arizona, has raised the cost of a saloon license to $400 a year, payable in advance, and a new liquor license ordinance has been passed to that effect.

A dispatch from Newport, Washington, states that Sunday closing has been enforced in Newport, Idaho, on the other side of the river, commonly known as the "Old Town."

Serves Free Drinks to Passengers

PORTLAND, Ore., April 2.—Serving free drinks to thirsty passengers is the latest "stunt" in trans-continental passenger service. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has inaugurated this custom.

When you enter the dining car, the conductor steps up and offers you a wine card, at the same time requesting that you order something wet and drink it with the compliments of the road.

Among the recent doings in the trade we would mention that Messrs. Walker have re-opened the old Mint Bar, which used to be such a favorite resort previous to the fire. Visitors to the oldest and best known downtown restaurant in San Francisco will now have the chance to imbibe the well mixed cocktail before, and choice pousse cafe after their meals. Needless to say, all the wines, liquors and cordials are the best obtainable, and are presided over by an expert mixologist. So at the old stand on Commercial street, just above Montgomery, the bon vivant and the epicure can slake their thirst and satisfy their hunger with as much pleasure as of yore. In fact, the opening of the saloon puts the finishing touch to that old and popular San Francisco institution, the Mint Restaurant.

The Portland, Oregon, *Journal* is of the opinion "that any movement to submit the question of state-wide prohibition to Oregon voters in 1910 is of doubtful expediency." Certainly so, or any other time in our opinion. As things are at present, the outlook in that state is bad enough as it is; internal dissention, reduced revenue and the thousand and one ills which always follow in the wake of prohibition. The *Journal* goes on to state that twenty-one out of thirty-four counties were "dry" which "ought to satisfy temperance workers." We think it should be more than enough to satisfy the most intemperate, intolerant and crazy web-foot of the lot. So it advises its readers to allow each county to work out its own destruction. Then it hopes "for state-wide prohibition not only in theory, but in fact." Does the *Journal* think Oregonians will never regain their sanity?

Not a month passes but we have to record some fresh trouble in Oregon, growing out of the internal discord bred in that state by the prohibition movement. Now, according to the Portland *Journal,* only 50 per cent of the liquor license fees have been paid, while the city is getting no revenue from the restaurants which sell liquor, as the Council refuses to accept the applications of such restaurants for licenses. Further, the Circuit Court has ruled that the City cannot stop the sale of liquor in the cafes as long as the present law governing the issuance of licenses remains in effect. So there is a nice muddle all around, and neither the Council nor the retailers know where thay are "at." The *Journal* says that Councilman Rushlight is busy trying to revise the ordinance. In our opinion, it will require a strong electric light to enable the municipal government of Portland to rectify all the mistakes it has made trying to serve both God and Mammon, trying to satisfy the Pharisaical prohibitionists and at the same time keep up the revenue obtained from licenses. Like the man who tried to sit on two stools at once, they have fallen to the ground!

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Beverages Past and Present

EDWARD R. EMERSON, a famous New York wine merchant and vineyardist, has performed a public service by writing a book on beverages and publishing it at the present time, when the fate of the viticultural industry in this country is practically in doubt. He calls his book "Beverages, Past and Present," and the subtitle is "An Historical Sketch of their Production, together with a Study of the Customs connected with their Use." According to the author, "Man is not, and never was what could be termed a water drinker," and he furthermore says: "The drinking of water is ofttimes fraught with danger, as any mother will relate when she gave her baby the first taste of water. Note the child's wonder at its new beverage, whereas, had milk or sugar been added, the drink would have been attractive. Can there be any stronger argument advanced than this, than an unthinking yet feeling child does not naturally like water, and that its parents must teach it how to use it? Not so, however, if the water be treated with something to disguise it. Then the child is ready and anxious to drink it. If this be so in infancy, why should it not be true in maturity? It is true, for go where you may—from north to south, from east to west, among the barbarous or the civilized, among the ignorant or the learned—there you will find some beverage used more commonly for drinking than plain water."

We quite agree with Mr. Emerson, and further believe that water never will be the common drink of civilized people, no matter what the prohibitionists may say or do to the contrary. We are also pleased to see that he fully appreciates California's position on the wine question, and is aware that a great improvement is being made in wines produced in this country, both in the East and California. We only hope his book will be read and studied by those good people, at present the majority of the nation, who, while they believe in temperance, have as yet fought shy of the prohibitionists, who they naturally believe to be the source of all intemperance and intolerence. It is no use hoping that prohibitionists will read it, because they cannot read or think, if they did, they would cease to be prohibitionists.

"Beverages, Past and Present" will be found a welcome addition to every library, and can be obtained from that well-known publishing house, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

In Blackford and Cass counties the April election went in favor of the "wets," and the local option wave which has been sweeping Indiana, suffered a set-back, breaking the string of anti-saloon victories. Both counties voted for licensed saloons.

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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Mar., 1909.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	19,504.6
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California.	1,380.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	24,947.3
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	21,712.2
Exported	
Tax paid	51,949.6
Used in Fortification of Wines	3,179.6
Remaining in bond, Mar 31, 1909	1,639,872 2

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of Mar., 1909.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	17,528.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	3,836.8
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	5.388.8
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	17,578.7
Exported	
Tax paid	10,892.8
Used in Fortification of Wines	693.6
Remaining in bond, Mar. 31, 1909	692,128.2

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Mar., 1909.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	145	43,700.2
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification	145	43,700.2

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	164,031.3
Sherry produced	11,446.8
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madera	
Total sweet wine produced in Mar., 1909	175,478.2

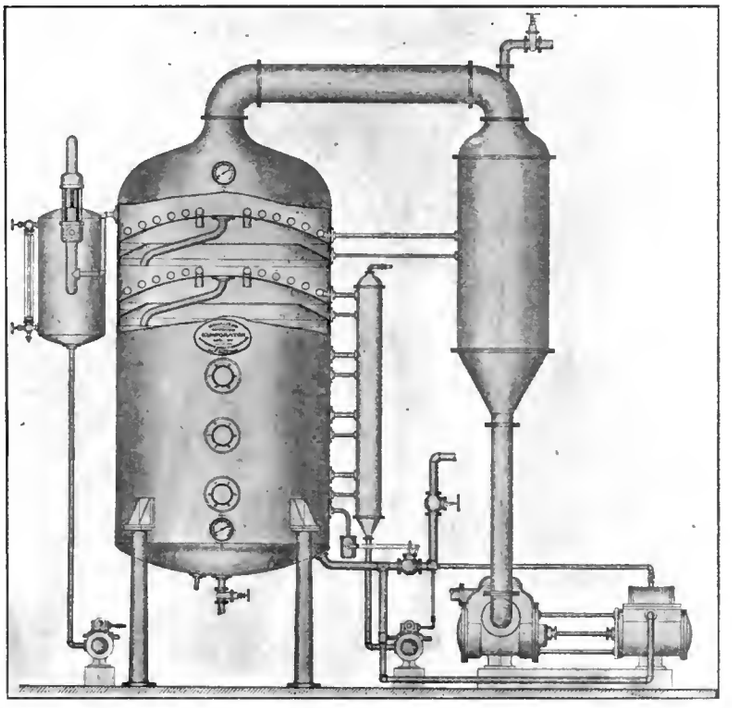
FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of Mar., 1909.	Tax Gals
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	693.(
Brandy actually used for fortification	693.(

	Wine Gals
Port produced	1,917.3
Sherry produced	1,197.7
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Lessevoir	
Total sweet wine produced in Mar., 1909	3,115.0

THE SANDERS'
Grape Juice Concentrater

THE accompanying cut shows our latest improved Evaporator, which is especially adapted for the manufacture of Grape Syrup or Concentrated Grape Juice.

The main benefits of this Evaporator are that it costs very little to operate it, although it may look complicated it is so constructed that it works automatically, so anyone can run it, and the Syrup retains its original flavor.



IT is a great help to the Sweet Wine Maker, because this concentrated must can be added to the Wine during fortification, thereby raising the percentage of sugar in the Wine; and another factor not to be overlooked is that as the Syrup made with this Evaporator retains the original flavor of the grapes, it makes a very fine Syrup for home use, and if made for this purpose, would be quite a benefit to the grape growers.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

Sanders' Copper Works

BEALE AND HOWARD STREETS

WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

FROM MARCH 20TH TO APRIL 20TH.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	6	.....	$30
" British Columbia	....	2,085	748
" Central America	22	4,049	2,341
" China	....	715	383
" Hawaiian Islands	73	58,478	26,436
" Japan	....	646	253
" Mexico	10	5,530	2,466
" New York	15	372,032	115,189
" Philippine Islands	65	292	350
" South America	....	600	312
" Society Islands	7	1,607	708
" Samarang	....	510	348
Total	198	446,544	$149,564

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Hawaiian Islands	39	24	$650
" New York	....	3,973	2,965
" Hamburg	....	9,557	4,779
Total	39	13,554	$8,394

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	5	85	$265
" Central America	184	.....	1,145
" Hawaiian Islands	155	2,303	5,227
" Japan	259	.....	6,067
" Mexico	195	65	1,088
" Philippine Islands	387	1,899	5,686
Total	1,185	4,352	$19,478

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	10	.....	$93
" Central America	....	5	68
" China	120	.....	1,560
" Hawaiian Islands	50	150	1,037
" Society Islands	....	1	8
Total	180	156	2,766

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	3 cs Alcohol, 1 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Mineral Water ..... 2 csks 2 bbls Ginger Ale, 10 cs Cider, 2 cs Gin ..... 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 1 cs Liqueurs, 1 cs Vermouth
" British Columbia	15 cs Cordials
" Central America	1 cs Alcohol
" China	2 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	10 cs Rock and Rye, 47 cs Mineral Water, 2 cs 27 gals Alcohol, 6 cs Champagne, 11 cs Vermouth, 34 cs Kummel, 2 cs Cassia, 5 cs Syrup, 4 bbls Ginger Ale, 25 bbls Spirits, 8 cs Liquors, 10 cs 7 bbls Gin, 3 cs China Wine, 10 cs Cider, 2 cs Rum, 35 cs Liquors, 1 cs Bitters, 4 cs Grape Juice.
" Japan	1 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Alcohol,, 3 csks Ginger Ale
" Mexico	27 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Bitters, 15 cs Spirits, 5 cs Vermouth ..... 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 2 cs Blackberry Brandy
" New York	20 cs Liqueurs, 5 bbls Cordials, 1 keg Fruit Juice
" Philippine Islands	15 cs Cocktails, 5 cs Vermouth, 7 cs Grape Juice
" Society Islands	1 cs Alcohol
" Chemulpo	10 cs Cherries in Maraschino
Total	337 cs 5 csks 43 bbls 1 kg 27 gals
Value	$7148

IMPORTS BY SEA

FROM MARCH 20TH TO APRIL 20TH, 1909.

Domestic.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, March 23.

165 hhds Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
250 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
270 hf bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
220 qr bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
1 csk Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Pueblo, March 24.

1 bbl Whisky ..... Wilmerding, Lowe & Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Watson, March 30th.

73 hds Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
164 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
20 hf bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
130 qr bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
172 pkgs Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Governor, March 30th.

260 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM HONOLULU—Per steamer Alameda, March 31st.

1 cs Wine ..... Order.
2 cs Mineral Water ..... Order.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Umatilla, April 2d.

210 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
36 qr bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
1 bbl Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood.
490 hf cs Mineral Water ..... Haslett Warehouse Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, April 6th.

630 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
100 hf bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
60 qr bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer City of Pueblo, April 7th.

12 cs Gin ..... Wm. Wolff & Co.
1 hf bbls Brandy ..... Wilmerding, Lowe & Co.
121 pkgs Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Queen, April 12th.

1 bbl Brandy ..... Wilmerding, Lowe & Co.
465 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, April 13th.

270 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
70 hf bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
80 qr bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
110 hhds Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
1 cs Wine ..... M. D. Daniels.

IN TRANSIT.

To Oakland: 214 pkgs 402 bbls 106 hf bbls 108 qr bbls 160 hhds.
To Stockton: 220 bbls 50 hf bbls 40 qr bbls.
To Vallejo: 60 bbls 20 qr bbls 70 pkgs.
To Fresno: 75 bbls 60 hf bbls 10 csks.

IMPORTS BY SEA.

FROM MARCH 20TH TO APRIL 20TH, 1909.

Foreign.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Salina Cruz)—Per steamer Mexican, March 21.

50 cs Spirits ..... Wm. Cluff & Co.
75 bbls Stout ..... Sherwood & Sherwood.
50 cs Stout ..... American Mercantile Co.
6 csks Whisky ..... University Club.
50 cs Whisky ..... Order.
1 csk Whisky ..... O. C. Joslen.

FROM BORDEAUX—Same vessel.

50 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary & Co.
125 cs Liquors ..... De Fremery & Co.

FROM ANTWERP—Same vessel.

250 cs Mineral Water ..... Apollinaris Agency Co.

FROM HAMBURG—Same vessel.

100 cs Spirits ..... J. W. Peterson.
100 cs Aquavit ..... J. W. Peterson.

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW

SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES

CHAMPAGNES

809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. CAL.

TELEPHONE KEARNY 709 CABLE ADDRESS: FINKE

FROM NEW YORK—Same vessel.

4 kgs Wine .....E. Martinoni.
5 csks Gin .....H. Campe & Co.
10 octs Gin .....H. Campe & Co.
200 cs Whisky .....H. Campe & Co.
10 bbls Whisky .....P. Claudius & Co.
270 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
15 cs Cordials .....Weil Bros. & Co.
30 cs Wine .....A. Guirlani & Bro.
13 cs Wine .....C. F. Schmidt & Peters.
50 cs Brandy .....F. de Bary & Co.
27 cs Wine .....F. de Bary & Co.
53 cs Gin .....H. Campe & Co.
5 bbls Rum .....Johnson-Locke eMrcantile Co.
50 bbls Bottled Beer .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
77 bbls Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.

FROM YOKOHAMA—Per steamer China, March 23.

10 cs Sake .....T. Kagawa & Co.

FROM ST. NAZAIRE (via Ancon)—Per steamer San Juan, March 26.

1 cs Wine .....Podesto, Merlo & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL ((via Tacoma)—Per steamer Watson, March 29.

75 cs Stout .....Wm. Holscher & Co.
25 cs Ale .....Wm. Holscher & Co.
100 cs Whisky .....Roth & Co.
500 cs Whisky .....Jas. Buchanan & Co.
500 cs Gin .....Jas. Buchanan & Co.
100 cs Whisky .....Tillmann & Bendel.
50 cs Whisky .....L. D. McLean & Co.
20 octs Whisky .....Shea, Bocqueraz & Co.
1 oct Whisky .....Bernard & Dorr.
1 csk Whisky .....F. Muller & Sons.
30 csks Whisky .....H. Campe & Co.

FROM KOBE—Per steamer Manchuria, March 29.

199 csks Sake .....N. A. Mer. Co.
30 csks Sake .....T. Kagawa & Co.
13 csks Sake .....T. Kagawa & Co.

FROM YOKOHAMA—Same vessel.

20 cs Sake .....R. Ichida.

FROM NEW YORK—Per steamer Missourian, April 4.

1 csk Wine .....Ahrens, Pein & Bullwinkel
5 cs Cordials .....Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co.
16 cs Mineral Water .....Coffin. Redington & Co.
20 cs Brandy .....J. Castaloupes
6 cs Mineral Water .....J. A. Henner
4 cs Mineral Water .....Langley & Michaels Co.
20 csks Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
5 cs Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
100 cs Vermouth .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
35 cs Wnisky .....P. Claudius & Co.
10 bbls Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
500 cs Gin .....Wilson Distilling Co.
200 cs Whisky .....Wilson Distilling Co.
670 cs Whisky .....W. H. Campbell.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Amiral Duperre, March 30.

220 cs Mineral Water .....Apollinaris Agency Co.
36 cs Wine .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
100 cs Whisky .....Henry Campe & Co.
200 cs Absinthe .....A. Vignier.
20 cs Kirsch .....A. Vignier.
15 cs Gentiane .....A. Vignier.
353 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
40 csks Mineral Water .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
5 cs Wine .....D. S. Rosenbaum.

FROM GENOA—Same vessel.

40 csks Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
100 cs Vermouth .....Levaggi Co.
100 cs Cognac .....A. Guirlani & Bro.
500 cs Bitters .....A. Guirlani & Bro.
1000 cs Wine .....A. Guirlani & Bro.
250 cs Fernet .....Levaggi-Granucci Co.
700 cs Bitters .....Levaggi-Granucci Co.
201 cs Wine .....Levaggi-Granucci Co.
100 cs Liquors .....Cerutti Mercantile Co.
201 cs Fernet .....C. Arvedi.

FROM MARSEILLES—Same vessel.

16 csks Wine .....Rusconi, Fisher & Co.
18 csks Wine .....Roth & Co.
250 cs Vermouth .....Wm. Wolff & Co.
500 cs Vermouth .....A. Guirlani & Bro.
250 cs Vermouth .....Delsol Bros. & Co.
500 cs Vermouth .....Levaggi-Granucci Co.
600 cs Vermouth .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
250 cs Absinthe .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
10 cs Kirsch .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
200 cs Absinthe .....A. Guirlani & Bro.
50 cs Mineral Water .....Delsol Bros. & Co.

FROM LA ROCHELLE-PALLICE—Same vessel.

4 csks Wine .....A. Pottet.
56 cs Wine .....A. Pottet.
4 csks Cognac .....A. Pottet.
37 cs Cognac .....A. Pottet.
20 cs Rum .....A. Pottet.
350 cs Cognac .....Wm. Wolff & Co.
1 csk Cognac .....B. Bierbaum.
100 cs Mineral Water .....James de Fremery & Co.
10 cs Liquors .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
100 cs Wine .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
3 csks Rum .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
128 cs Liquors .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
405 cs Cognac .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
1000 cs Champagne .....C. F. Schmidt & Peters.
100 cs Wine .....Delsol Bros. & Co.
100 cs Liquors .....Delsol Bros. & Co.
400 cs Amer Picon .....James de Fremery & Co.
70 bbls Ale .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
100 cs Stout .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
895 bbls Stout .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
1 cs Ale .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
22 cs Whisky .....James Force Co.
15 cs Ale .....James Force Co.
110 cs Stout .....James Force Co.
50 cs Cognac .....Neuberger & Loeb.
1 csk Wine .....Neuberger & Loeb.
150 cs Wine .....American Mercantile Co.
4 cks Wine .....California French Wine Co.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

FROM VICTORIA—Per steamer State of California, April 2.

100 cs Whisky .....Chas. Meinecke & Co.

FROM KOBE—Per steamer Chiyo Maru, April 5.

75 csks Sake .....T. Kagawa & Co.
50 csks Sake .....Murai & Nishikawa.
132 csks Sake .....N. A. Mer. Co.

FROM NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND—Per Bretagne, April 6.

300 cs Whisky .....Chas. Meinecke & Co.

FROM VANCOUVER—Per steamer Umatilla, April 6.

16 cs Whisky .....Otis, McAllister & Co.

FROM SHANGHAI—Per steamer Bessie Dollar, April 9.

220 bxs Wine .....Order.

FROM ANTWERP (via Portland)—Per Rose City, April 12.

50 cs Wine .....A. Cora.
98 cs Vermouth .....A. Cora.

FROM LOS ANGELES—Per steamer Santa Rosa, April 13.

700 cs Champagne .....F. de Bary & Co.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Sakkarah, April 9.

25 cs Wine .....Wm. Wolff & Co.
37 cs Liquors .....H. Campe & Co.
5 hhds Brandy .....De Fremery & Co.
500 cs Brandy .....De Fremery & Co.
100 cs Wine .....De Fremery & Co.
24 hhds Wine .....De Fremery & Co.
150 cs Liquors .....De Fremery & Co.
40 cs Liquors .....Jesse Moore-Hunt Co.
30 cs Liquors .....G. Fontana & Co.

FROM LONDON—Same vessel.

1 cs Whisky .....Cal. Wine Association.
100 cs Gin .....Rathjen & Co.
250 cs Gin .....Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co.
100 cs Gin .....J. H. Sullivan.
2400 cs Gin .....De Fremery & Co.
103 cs Gin .....Winedale Co.
103 cs Gin .....T. Gier Co.

FROM GENOA—Same vessel.

25 cs Fernet .....H. Campe & Co.
1200 cs Vermouth .....De Fremery & Co.

FROM CADIZ—Same vessel.

5 hhds Wine .....James Force Co.
15 cs Wine .....James Force Co.
32 csks Wine .....De Fremery & Co.
2 csks Wine .....Kuhls, Schwarke & Co.
1 cs Wine .....Wm. Wolff & Co.
16 bbls Wine .....Wm. Wolff & Co.

FROM HAVRE—Same vessel.

30 cs Wine .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
25 cs Champagne .....Wm. Wolff & Co.

FROM HAMBURG—Same vessel.

10 csks Wine .....American Mercantile Co.
50 bbls Whisky .....Wm. Wolff & Co.
250 cs Mineral Water .....Order.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same vessel.

350 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
715 bbls Stout .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
50 bbls Ale .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
75 cs Gin .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
25 cs Wine .....De Fremery & Co.
50 cs Whisky .....Wilmerding, Lowe & Co.

FROM CHAMPERICO—Same vessel.

3 cs Mineral Water .....John T. Wright.

FROM KOBE—Per steamer Asia, April 14.

70 csks Sake .....Order.
30 cs Sake .....Order.

FROM VANCOUVER—Per steamer Queen, April 16.

1 csk Whisky .....Cosmos Club.

FROM ST. NAZAIRE (via Ancon)—Per steamer City of Sydney, April 16.

10 bbls Cognac .....A. Vignier.

Imports by Rail in Bond

FROM MARCH 20TH TO APRIL 20TH, 1909.

Via New York—

20 cs Wine .....From Hamburg.
50 cs Wine .....“ Antwerp.
25 cs Champagne .....“ Antwerp.
25 cs Champagne .....“ Havre.
50 cs Liquors .....“ Trieste.

Via New Orleans—

125 cs Champagne .....From Antwerp.
25 cs Champagne .....“ Liverpool.
11 cs Champagne .....“ Bordeaux.
10 cs Liquors .....“ Hamburg.
28 cs Cognac .....“ Liverpool.

Via Galveston—

190 cs Wine .....From Antwerp.

Via Newport News—

15 cs Wine .....From London.

Via Philadelphia—

15 cs Stout .....From Copenhagen.

To Fight Idaho Law

THE brewers of Idaho recently met at Boise and decided to test the validity of the local option law passed by the recent Legislature of that state. Lawyers have been employed to investigate the law, with the intention of attacking it, as it is said to be very defective in a number of particulars.

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—There is nothing in the situation to call for any special comment. Exports are of a nominal volume and there is no indication of any early increase in the demand. The usual handicap on all lines of business, which comes from tariff tinkering, is with us, and we can only wait until such times as the darned fools in Congress see fit to take a final vote upon the proposition before them. It is always a matter of "programme" and every day's delay costs the country an enormous amount of money because of the timidity of business men.

The prohibition wave of fanaticism has passed its apex. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the declarations of Wooley and Chafin, each of whom has been a candidate for President on the Prohibition ticket, that prohibition has served its purpose and is a dead issue. Furthermore, that the only hope of prohibitionists is National legislation which will make it a crime to manufacture liquor.

Such acts as this, by the most prominent men in the movement, are bound to bring reactionary results which will put prohibition where it belongs.

Exports were of comparatively small volume, the figures being 198 cases and 446,544 gallons, valued at $149,564.

Imports by sea were 2016 cases, 220 boxes, 29 hogsheads, 148 casks, 16 barrels, 4 kegs. By rail in bond, 225 cases.

BRANDY:—The market, in line with the demand for dry wines, etc., remains unchanged. The call for old goods is still of good volume, but they are not available. Production in the two districts during the month aggregated 37,726.4 gallons.

The state of bonded stocks on March 31st is shown in the tabular reports of this issue.

Imports by sea were 70 cases, 505 hogsheads, one-half barrel and 1 barrel.

Exports by sea were 39 cases, 13,554 gallons, valued at $8394.

SWEETS:—Conditions remain unchanged and there is no indication of any early change in the situation. Production during the month of March was light, the totals in the two districts aggregating 178,593.28.

WHISKY:—In the language of one of the leaders in the whisky trade, "Things might be a great deal worse." That the volume of trade is not up to the average, goes without saying, but while some houses complain of dull trade, others are enjoying fairly good business, and look forward to old-time activity in the early fall. Clean language fails to properly express the opinion of the wine and liquor men concerning the action of the pin-headed Native Sons, who at their Grand Parlor, through the machinations of cheap politicians, gave the wine industry of their Native State a black eye, by refusing to vote to have the California wines used at official banquets of the order. Hypocrites is the only word that describes these people.

Exports by sea were 1085 cases and 4352 gallons of the value of $19,478.

Imports were of good volume. The totals being 3267 cases, 39 casks, 141 barrels and 21 octaves.

BEER:—The demand for beer is all that could be expected considering general business conditions. Houses putting out standard brands report trade of encouraging volume, while others complain of a dearth of orders. At the same time, despite the general slackness, and the damper put upon all business by the tinkering of the tariff, the brewers are faring pretty well.

Exports by sea were nominal, the items being 180 packages bottled, 156 bulk, valued at $2766. The exports of miscellaneous liquors were also far below normal. The totals were 337 cases, 5 casks, 43 barrels, 1 keg and 27 gallons of the value $7148.

Imports were: Stout, 335 cases, 1685 barrels; Ale, 91 cases, 70 barrels; Beer, 50 cases bottled, 348 hogsheads, 1 cask, 293 packages, 2249 barrels, 460 half barrels, 526 quarter barrels. In bond, 15 cases Stout.

IMPORTATIONS:—Reference to the statistical tables will show that the volume of imports was rather unusual for this time of the year. As a rule, business is not satisfactory with Some of the large houses find business not only better than the trade, but at the same time it cannot be classed as bad. March business but much in excess of that of the same period last year. They all look for an active, healthy movement in the near future. The totals of imports by sea and by rail in bond follow:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Spirits, 150 cases; Stout, 335 cases, 1685 barrels; Ale, 91 cases, 70 barrels; Whisky, 3267 cases, 39 casks, 149 barrels, 21 octaves; Wine, 2016 cases, 220 boxes, 29 hogsheads, 148 casks, 16 barrels, 4 kegs; Liquors, 720 cases; Mineral Water, 941 cases, 40 casks; Gin, 4196 cases, 5 casks, 10 octaves; Cordials, 20 cases; Brandy, 70 cases, 505 hogsheads, one-half barrel, 1 barrel; Rum, 20 cases, 5 barrels, 3 casks; Beer, 50 cases bottled, 348 hogsheads, 1 cask, 293 packages, 2249 barrels, 460 half barrels, 526 quarter barrels; Sake, 43 cases, 586 casks; Vermouth, 3598 cases; Gentiane, 15 cases; Cognac, 942 cases, 5 casks, 10 barrels; Bitters, 1200 cases; Fernet, 476 cases; Champagne, 1725 cases; American Picon, 400 cases.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Wine, 225 cases; Champagne, 211 cases; Liquors, 60 cases; Cognac, 28 cases; Stout, 15 cases.

California Wine Market

THE situation remains very much the same as it has been during the past few months, and but few contracts are being made for the wines of last year. To Eastern points some shipments of new wines have been made, but most of the business is confined to old contracts. Prices remain unchanged and are much firmer to-day than they have been for the past month. —*Bouforts*, April 10, '09.

Wine and Brandy Receipts

THE receipts of Wine and Brandy from terior Cellars during April were: Wine 880,800 gallons; Brandy 710 gallons.

American Whiskies in Bond

AMERICAN whiskys in bond in San Francisco, on March 31st, aggregated 84,917 gallons. This is a large increase over the quantity in bond in this city a year ago.

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found the advertisement of Sanders & Co., Grape Juice Concentrater. This remarkable machine has been recently patented by Mr. Schalitz, head of the house, and is undoubtedly destined to add greatly to the profits of the viticultural industry. The qualifications of the machine are set forth in the advertisement which will be found on Page 19. Mr. Schalitz, as an inventor in his line, is one of the best known in the United States.

A Disgrace to Their Native State

AS we go to press dispatches announce that, at the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons, now in session, a resolution providing for the use of California wines at the banquets of the order was voted down. This is a disgrace to California. These men were born in the Golden State and the greatest of the industries of California now and in the future is and will be the wine industry. These young men must certainly have been under the hypnotic influence of the prohibition Bogie Man, else they would never have put themselves on record in this manner. What makes their action so exasperating to the fair-minded man—he who believes in California for Californians—is the fact that the men who howled this proposition through the Grand Parlor, are plain, cheap hypocrites—men who cry aloud for prohibition in the lodge room and go to their club room and drink all they want. At the same time they passed the resolution "as an example for the youth of the State." Bah!

The men who put this resolution to the bad should, like a scurvy dog, get out of sight and stay there.

At Santa Cruz, Bausch's Brewery, for nearly forty years the leading establishment of its kind in that city, has been acquired by the Santa Cruz Brewery Company. This old landmark on Soquel avenue, known for years as the Vienna Brewery, will soon be a thing of the past, and the extensive garden disappear, as the brewery is to be pulled down, and the tract of land on which it stood sold for building lots.

At Merrill, Oregon, Frank Blooming-Camp, the proprietor of a soft drink establishment, has been arrested for selling intoxicating liquors. This blind pig was raided unexpectedly and as much as two tons of alcohol liquor seized by the authorities.

Improved Wine Cup

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & COMPANY have placed on the market an improved wine pump, cut of which is shown elsewhere. This combined two-horsepower gasoline engine and pump has a capacity of 2000 to 2500 gallons per hour, against a head of ninety feet. By means of a by-pass relief valve on the discharge hose, one man is enabled to operate the engine and attend to the entire pumping. In other words, when the tanks are filled, the cock is shut off and the back pressure on the discharge opens the relief valve, by-passing the wine into the suction without the necessity of stopping the engine, or danger of bursting the hose.

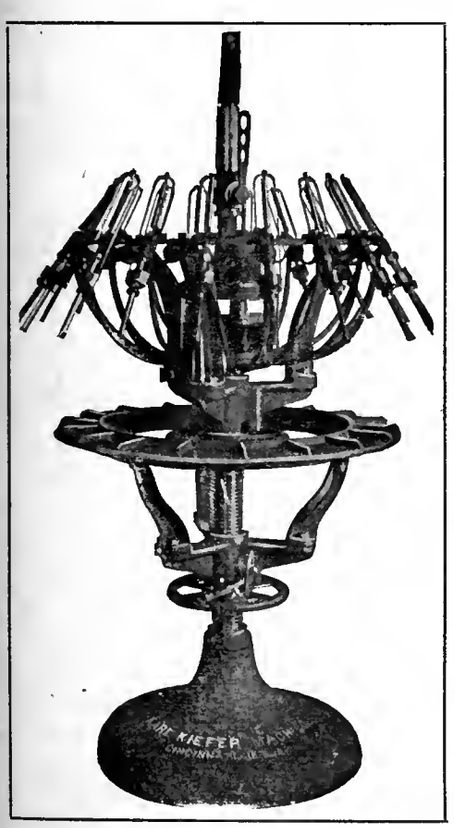
One of the recent installations was at the To-Kalon Vineyard at Oakville, the U. S. Government Experimental Station, Department of Viticulture, which has resulted in a saving of over five dollars per day in place of steam. Twenty-five hundred gallons per hour are pumped and very satisfactory reports are made on the outfit.

Owing to the extremely low cost of operating these engines on distillate, they are highly recommended to all users.

Fairbanks, Morse & Company cheerfully invite inspection of these outfits at 158-162 First street, an Francisco, or correspondence.

One thousand shares were required to start the Lodi Co-operative Winery Association, and over that quantity has been subscribed. So the list is closed, and everything ready to commence operations. According to the by-laws, the stock may be transferred, but only to a bona fide grower. Not over eight tons of grapes will be allowed for one share or one acre production.

The Karl Kiefer "Rapid" Rotary Filling Machine



It fills 18 bottles at one time—

It fills every bottle to an exact height.

It has a capacity of from 25 to 35 full quart bottles per minute.

With the KIEFER ROTARY FILLER, there is no loss of liquid due to evaporation, dripping of stems, leakage or overflowing of bottles.

Write for catalogue and prices.

THE KARL KIEFER MACHINE CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Pacific Coast Agent P. JORGENSEN, 501 Santa Marina Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

SENATE TARIFF AMENDMENT

THROUGH the courtesy and activity of Congressman Kahn, we have obtained a copy of the Payne Tariff Bill, reported by the Senate Committee with amendments on April 12th, 1909. As will be seen, the Senate schedule is far more liberal with the wine and spirit industries than the House Bill. The words appearing in parenthesis were those of the original House schedule, the increased figures showing what the Senate proposes as a compromise. The Section follows:

SCHEDULE H.—SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

297. Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specifically provided for in this section, two dollars and (twenty-five) *sixty* cents per proof gallon.

298. Each and every gauge of wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue; *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials, or other liquors, by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means prescribed by existing law or regulations: *And provided further*, That any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquors imported in any sized cask, bottle, jug, or other package, of or from any country, dependency, or province under whose laws similar sized casks, bottles, jugs, or other packages of distilled spirits, wine, or other beverage put up or filled in the United States are denied entrance into such country, dependency, or province, shall be forfeited to the United States; and any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquor imported in a cask of less capacity than ten gallons from any country shall be forfeited to the United States.

299. On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

300. Cordials, *including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermuth*, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds, containing spirits, and not specially provided for in this section, two dollars and (twenty-five) *sixty* cents per proof gallon.

301. No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine article respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than one dollar and (fifty) *seventy-five* cents per gallon.

302. Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, one dollar and (fifty) *seventy-five* cents per gallon.

303. Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint (eight dollars) *nine dollars and sixty cents* per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, four dollars *and eighty cents per dozen;* containing one-half pint each or less, two dollars *and forty cents* per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to (eight dollars) *nine dollars and sixty cents* per dozen bottles, on the quantity in excess of one quart, at the rate of (two dollars and fifty cents) *three dollars* per gallon; but no separate or additional duty shall be levied on the bottles.

304. Still wines, (including ginger wine or ginger cordial, vermuth,) and rice wine or sake, and similar beverages not specially provided for in this section, in casks or packages other than bottles or jugs, if containing fourteen per centum or less of absolute alcohol, (forty) *forty-five* cents per gallon; if containing more than fourteen per centum of absolute alcohol, (fifty) *sixty* cents per gallon. In bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, one dollar and (sixty) *eighty-five* cents per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of (five) *six* cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs: *Provided*, That any wines, ginger cordial, or vermuth imported containing more than twenty-four per centum of alcohol shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly: *And further provided*, That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy, and other spirituous liquors, including bitters of all kinds, and bay rum or bay water, imported in bottles or jugs, shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package, or duty shall be paid as if such package contained at least one dozen bottles or jugs, and in addition thereto, duty shall be collected on the bottles or jugs at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty. The percentage of alcohol in wines and fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe.

305, Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles or jugs, (forty) *forty-five* cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, (twenty) *twenty-three* cents per gallon.

306. Malt extract, fluid, in casks (twenty) *twenty-three* cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs (forty) *forty-five* cents per gallon; solid or condensed (forty) *forty-five* per centum ad valorem.

307. Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices, and fruit sirup, not specially provided for in this section, containing no alcohol or not more than eighteen per centum of alcohol (sixty) *seventy* cents per gallon; if containing more than eighteen per centum of alcohol, (sixty) *seventy* cents per gallon and in addition thereto two dollars and seven cents per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein.

308. Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water, and other similar beverages containing no alcohol, in plain green or colored, molded or pressed, glass bottles, containing each not more than three-fourths of a pint, eighteen cents per dozen; containing more than three-fourths of a pint each and not more than one and one-half pints, twenty-eight cents per dozen; but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles; if imported otherwise than in plain green or colored, molded or pressed, glass bottles, or in such bottles containing more than one and one-half pints each, fifty cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected on the bottles, or other coverings, at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty. Beverages not specially provided for containing not more than two per

centum of alcohol shall be assessed for duty under this paragraph.

(309. All mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for in this section, in bottles or jugs containing not more than one pint, twenty cents per dozen bottles; if containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, thirty cents per dozen bottles; if imported in bottles or in jugs containing more than one quart, twenty-four cents per gallon; if imported otherwise than in bottles or jugs, eight cents per gallon; and in addition thereto, on all of the foregoing, duty shall be collected upon the bottles or other containers at the same rates that would be charged thereon if imported empty or separately.)

309. *All mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for in this section, in green or colored glass bottles, containing not more than one pint, twenty cents per dozen bottles. If containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, thirty cents per dozen bottles. But no separate duty shall be assessed upon the bottles. If imported otherwise than in plain green or colored glass bottles, or if imported in such bottles containing more than one quart, twenty-four cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected upon the bottles or other covering at the same rates that would be charged thereon if imported empty or separately.*

Sheehan-Milne

EDGAR M. SHEEHAN, Vice-President and general manager of the California Winery, is now a happy benedict. During the past month he married Miss Virginia M. Milne, a lady of great personal attractions, who is well known and much liked in the highest social circles in Sacramento. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Father Conway of St. Paul's Church, was largely attended by the many friends of the bride and bridegroom. After a most enjoyable wedding breakfast the happy couple left to spend their honeymoon in making a tour of the United States, before settling down, we hope, for a long and useful life, in the Capital City.

Mr. Sheehan, besides being a thorough winemaker and viticulturist, is a well-known journalist, and a most valued and able contributer to the REVIEW. We can assure him and his wife that they have the best wishes of this paper for their future success in life and above all for their health and happiness.

"Tom" Kirkpatrick Retires

AFTER forty-one years of conspicuous activity in the wholesale liquor trade, Tom Kirkpatrick, one of the most genial, popular and successful Knights of the Grip who ever went on the road to take whisky orders, has retired from the management of A. P. Hotaling & Co., and, as he puts it, at the age of seventy-two "will rust out the rest of his years." Mr. Kirkpatrick's resignation took effect on April 30th and he is now "a gentleman of leisure." He is probably the best known and oldest active whisky man on the Coast, and a brief sketch of his career will be of interest.

"I am seventy-two years old," said Mr. Kirkpatrick, "and for forty-one of them I have been in the whisky business. Yes, forty-one years ago I began life as an under porter in a cellar at 644 Front street, at a salary of $80.00 per month. The firm I worked for advised me to rustle around and get some orders and thereby increase my income by commissions. I did so, and it was not long before I had run these commissions up to $250.00 per month. The firm said, that if I 'went on at that rate I would soon own the business.' So I ceased to be a porter and was sent out on the road to drum for a living. I shall never forget my first journey. I went down the Coast; there were no railroads going South in those days; I called at the various towns on the road, doing a small business until I reached Ventura, where I found an old friend in the saloon business, and to him I sold my first ten barrels of whisky. Returning, I called again on those who had given me orders, and as the goods received were up to sample I more than doubled my orders. I also made a very successful trip North and I believe I was the first drummer to penetrate east of the mountains into Idaho. During this time the other whisky drummers called me 'Old Pokey,' because with me, business was business, and I never allowed pleasure to interfere with it. I worked for Jones, Kirkpatrick & Jones, for Crane, Hastings & Company, and was for many years with Moore, Hunt & Company, of which firm I became president. When I left them I took a trip to Europe, since which time I have been with Hotaling & Company. Now I am about to quit the office, and get some sunshine, have a breath of country air and take a sun bath."

So this grand old man, this good fellow—the kind of man who men like, women love and children cling to—is out of harness. May he enjoy the balance of his well spent life; may his years be long in the land, which by his energy, honesty and perseverance he has done so much in prospering and developing. We feel sure the entire trade and every one who knows him, will join us in shouting "For he's a jolly good fellow, and so say all of us."

Upon the retirement of Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. C. W. Conless, manager of the Hotaling Estate, will take temporary charge of the business.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID WHISKIES

Sole Distributors For OLD OSCAR PEPPER Bottled in Bond
CASCADE WHISKEY
And The Original BETHESDA WATER

BORGFELDT-PROPFE CO.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS

WINE and LIQUOR MERCHANTS

TELEPHONE KEARNY 1577

207 Front St. and 204-208 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Innovation in Wholesale Circles

THE firm of Breen & Kennedy, owners of the Henderson Bourbon and Maryland Reserved Rye, Cedar Creek Distillery of Frankfort, Kentucky, and controllers of other distillers in Kentucky, have established themselves in San Francisco, as wholesalers at 160 Pine street, corner of Battery, and will be represented in the future by Mr. Thomas W. Costello. Mr. Costello for many years past has been connected with the firm of A. P. Hotaling & Company, and his experience has brought him in contact with the trade throughout Washington, Oregon and California. He recently severed his connection with Hotaling & Company to accept the Pacific Coast management of the branch house of Breen & Kennedy, and from henceforth will visit the entire Coast trade, conducting their business from the main office in San Francisco, where they will carry a full distillery and blended line.

The firm of Breen & Kennedy which he now represents, are today the owners of about fifty thousand barrels of whisky. They own and control the Cedar Creek Distillery at Frankfort, Kentucky, and have controlled for the past eight years the entire output of the Belle of Nelson Distillery, at New Hope, Kentucky.

Mr. Costello enjoys the friendship of a great many wholesalers throughout the Coast States and is entering upon his new undertaking absolutely confident of success. He has the friendship and good will of his old friends and it is believed he will meet with good trade. He is comparatively a young man, but one of the most successful and popular on the Coast.

The business men of Santa Fe, New Mexico, are in a tight place. The City Council recently decided upon a new revenue ordinance, which imposed a tax on all businesses carried on in that city, and incidentally raised the annual saloon license from $200 to $400. The business community kicked, so the Council has reinstated the old $200 license under which saloons will run to the end of the year, when no further licenses will be granted and all saloons closed. It will then be up to the other businesses to supply the entire city revenue. This, while hard upon the saloon men, will be only just to the balance of the inhabitants and teach them that it is no more than their duty to do their share in supplying the revenue of their city. A few more lessons of this kind might teach the public what an assistance the liquor business has been in the past, how it has borne the principal burden of taxation without complaint, and also the great increase in taxation which will accrue by the absence of the saloon licenses.

Consolidated California Vineyard Co. in Trouble

FRAUD and conspiracy are charged by Isaac W. Bernheim, the head of the Bernheim Distilling Company of Louisville, Kentucky, in his suit against the Consolidated California Vineyard Company and Samuels Brothers of New York, recently filed in the Superior Court of Fresno County. The plaintiff asks judgment for $80,863 with interest at 6 per cent computed from May 12,1908. The suit will create a sensation in Viticultural circles, as the court has already appointed Henry Gundelfinger receiver of the property, and if the prayer for judgment is granted, 548,000 gallons of wine of the 1908 vintage and 163 tons of raisins will be sold. The complaint, which is very long and intricate, states that altogether, in different sums at different times over $100,000 was lent by the plaintiff to the defendant vineyard company, secured by notes covering chattel mortgages on its growing crops and wines. Plaintiff claims that defendant company aided and abetted by defendant Samuel Brothers, fraudulently sold property covered by the mortgages in question, so he now brings suit to foreclose upon all defendant vineyard company's property now covered by such liens and asks for such other relief as to the court may deem right and just.

THE liquor traffic will be given practically a knockout blow in Portland, Oregon, should the McKenna amendment to the present liquor ordinance be adopted. It proposes the appointment of an excise board, having the absolute jurisdiction over the traffic, issuing and revoking licenses at will. It prohibits all furniture in saloons except the bar, and the entire interior must be visible from the street. All intoxicating liquor used in restaurants must be sealed packages, opened at the table, and paid for on delivery. This provision will prohibit the drinking of draft beer at the cafes. "These," an exchange says "are only a few of the more sweeping changes that would be brought about by the passage of the McKenna amendment.

WINEMAKER WANTS POSITION

Viticulturist and winemaker, now in charge of a large cellar in California is open for engagement. Address A. Z., care of this office.

BLOCK OF GOOD WINE FOR SALE

Because of departure for Europe, wanted to sell, in one block, ten thousand gallons of wine. For information call at the Peterson Ranch over Santa Cruz or write to Mrs. Kate Batistich, Box 900 B. D., Santa Cruz.

WANTED—An experienced cellarman. Wm. Wehner, Evergreen, Santa Clara County.

BARRETT CO.

43 Front Street, NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

Barrett's Unrivalled BARRETT'S 1 to 800 Concentrated Fruit Flavor Blending Cordial

Guaranteed under the Foods and Drugs Act. *GUARANTEE No. 49*

Jesse Moore AA Whiskey

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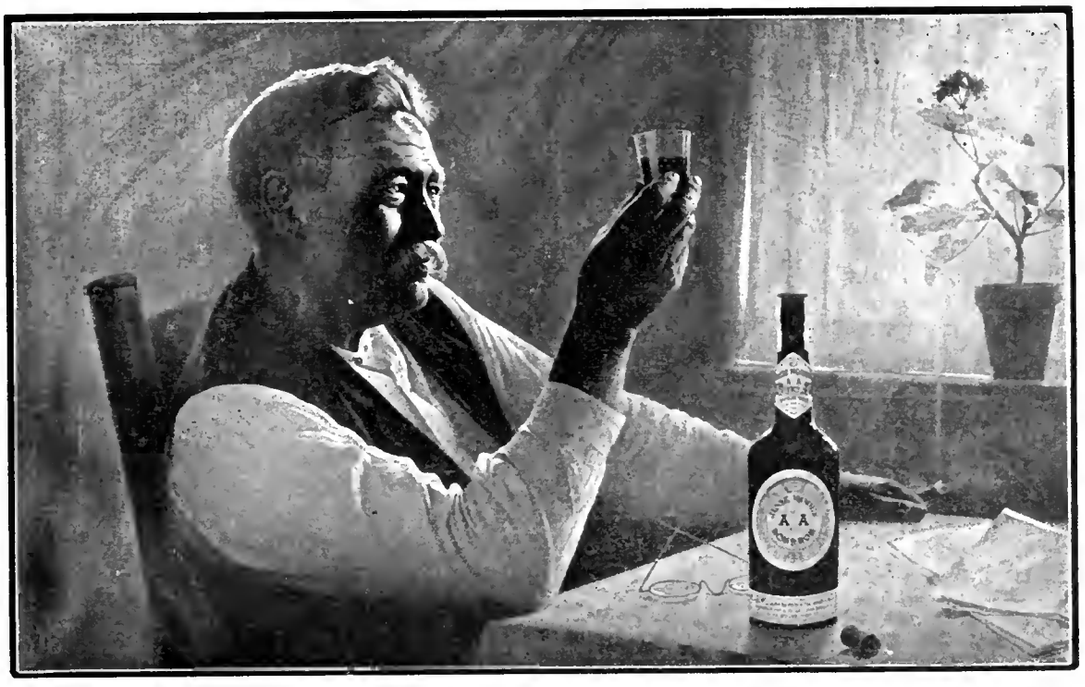

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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Room 304

The Obvious Result in Fresno

FRESNO has gone "dry," was the information which reached us on the evening of the day of the election. At first this seemed incomprehensible. That the raisin city, situated in the center of one of the largest grape growing districts in the State, dependent to a very great extent upon wineries and distilleries to use up all grapes not made into raisins, should have fallen a victim to the wily and insidious machinations of the prohibitionists, appeared incredible. When, however, the true nature of the ordinance which carried on that occasion by the small majority of fifty-seven, was inquired into it was found not to be a prohibition measure, although it may be truthfully called an anti-saloon measure.

We are advised that this ordinance, which closes fifty saloons in the city of Fresno, does no further damage to the wine and liquor trade than that caused by the absence of these public drinking places. It puts no obstacle in the way of the sale of beer, wine or liquors in sealed packages, nor are the hotels prevented from selling alcoholic liquid refreshments with meals. The only result of this much talked of election is that no bars will be open where spirituous liquors can be drunk on the premises. Rumors reach us that the campaign on the part of the Royal Arch was poorly managed and that had better discretion been used, and stronger effort made, the deficit of fifty-seven votes would have not only been wiped out, but a considerable majority placed on the other side.

Particularly regrettable is the power it puts into the hands of the cold water party, who are by no means noted for truthfulness, to exaggerate the result of the election into a great prohibition victory, and use it as a means by which to obtain votes in other cities. In fact, it has already been put to that use, and the news spread abroad with such additions and deductions as will best assist in greasing the wheels of the water wagon. Irving B. Bristol, the District Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, has already rushed into print and says that "the effect of this election will be felt in all California. The news of this victory (?) will be read in all portions of the United States. Telephones from various cities of this valley indicate that other cities will be strongly influenced by the vote of yesterday."

Perhaps so, and possibly not in the way Mr. Bristol expects. In this city, among men interested in the liquor trade who are "strongly influenced by the vote" of Fresno, there is considerable talk of boycotting the raisin business, and they advocate taking measures to prevent the sale of the second crop of grapes to wineries and distilleries. Perhaps a better knowledge of the ordinance in question may lead these threats to remain nothing but talk, but, should other grape growing sections follow Fresno's example, the strenuous action taken by the liquor interest is likely to be one which will teach the growers and those cities which depend upon growers for their existence that they cannot run with the hare and hunt with the hounds with impunity.

A very truthful remark was made by Mr. Bristol when he said in the article quoted that "the victory of the ordinance which will close saloons in ninety days is due to many combinations working against them." He is quite right. There was another factor in the field, much more powerful than either the anti-saloonists or prohibitionists—the character of many of the saloons themselves. The old saying, "give a dog a bad name and you may just as well hang him," exactly refers to the saloons in question. For years the disreputable ones were the safe harbors of vice and crime of all sorts, and they gave the city of Fresno the character of the "toughest city of the plains." Of course, many of them may have reformed and the majority of the fifty may have been lawfully conducted of late years. But, if so, the impression lasted and the bad name they earned, and which was so justly bestowed upon them in the early days, was not forgotten. This is the true reason why the ordinance was passed, and this feeling of abhorrence joined with the labors of the cold water cranks encompassed their downfall. If we are right in this, it is a severe but deserved experience, and should lead in the future to the making of the saloon business reputable and respectable. If not, the passing of such ordinances as that endorsed by the people of Fresno will become the rule, instead of as at present the exception, in California.

Santa Cruz Should Be Proud

AS WE predicted, the believers in true temperance at Santa Cruz were satisfied with the new liquor license ordinance, which the Council is taking active measures to enforce, so there remained only the religious zealots and crazy prohibitionists to vote for total abstinence at the election held on the 12th instant. In consequence, the liberal party in that burg, which believes in personal freedom, won by the handsome majority of 795 votes. This result should teach a very valuable lesson to the liquor interests, viz: That the government of saloons by a strict licensing ordinance is the proper and, we believe, the only way of defeating prohibition. This doctrine is now being preached by the Model License League and advocated by the Knights of the Royal Arch, and, if persevered in, will eventually satisfy all our citizens, except insane cranks suffering from aqua-mania.

Besides this, there are vital business reasons why Santa Cruz should not go "dry." It is a beautiful and attractive city by the sea, and such a favorite resort for the residents of this city, that it has been called "San Francisco by the Sea." It must, therefore, be prepared to satisfy all the wants of visitors provided they are reasonable and lawful. In fact, the profit derived from such visitors provides no inconsiderable part of the city's revenue, and upon its popularity as a place to spend happy holidays depends a great part of its future welfare. Much, if not all, of its attractiveness to the average sojourner would have been lost had the prohibitionists been allowed to have their way. Therefore, the water wagon would have proved a veritable car of Juggernaut, crushing the life out of one of the city's largest and most remunerative industries. We warmly congratulate Santa Cruz upon the outcome of the election.

Alfred F. Osborn's Guide and Handbook was issued this month and, as in previous years, will be found an invaluable aid to all connected with the liquor trade or having business therewith. The pages of the manual answer most of the practical questions arising in the spirit, wine and beer business. It contains much other valuable information and is a handy reference book upon very many subjects. Address Alfred F. Osborn, 45 Beaver street, New York.

Alameda Makes Good

ALAMEDA has always had the reputation of being one of the best and most economically governed cities in the state, noted for good roads, good sewers, and properly regulated and governed saloons, the number of which was not allowed to exceed the wants of the city, to which they contributed no inconsiderable part of its revenue. With only nineteen respectable and well managed retail establishments for the sale of liquor within its boundaries, it would have been ridiculous to suppose that Alameda would advocate prohibition. So when the result of the late election showed some two to one votes in favor of a proper licensing system and personal freedom, it only confirmed public opinion in the good sense and judgment of its citizens. Nevertheless, there was a bitter fight, and too much praise cannot be given to the management of the party of right and decency, while the cold water cranks resorted to every dirty and disingenuous trick possible to deceive and mislead voters.

While it is possible such means to obtain votes may have been used by prohibitionists elsewhere, they have not come to our knowledge, but here, a few miles from San Francisco, we have been let into some secrets of how the battle is carried on by these hypocritical highbinders, who, while professing religion, have recourse to such low and disgraceful subterfuges as would bring a blush to the cheek of the most brazen New York ward politician. Now for the facts:

First. A scurrilous circular was distributed falsely purporting to be issued by the Knights of the Royal Arch, to turn the public against that organization.

Second. A spy, wearing a Royal Arch button, was sent around to find out what was doing. His mission was frustrated, and he was forced to leave town.

Third. A man was employed on election day to go into the residence district on Santa Clara avenue with an empty whisky bottle which he ostentatiously put to his mouth whenever a car went by, etc.

Fourth. Who employed the two men who pretended to be drunk on the corner of Santa Clara avenue and Park street on election day? They rolled and staggered around, falling down, etc., then walking away, perfectly sober.

The above are a few of the tricks played by the professional prohibitionists to shock respectable citizens on their way to the polls, when they well knew not a drop of any kind of alcoholic liquor could be obtained in the city, for love or money! What are we to think of these ranting, charlatan ministers who favor such practices to make proselytes to their narrow code of hypocrisy, and who on Sunday profane the churches by their presence? How can they attempt to preach God's word, when they are really studying the lowest dregs of political manipulation? Surely, their antics must make the devil himself laugh in his sleeve!

New Collector

AUGUST E. MUENTER, Collector of Internal Revenue in this city, and B. M. Thomas, an Internal Revenue official in his office, are now in Los Angeles. They are visiting the Southern city for the purpose of attending to the preliminary details of organizing the new revenue district to be established at Los Angeles, which is to commence business on July 1st. Claude T. Parker has been appointed Collector of the new district.

New Kansas Law to be Tested

THE druggists of Kansas have decided to test the new prohibition law which forbids them selling alcohol for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes.

Bravo, San Diego

THE result of the late election at San Diego may certainly be claimed, by the forces of justice and personal liberty, as a most important victory. The City of San Diego is to be warmly congratulated on its action, which should certainly prove a strong incentive for other districts to go and do likewise. It must be remembered that there exists in the southern part of the State and in the City of San Diego itself, a large population of otherwise fairly respectable and desirable citizens, who are strong believers, on principle, in total abstinence, and that the influence of these people has been widely felt, causing many communities thereabouts to go "dry." Under these circumstances it was certainly a pleasant surprise to the trade and public generally, when San Diego gave such a striking proof of the common sense, business acumen and liberal ideas of its voters at the polls.

There was no question about the victory—it was definite and conclusive by a vote of more than 2 to 1. To us, this satisfactory result shows that the tide of fanaticism is turning, and that hysterical and partisan argument will no longer be permitted to overcome plain facts and injure business interests. The majority of the southern population, who, as before stated, are in favor of abstinence, are also keen business men with the mania for acquisition strongly developed, coming as most of them do from the New England States. When the question arises as to the material welfare of the community in which they live, and there is a possibility of their own pockets being touched, they very sensibly and properly vote for prosperity, even if the means of insuring it are contrary to their peculiar views on the prohibition question. "Business is business" with them even if accompanied by the liquor trade.

In other words the people of San Diego saw this matter much as Miss Grace Reed of Chicago did, when she wrote that the question of local option "should be decided by the property owners of the business streets alone, and the storekeepers thereon, not by residents of the residential districts, who often, owning not one foot of property, vote away the income possibilities of the business section adjacent."

A "dry" town is moribund, while a "wet" town is alive with all the attributes of business and commerce. So San Diego has voted 2 to 1 for personal liberty and the licensing of saloons. Believing, as Miss Reed does, in fact as we all do, in temperance, laws will be enacted and enforced which will promote it, while the city will grow, and develop in population and wealth, because of its wise action at the past election.

We believe the city will prove a bright and shining light, not only to the State, but to the entire country, clearly showing the difference between the results of fanatical hypocrisy and sound business sense.

Bravo, San Diego!

The Soft Drink Habit

MR. HARVEY W. WILEY, the government expert on foods, delivered an address the other day before the students of a female college on the evils of the soft drink habit. He advises the girls to give the stuff the go-by and tells them that if they knew the ingredients of most of them they would let them severely alone. In his address he said:

"If you only knew what I know about what those soft drinks contain, you would abstain from them. It will surprise you to know that most of them contain more caffeine than coffee, and a drug which is more deadly. So, beware of the soft drink. It is more harmful than coffee, and I advise all young people against the use of this stimulant. Perhaps you would be interested to know I have collected more than one hundred samples of soft drinks sold at soda fountains and each contains caffeine and many of them a deadly drug."

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Meddlesome Labor Agitators

MANY retailers cannot understand what on earth the Asiatic Exclusion League have got to do with their right to serve free or other lunches to their customers, if they want to. Many also gravely doubt that the Supervisors, although able to control the liquor trade to a certain extent, have any power to dictate to whom they shall give food. Secretary Yoel of the League asks the city fathers to amend the "ordinance imposing a license on liquor dealers" by the insertion of a new section to read as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation licensed to give away, sell or dispose of intoxicating liquors under the provisions of this ordinance to keep or maintain in any place where intoxicating liquors are licensed to be sold any place whereon any articles of food are kept for the gratuitous use and consumption of the public or the patrons of such place where intoxicating liquors are licensed to be sold, commonly known as a "free lunch counter," or to give away or to gratuitously distribute any article of food in any such place where intoxicating liquors are licensed to be sold.

This all seems very funny to us. Had the retailers themselves made a movement in this direction we could have understood it, but none of the dainties spread on the lunch table have any Asiatic origin, as far as we know, which can account for the Exclusion League turning their energies that way. Besides, in these days, when we are hearing so much about temperance, it is well to remember that in Scandinavian countries, food is always taken with alcoholic drinks to prevent intoxication, and that a mouthful or two of food often neutralizes the effect of over-indulgence. Altogether, we are in favor of the lunch table, as long as the saloon keeper chooses to keep it there. It is his business, and his alone, and the Asiatic Exclusion League had better attend to its own affairs, and keep away from the lunch counter, IF THEY CAN.

Big Demand For Blue and Gold Beer

IN our account of the Oakland Brewing and Malting Company's "Blue and Gold" Brewery, some months ago we stated that the beer had been found so good that business had increased so rapidly that, while at that time, although the brewery had only been running a short time, the enlargement of the plant, and particularly of the cold storage capacity, had become imperatively necessary. Since that time the growth of the demand for "Blue and Gold" Beer has grown enormously, and although every effort has been made to make the necessary alterations just as quickly as possible, it has been with the greatest difficulty that the demands of the trade have been met. In addition to the large business which has been done on the other side of the bay, has come the call for "Blue and Gold," undoubtedly one of the best and purest beers brewed on the Pacific Coast, in this city. Therefore, we are pleased to be able to report that all arrangements for the more than doubling the output of the brewery and bottling departments have been completed, and that now the Oakland Brewing and Malting Company is in a position to meet, at least for some time to come, all the wants of the trade. The beer is so good and suits the public taste so well that it is impossible to tell how long this pleasant state of affairs will last.

The establishment of Thos. J. Walsh & Co., situated on the west line of Powell street, close to Market, is so located as to command the trade of this rapidly improving neighborhood. Mr. Walsh is personally very popular and the management of his saloon is admirably suited to the business catered to. Powell street, near Market, cannot fail to prove a splendid location, and when the ruins which still remain are swept away, and handsome blocks of brick and concrete take advantage of this eligible situation, the future prosperity of Thos. Walsh & Co. is assured. Carrying none but the best of liquors, this saloon, which is at present largely patronized, cannot fail to grow up with its location and enjoy a fair share of the lucrative business which is bound to exist at the junction of Powell and Market street.

High Life Cocktail

IF you have not made the acquaintance of the "High Life" Cocktail, it is high time you went to the Waldorf Cafe, 648 Market street, and introduced yourself. In the way of a light appetizer it is properly pronounced the best thing that has ever happened in town.

Headquarters

For Everybody
Who Likes

Good Things

THE Yellowstone
22 MONTGOMERY ST.
San Francisco
JIMMY TWOMEY ED. BORREMANS
COLD LUNCH

FERRY CREAMERY

The Handsomest Restaurant in the City
Good Clean Service and Popular Prices

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In conjunction with our restaurant we have the most complete Bar in the West.

KILBORN & HAYDEN, Props.

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Weinhard's Beer

"IN PURITY IS HEALTH"

San Francisco Office and Bottling Works

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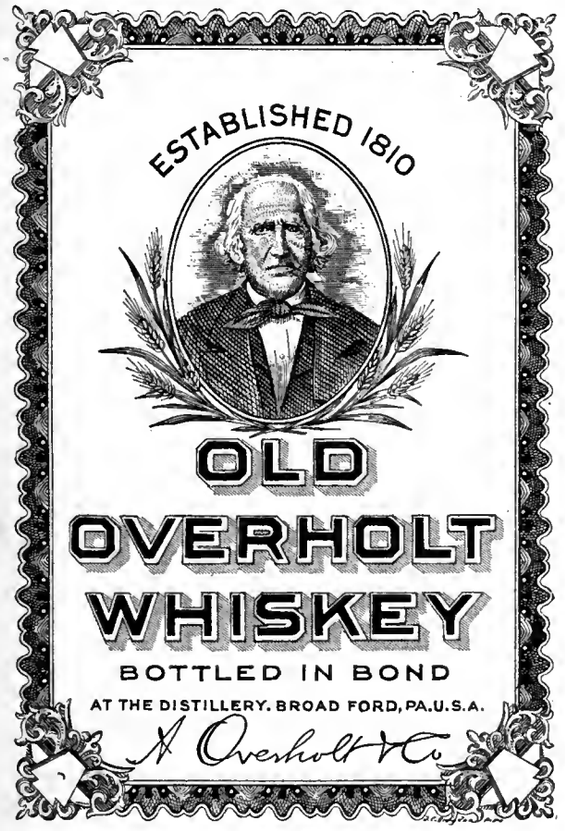

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The Chronicle Bar

6 Kearny San Francisco, Cal.

P. W. WOBBER, Proprietor

Great Success of Wieland's

THE great success in the market of John Wieland beer is certainly one of the reassuring features in the trade. All over this State and away in Nevada, particularly in the new mining districts, the call for this noted beer, now pronounced better than ever, has increased until the output of bottled beer is now nearly double what it was at this time last year. At Pioneer and Manhattan mining camps in Nevada new agencies have been recently appointed and the necessary arrangements for cold storage made. At Reno there has been a change of agents, J. S. Carecco being now in charge of the business, which, it is confidently expected, will be greatly increased.

The company believes that this enlargement of the demand for their beer, both bottled and draft, is caused by the excellent quality of the goods. Certainly the bottled beer is greatly improved since the large bottling establishment was built and equipped with the best plant obtainable. While at many of the old agencies the beer is, as before, received in bulk and bottled there, all the new agencies will be supplied with bottled beer direct from the brewery. The bottling plant is not yet quite as large as it will eventually be. Three new labelling machines and other devices have been lately installed, while more machinery is still in course of transportation here. Certainly if the business grows as it has been doing, these, and possibly other additions to the bottling plant will be necessary to handle the output demanded by the trade.

The Yellowstone, that popular saloon at 22 Montgomery street, is on the top of a tidal wave of prosperity. The visiting crowds grow larger day by day, so much so, that go there when you will, it is difficult to readily reach the bar. No wonder that "Jimmy" Twomey and Ed. Borremans have such smiling countenances, as they strive, together with their able staff of barkeepers, to wait upon their guests. Patronized largely during the entire day, as the cessation of business approaches, the number of visitors multiplies until it would appear almost impossible for all to find room in this large and convenient saloon. It has become the common custom "downtown" to meet your friends at the Yellowstone, and a better place to visit before going home does not exist in this city, because you are assured the best of liquors, the best of service and the best of company.

Obliging and courteous Charles Corey, whose establishment on the northwest corner of Mission and Second streets is best known as the "Miracle of the Great Fire," is having his place enlarged one-third, to enable him to accommodate his many customers. As the addition to the premises lies to the north, it gives opportunity for an entrance from Second street, the present doorway being at the junction of that street with Mission. This is a very great improvement and cannot fail to increase business very considerably. The entire establishment is to be thoroughly renovated and when completed will be one of the handsomest and most convenient and best-located establishments south of Market street. Mission street, from the improvements already made, not to speak of future building, is bound to be be second only to Market street as a business street, and Mr. Corey is a lucky man to hold one of its principal corners, which insures his continued and increased prosperity.

What Next?

THE PRESENT City Government appears to have nothing else to do but to try and annoy the liquor trade as much as possible. If it would show only half as much industry in other directions, perhaps the Board of Public Works would make more rapid progress in street repairs, etc.

Now comes the Fire Commissioners with a new restriction on saloons, requiring them kept fifty yards from the engine houses. A communication has been sent to the Police Commissioners, asking that hereafter no license should be issued for any saloon situated within one hundred and fifty feet from any engine house. What next?

An interview with F. E. Ball, permanently located on the Pacific Coast in the interest of "Luxus" beer, give us grounds for stating that a strenuous campaign is about to be commenced to increase the consumption of this fine brand of beer throughout this and neighboring States. Mr. Ball said that he believed that his efforts in conjunction with those of A. P. Hotaling & Co., the distributers, would result in a large trade being built up in "Luxus" beer, his belief being founded upon the superfine excellence of the goods handled. New posters are about to be pasted on the best spaces, showing the jolly old gentleman and his pretty companion in various occupations, always accompanied by a bottle of "Luxus." These posters, which are in fact very pleasing and artistic pictures, will again adorn blank places in city and country, and cannot fail to draw the attention of the general public to the merits of "Luxus" beer. A special ageney for this fine malt liquor is to be opened at Seattle during the Alaska-Yukon Fair.

ALL ALE AND PORTER DRINKERS

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Brewed from the Best Malt Hops on the Market and used by all the Leading Clubs, Hotels and Bars

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OPPOSITE
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521 South Main St.
Next door, Peoples Theatre
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"Jellison's"
San Francisco's Most Magnificent Bar
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The Famous Budweiser Beer
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: : Wedding Rye Whiskies : :
500 MARKET ST. SAN FRANCISCO

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HOUSE FOUNDED 1853.
BANK EXCHANGE
Back at the same old stand; same old goods; same excellent service. The fire did not get me.
I import
Famous Old Campbeltown SCOTCH WHISKY
Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine
Sazerac de Forge & Sons' Brandy
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S. E. CORNER MONTGOMERY AND WASHINGTON STS.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Beds, Wire Beds, Top Mattresses
Pillows and Upholstery
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SHIP WORK
791-793 MISSION ST., Near Fourth St. SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Oh! You Chafin

EUGENE W. Chafin, candidate for the presidency on the Prohibition Ticket at the late election has been lecturing at Chico. He does not favor local option, which he considers a waste of time on the part of the Prohibition party. He says "The great majority of the party do not favor local option, but look behind local conditions and aim at the remedy to the underlying evil, the license given to liquor traffic by the Federal Government." He believes "that there is not a dry spot in the United States and never will be until a clause is inserted in our federal constitution, making it a penitentiary offense to manufacture, sell or import alcoholic liquor."

Mr. Chafin considers this going directly to the root of the evil. Certainly going at once to congress in the matter, and wiping out all the intermediate work which is costing so much money, doing such injury to business, and causing so much heart burning and ink spilling, is a statesmanlike method of dealing with the question. While we do not in any way agree with Mr Chafin's views on the liquor question, it would appear to us that it is becoming a national question, and one which, the sooner the better, should be settled by the nation. If this were done, we believe there would soon be an end to the farce of local option and the religious mania of prohibition, for if ever the question of total abstinence is put fairly and squarely before the American people, it will run just the same chance of being answered in the affirmative as Mr. Chafin had of being elected president.

League Meeting Postponed

Mr. J. Frank Moroney, president of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Company, and chairman of the California Branch of the National Model License League, has issued a circular to the Wine and Spirit interests of the Pacific Coast, notifying them that the date of the Model License League Convention, which was to be held on May 10th in this city, has been changed to May 17th, so as not to conflict with the convention of Wine Makers and Dealers, called for the former date by the Grape Growers of California. Under these circumstances visitors from a distance will have an opportunity to attend both conventions.

The object of the Model League's convention is to form the Coast trade into a gigantic organization that will work in concert against prohibition and in favor of the proper regulation of the liquor business on the Coast. The value of such regulation is as plainly shown by the favorable result of the Alameda election, as the want of it is demonstrated by the passage of an anti-saloon ordinance at Fresno. At the convention the National body will be represented by Capt. D. M. Smith, General Counsel of the League, who will deliver an address on the legal and political phase of the liquor problem, and T. M. Gilmore, President of the League.

The business men of Salinas have held a meeting for the purpose of nominating a municipal ticket. A high license ordinance was endorsed, which places saloon licenses at $400 a year, and fixes the hours of closing at from 12 modnight to 6 A. M. Side entrances are to be done away with, and no minors, women, nor persons under the influence of liquor are to be served under pain of fine and imprisonment.

The New Coppa's Cafe

ANOTHER attraction will shortly be added to the many inducements now existing to visit the Marin County shore. Beautiful scenery, the picturesque meeting of land and water, the well wooded hills, charm the visitor while the fresh air laden with ozone from across the great Pacific creates a healthy appetite and the presence on the scene of Coppa's Villa is bound to be a most welcome sight. Coppa, the veteran restaurateur, who has for many years tickled the palates of the public on this side of the bay at his cosy and well appointed cafe on Pine street, informs us that on or about May the 20th he will open a Villa on the Marin shore between San Anselmo and Fairfax on the county road, where he will be pleased to entertain his friends and patrons. His advice is to get off at Lansdale Station. Here is a treat in store for visitors, an *al fresco* meal, cooked and served *a la Coppa!*

Borgfeldt-Propfe Co's. New Home

BY the time that this number of the REVIEW reaches its readers, the prosperous Borgfeldt-Propfe Company, wholesale wine and spirit merchants, now doing business at 106 East street, will have moved into its permanent home on the northwest corner of California and Front streets. The company will occupy the ground floor of the Kittle Building, 210 California street. The premises are suited in every way for the wholesale trade—capacious, commodious and almost in the center of the commercial district of the city. There, the Borgfeldt-Propfe Company will enjoy every facility to supply their many customers and carry on their rapidly increasing business, for which a better location could not be found in the city.

THE MIRACLE OF THE GREAT FIRE

The Only Saloon and Cafe in the Entire Burnt District that was not Destroyed by either Fire or Earthquake

HIGH GRADE WINES and LIQUORS—MERCANTILE LUNCH

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PURE GOODS

105 Montgomery St. : : : Near Sutter St

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From 11 until 2 o'clock : : 35c with Drink

"Only the Best the Market Affords"

Cuisine and Service Excellent

Market Cafe

GOUAILHARDOU & RONDEL
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SAN FRANCISCO

"Coffee Royal"
A Mighty Bracer

Hot Luncheon
At 11 A. M. Daily

NOTHING BUT THE BEST
AT
Friedrichs' Cafe
310 MONTGOMERY STREET
AND
The Doric Saloon
38 THIRD STREET

John Caley, Prop. Tel. Kearny 2306

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JOHN SROUFE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS

Fine Kentucky Whiskies

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Sole Agents for Slater's Premium Bourbon SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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H. P. Andersen E. L. Braswell

THE CUTTER

BRASWELL & ANDERSEN

709 Market St.
Call Annex Bldg.

Phone Douglas 2954
SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Proud Record of Brunswick-Balke-Collender

SAN Francisco has always been noted for its handsome saloons, and more particularly so, now that the new business portion of the city has afforded better accommodation to the retailers. They have at once proceeded to make the best use of these new conditions and by the purchase of artistic and elaborate fittings succeeded in making the city more than ever famous for its handsome public resorts. Now, considering that at least three out of four of the local first class saloons are fitted up by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., it naturally follows that it is the work of this well known firm which has earned the distinction mentioned. Everywhere, when the question is asked "who put in these handsome fittings?" the answer almost invariably is "The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company." If that company were to use its reputation only on the splendid work done in the Waldorf alone, it would rank with the best in the World. If any reader thinks this an exaggeration let them carefully examine the superlative wood and glass work in that saloon, said to be one of the most artistically finished establishments of the class in this or any country, and he will rightly understand why the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, stand at the head of this business, and why their work is admired and desired by every man who appreciates the beauty of the workmanship and material used.

Vale Slot Machines

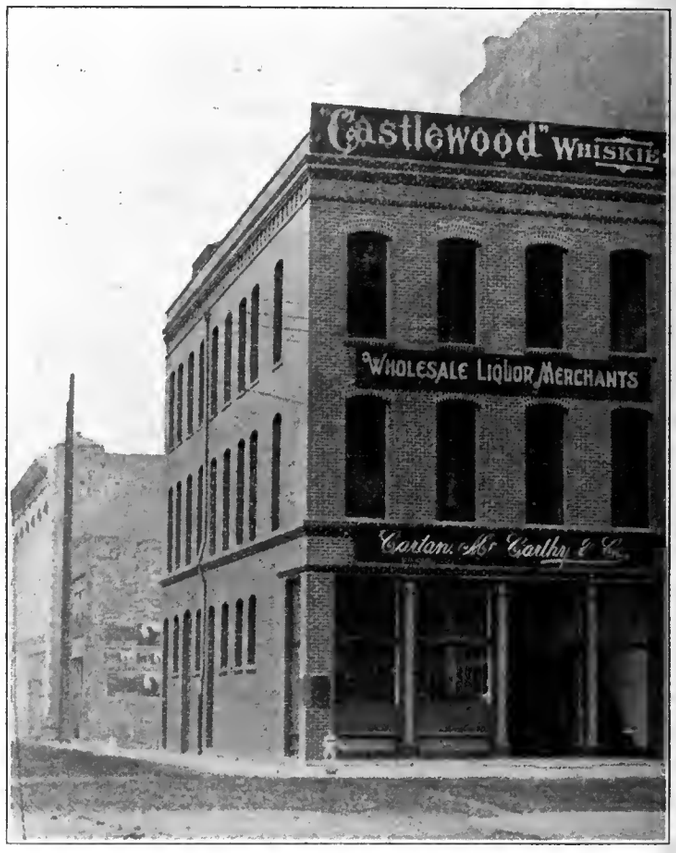
THANKS to the cupidity, the rapacity of the tobacco dealers, the slot machine has finally been doomed in San Francisco. If these men had not been of the porcine order, the "square" slot machine game would have continued in San Francisco for years to come. The honest machine was merely a matter of amusement, paid for as one would go to a theater, but the hoggish tobacco men spoiled it.

At one time, had the Royal Arch sent proper representatives to the Board of Supervisors, they could have headed off what has happened, by showing that the liquor men were not engaged in the "bunco" game and asking the Supervisors to legislate against such schemes as the tobacco men put up. Had this been done the slot machine would have been in good enough repute at this time.

Who Is To Blame?

THE attention of the Knights of the Royal Arch is called to a statement made by Supervisor Connolly: "There are too many saloons about the entrance to the park. The present condition of things is disgraceful. Women take the chance of insult every time they have to pass some of these establishments." If there is any truth in Mr. Connolly's statement, the cause for it should be removed at once, and it would appear to be the duty of the Royal Arch, at once to remove this stigma from the retail saloon trade of the city.

Out of the Ashes



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Southeast Corner Battery and Commercial Streets

WE HAVE NOTHING TO OFFER THE TRADE, EXCEPT
Fine Goods, Square Prices
Honorable Dealing

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"Castlewood" Bourbon and Rye

CARTAN McCARTHY & CO.

Established 1873 — IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE — Telephone Kearny 3688

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S. E. CORNER BATTERY & COMMERCIAL STS. SAN FRANCISCO

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THE HOFFMAN
LUNCH, GRILL & WINE ROOMS.
SECOND BELOW MARKET
San Francisco, Cal.

FINE GOODS A SPECIALTY
MERCHANTS LUNCH 11 A.M. to 2.30 P.M.

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ROEDER'S
CAFE
834 Market Street
Opp. Emporium San Francisco

AMERICAN BRANDY
FINEST IN THE WORLD
THE KIRBY DISTILLING CO., Inc.
FOWLER, FRESNO CO., CAL.
Makes a Specialty of PURE GRAPE BRANDY, and Making NO W NE has NO WASH OR SOUR WINE TO PUT INTO BRANDY. Our Stills are Known as Numbers 263 or 357 First District, California. These Numbers ARE BURNED on the GOVERNMENT or STAMPED HEAD of EVERY PACKAGE, there being No Other Genuine "KIRBY BRANDY."
SOLD ONLY IN CARLOAD LOTS TO THE TRADE
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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:: Coppa ::
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J. COPPA, Proprietor
Pine St. Bet. Montgomery and Kearny
Music Evenings
SAN FRANCISCO

ESCALLE'S
California's Most Famous Road House
Midway of Sausalito and San Rafael
Finest Wines and Liquors
SERVICE UNEXCELLED
Evergreen Private Arbor-Booths
Shuffle Board Salt Water Bathing
Boating Refreshments
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THE
PENWICK
PURE RYE

WHISKEY
YELLOW LABEL BOTTLING
GUARANTEED PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNDER PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT JUNE 30TH 1906.
BY
BERTIN & LEPORI
SAN FRANCISCO.
PACIFIC COAST AGENTS.

Liquors and Cigars
Phone Franklin 961
Fischbecks
811 Eddy Street
San Francisco, Cal.
R. H. FISCHBECK, Prop.

John P. Christensen Resigns

AFTER twenty-one years of continuous service with the famous old house of A. P. Hotaling & Co., John P. Christensen, for many years business manager of the house, has resigned. His resignation took place on March 1st and he retired from his duties on April 1st. Mr. Christensen was first employed by the house at eleven years of age, and went up from office boy to manager. He has therefore been identified with the

JOHN P. CHRISTENSEN

wholesale liquor business all his life and is well known and thoroughly admired by the trade of the Coast as an able business man and good fellow.

Mr. Christensen left the old firm with the kindliest feeling and with the view of engaging in other lines of business. His training has made him one of the best executives in the wholesale liquor business of the Coast, and his services will be in demand in the event he wishes to dispose of them.

Keep Up the Good Work

WE ARE glad to see that the Royal Arch is getting busy in Washington. The Seattle *Times* is our authority for stating that it has "come out flatly for reforms in the saloon business, and it was through the activity of the society that the Mayor and City Council of Georgetown decided to close up the saloons in the suburban city at 1 o'clock a. m., eliminate mu- from bar rooms, and close all upstairs rooms connected with liquor resorts. The Royal Arch proposes to use its influence against the saloon keepers who are giving the business a black eye.

South End Warehouse Busy

THE South End Warehouse Company desires to inform the trade that it has again increased the storage capacity of its General Bonded Warehouse. Since the last addition in 1908, business has increased to such an extent, that it became necessary to enlarge this bonded warehouse to satisfy the demand for space.

The new addition will be used exclusively for bonded goods. The barrels will be taken directly from the cars to this section, where they will be examined and sorted before piling. Additional ganging space will also be reserved, to be used in case of congestion in the withdrawals for tax payment. In this way it is hoped to further improve the excellent service already given depositors.

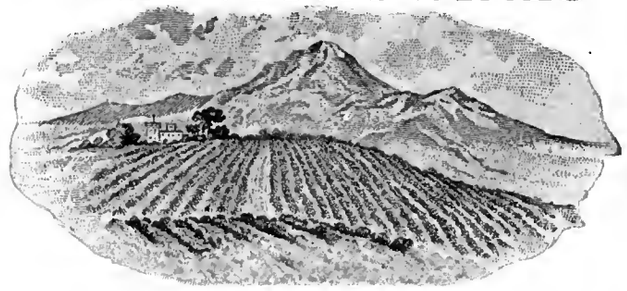
The company states that liquor dealers have found it advantageous to have their bonded whiskies so stored that they can tax-pay and withdraw any required quantity within about forty-eight hours time, and its efforts in arranging this new addition to the General Bonded Warehouse, has been to afford the facilities desired.

The company has also enlarged its Special Bonded Warehouse for the storage of brandy in bond, and we feel sure that its efforts in their behalf will be appreciated by the members of the trade.

THE Lodi Co-operative Winery to accommodate the demand for its stock has raised its issue to the extent of 200 shares, making the total issued 1200 shares. All grape growers are advised to apply at once, as judging from the way the 1000 were subscribed for, the extra 200 shares will not remain long on the market.

S. CIPRICO, PRESIDENT. PHONE MARKET 2836.

ALTA VISTA WINES



The Wines California Makes Famous

ALTA VISTA WINES CO.

MAIN OFFICE

112 - 114 TENTH ST. SAN FRANCISCO

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

P. C. Rossi, president of the Italian-Swiss Colony, and one of he best known wine men in the world, is taking a well earned est. Before the great catastrophe, he was one of the hardest vorked men in the business and afterward he went "some more.")n May 1st he leaves for Europe on a four months' trip, accom-)anied by his family. In the company are two of his boys who iave just graduated from the University of California. Mr. Rossi says he will show the boys some other sections of the globe and then bring them back to settle them down to serious vork. We wish the party a pleasant journey and safe return.

We have before called the attention of our readers to the fine goods sold by the Bernhard Mattress Company, because we now that they are superior to any in the market, are reason-ble in price and give satisfaction wherever used. The mat-resses manufactured by them are particularly worthy of notice ecause of the comfort they insure to those who use them. Nothing better prolongs life and prevents disease than a well nade, sanitary mattress, affording the much needed rest to the veary worker. The other goods sold by this first class firm re on a par with their mattresses, and if our advice is taken, visit to Bernhard's will be paid before buying elsewhere.

The Los Angeles *Herald* gives a new and plausible reason for the passage of the Anti-Saloon Ordinance in the City of Fresno. The *Herald* states that "this step was taken because the saloons insisted in meddling in politics, and a saloon interest began to take part in the affairs in the City." It advises that in the present state of public feeling with regard to the liquor traffic "the less liquor men have to do with politics the better it will be for their industry." That sounds all right, but considering that the prohibition movement is one-half or more a political struggle for office, what are the persecuted Saloon men to do to offset this if they do not form *a saloon* interest?

A visit to the office of Chapman & Wilberforce, the well-known agents for Peter Dawson's Scotch whisky and San Marcaux champagne, showed that while this firm found business generally slow, it rated the market for "Dawson's" fairly good. A curious feature in this respect was the greatly increased demand for expensive "Old Curio" brand of that whisky. This fact shows conclusively that the taste of San Franciscans for Scotch whisky is becoming highly educated, this twenty-year-old cordial being among the very finest whisky distilled in Scotland. Mr. Chapman called attention to the fact that San Marcoux was the only champagne drunk at the elaborate dinner given in honor of James Brice, the English Ambassador, at the St. Francis, during his late visit to the Coast. From that fact it may be gleaned that the distinctive merits of this fine brand of champagne are meeting with the success it so justly deserves.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD

We do not Rectify or Compound

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

—FOR—

J. H. Cutter Celebrated Kentucky Whiskies.
Burke's (Guinness's) Porter and Bass's Red Label Ale.
Dewar's Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
Keystone Monogram (Philadelphia) Rye.
Burke's Irish and Garn-Kirk Scotch.
Evan's India Pale Ale and Stout.
G. & W. Canadian Rye Whisky.
Schramsberg California Wines.
Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.
Sherwood Robin Hood Whisky.
Mackenzie & Co's Spanish Sherries and Oporto Ports.
Feist Bros. & Sons' Rhine and Moselle Wines.
Holland Gin in wood and glass.
Anchor Brand New York Ciders.
Waukesha Water.
Bass's Ale in wood.

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Independent 105

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Phone:
Main 2779

SAN FRANCISCO
41-47 Beale St.
Phone:
Kearny 1182

LOS ANGELES
346 North Main St.
Phones:
Main 670
Home A7804

No Where Else, This

A DISPATCH from Lincoln, Nebraska, says the saloon license question was the dominating issue in the municipal elections held in Nebraska on the 6th of the month. The returns did not indicate a landslide in either direction. The gains, especially in the smaller towns, are credited to prohibition. Governor Shellenberger on that date signed the daylight saloon bill, prohibiting the sale of liquor between 7 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ON April 6th, prohibition got a set-back in Long Island, N. Y. Every town from the city line to Montauk Point was carried by the liberal party, who are in favor of the licensing system. Even East Hampton, where it is said there has not been a barroom for more than one hundred years, went "wet" by one hundred majority.

There comes good news from Little Rock, Arkansas, where, at the April municipal election, the prohibitionists were overwhelmingly defeated, and Mayor Duley, the champion of personal freedom and a proper licensing system, was re-elected by a majority of 1,941 votes!

The new liquor Measure has according to the *Deseret Evening News* gone into effect in Salt Lake City. The license is raised from $1,200 to $1,500 a year and restaurants will have to pay a regular license for the privilege of selling liquors with meals. The new ordinance also bars free lunches, automatic pianos, etc.

The Fresno ordinance, which banishes saloons from that city, will become law within 120 days from the date of election, or perhaps sooner. The law passed requires all saloons to close within 90 days of the proclamation by the City Trustees of the passage of the ordinance, and they are given 30 days in which to make such proclamation. It will probably be proclaimed on May 3, the second meeting of the new board when action is expected to be taken on the ordinance.

New Jersey Rejects Local Option

BY a vote of 14 to 6 the State Senate of New Jersey defeated the Plummer Local Option Bill. This disposes of the question for a year at least, but it will no doubt bob up again notwithstanding the fact that New Jersey is on record more than once as repudiating such legislation.

The Supreme Court of Alabama has twice declared the State prohibition law valid. The second time, during April, all the judges concurred in this opinion.

Municipal elections were held this month in a large number of cities throughout Wisconsin, and the result showed a good majority for license, about twenty towns voted "wet," while only fourteen went "dry."

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hollister, California, a new liquor ordinance was passed, raising the saloon license from $300 to $500 a year. A license was also imposed on restaurants serving liquors with meals, of $30 a quarter, and all slot machines were taxed $15.

News from Washington shows that the following places have refused to injure their business by voting no prohibition: Coulee City, Wash.; Wenatchee, Wash., where there is a deadlock on the ordinance intended to make it a dry town; Grangeville, Idaho, where the "wets" claim to have won victory. On the other hand Prescott, Washington, has gone dry and all saloons will close on October 9th. In Seattle, Washington, the Mayor has been visited by a committee of Knights of the Royal Arch, which convinced him that the Liquor Clubs now being formed in that city were illegitimate and undesirable, with the result that all such clubs will be closed.

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Our Continuous Stills, Pasteurizers, Evaporators and Concentrators produce a superior quality of Brandy, Wine and Syrup, and surpass any on the market in simplicity of construction and economy in operation.

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PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

Mrs. Julius Paul Smith notified us on the 24th inst., that she has leased all her vineyards in the Livermore Valley, generally known as the "Olevend Vineyards." The names of the lessee is not given.

By the burning of Gaddini's Winery at Healdsburg, fully 300,000 gallons of wine were lost, and a total damage done of $65,000. Insurance only $10,000 on building and machinery. The cause of the fire has not been discovered.

George Delaporte, of Yellowstone Whisky fame, is one of the most cheerful chaps in the trade, and he has a right to be. He reports business of such good volume that there is no cause for complaint. He could handle a few more orders, but he will not worry if they do not come in in any larger volume.

The Walter Distilling Company inform us that their trade has steadily improved notwithstanding the general stagnation of business at this season of the year. The growth of their trade has made it necessary for them to secure larger quarters, and we expect to announce in the coming issue their removal to a permanent home.

Leo Allenberg, Larkin street, above Sutter, is the good optimist because his business makes him so. He is the glad promoter of what he calls "Shoestring Whisky—always on your feet." He means that you will always be on your feet if you drink "Shoestring," and, furthermore, you will be getting a mighty good whisky.

The Farm Land Investment Company of Yuba County has sold to the Western Development Company, composed of Philadelphia capitalists, one thousand acres of the Bull tract, just south of Marysville, on the line of the Northern Electric Railway. The land is to be planted with Tokay grapes, and the amount involved in the deal is said to be over $75,000.

The San Francisco Labor Council decided at its meeting recently not to endorse the ordinance to abolish free lunches in saloons, proposed by the Asiatic Exclusion League. The action of the Council was in conformity with the recommendation of the law and legislative committee and the executive committee.

Mr. Carl Scharhag, the special representative in the United States of Mr. D. Leiden, Cologne, Germany, shipper of the finest qualities of Rhine and Moselle wines, has been spending the past week in San Francisco in the interest of his house. Probably no man identified with German wines in this country is better or more favorably known to the trade on this coast and throughout the United States than this gentleman and which is evidenced by the continued success which he enjoys. Messrs. Alex. D. Shaw & Co. of New York and San Francisco are the United States agents for Mr. D. Leiden and carry a very complete stock of his wines of different vintages and growths in San Francisco bonded cellars.

The trade will please take notice that Messrs. Rheinstrom Bros. have removed from their Davis street quarters to 501 Santa Marina Building, 112 Market street. Phone Kearny 275.

The Crown Distilleries Company did themselves proud recently by shipping one thousand kegs to order, of all kinds of liquors, to Nome, Alaska. The house has a very large trade in that territory.

The house of James Gidd reports business quite satisfactory. Mr. Shawhan of the firm informs us that last month's trade was the best in several years and that the volume of business this month will eclipse all records. Collections are quite satisfactory.

The Alta Bottling Company, which has become one of the foremost concerns of the kind, since the fire, has enlarged the business and removed the plant to Twenty-second avenue and T street, city. The phone number is Park 6887. Our friend Golinsky has met with a very gratifying success.

L. M. Avenali, one of the best known and most popular young men along the line, has accepted the position of city salesman for the well known house of Kuhls, Schwarke & Co., 5-7-9 Spear street, city. If there is anybody buying liquors or wines, Avenali will be "Johnny on the Spot," getting the orders. The house is fortunate in securing the services of the young man.

De Fremery & Company, one of the oldest importing houses on the Coast, are enjoying a good business even in these quiet times. Mr. Pennick, of the firm, states that the business for April was a good improvement over March and that it was far superior to that of last year at the same period. The firm looks for a substantial improvement later in the year.

The Wetmore-Bowen Company has very largely increased its office space on Davis street. It now extends from No. 42 to 48. In spite of this the company has difficulty in properly transacting its business, owing to its rapid growth. Cresta Blanca Sparkling Sauterne has become such a general favorite both here and in the East that the company finds it almost impossible to meet the demand. The success of the Wetmore Company arises from two causes—the quality of the goods, and sufficient advertising to make the public know what it has for sale.

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The World's Wine Crop

The world's production of wine in 1908 amounted to 3,866,575,000 gallons, a falling off of 30,889,000 gallons as compared with the previous year. By far and away the most important producer is France, whose output last year amounted to 1,331,995,000 gallons, as compared with the previous year's production of 1,453,546,000 gallons. Italy comes next with 1,064,800,000 gallons, also showing a reduction as compared with the previous year amounting to 121,000,000 gallons. The other big producers, in order of volume of output, are: Spain, 473,000,000 gallons; Algeria, 171,682,000,000 gallons; Australia, 136,400,000; Hungary, 121,000,000 gallons; Portugal, 85,800,000 gallons; Bulgaria, 63,800,000 gallons; Russia, 61,600,000 gallons; Chile, 52,800,000 gallons; Germany, 50,600,000 gallons; Roumania, 48,400,000 gallons; Turkey and Cyprus, 39,600,000 gallons; Greece, 39,600,000 gallons; United States, 39,600,000 gallons, and the Argentine Republic, 27,500,000 gallons.

The new thing in this record is the great increase in the production of Spain, an increase of 73,000,000 gallons. The Spanish wines are forging ahead, and viticulture is more than ever a Latin institution, three-fourths of the world's wine coming from the three Latin states. Austria in 1908 had 59,000,000 gallons more than in 1907, and Hungary 53,000,000 more. Germany had the moderate increase of 9,000,000 gallons. Despite the reputation of the Rhine wines, the total output of Germany was only one-fifth that of Austria-Hungary.

It will be remarked that our own country produced only 39,600,000 gallons—a total equaled by Greece, and in the Western Hemisphere approached by the Argentine Republic and exceeded by Chile. The Latin predilection for the vine is showing itself even in these Spanish speaking peoples of the new world and the southern hemisphere. As for ourselves, we have done as well as 45,000,000 gallons in the past, but our average production remains in the neighborhood of 40,000,000, and does not appreciably increase. This is through no fault in our sun, our soil, or our roots, but because the average American elects to eat grapes rather than drink their fermented juice.

For their own self-satisfaction, Americans continue to repeat the fable that their wine is exported in cases to France and returned to them, bottled, wearing a French label. There is little foundation for the fable in the statistics of annual output. If every American drank a bottle of wine on the Fourth of July and another on Christmas, the two occasions would exhaust our total annual production and leave nothing for export.—*New York Mail.*

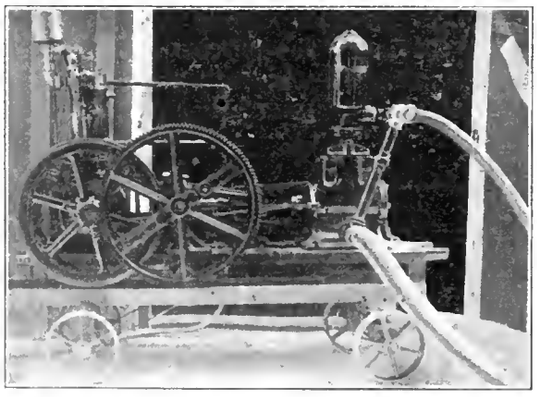
Grapes and Frost

AN exchange tells us that the French have a method of producing artificial cloud for the protection of vineyards from frost.

The process consists of filling small wooden boxes, open at the top, with an inflammable composition consisting of a mixture of equal parts of resinous with earthy matters—clay, terra alba, and the like—reduced to a fine powder. In the center a wick extends through the compound and serves to kindle it. The wick, however, may be dispensed with and the composition ignited by pouring a few drops of alcohol, petroleum or other inflammable oil over the mass and applying a match. These boxes, made about eight inches long by six wide, made of pine wood ordinarily, are placed in line about thirty feet apart around the vineyard.

For grape vines, the most dangerous period of the year is in April, when the young shoots are showing some vigor and the juices running freely. Then a slight frost may mean disaster, unless the plants are protected in some way. There is but little danger when a dark or cloudy morning follows a cold night. The trouble comes when the first rays of the morning sun strike the almost frozen and unprotected plant. By this process a dense cloud of smoke is produced, hanging over the vineyard long enough to protect the plants from the sun's rays and give them a chance to recuperate from the dangerous effects of the frost.

The composition in the boxes to windward only is ignited, the thick, black, heavy smoke hanging over the field forming a shield against the sun's rays. If it is desired to extinguish the fires it is only necessary to have an open box a trifle larger than the others, by means of which the flames are quickly smothered. It is claimed that the protection of fifty acres of this method of producing smudges can be achieved at an expenditure of $2.



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2 HP. F. M. Gaso-Distillate Engine and Pump

Capacity 2500 Gals. per hour

By-pass relief valve permits one man to do all pumping, saving at this winery over $5.00 per day.

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Send for descriptive matter

Wine Makers Convene for Protection

THE SECRETARY of the Grape Growers of California is busy preparing a circular letter to the "wine makers" of this state, requesting them to meet in this city next month. The following is a copy of the letter:

"In order to protect and foster the great viticultural industry of our state, the Board of Directors of the Grape Growers of California have, by unanimous vote, decided to call a general meeting of all the wine makers of this state, to be held at San Francisco, in the rooms of the California Promotion Committee, Union Square, on Wednesday, May 19th, at 2 p. m.

"As matters of great importance will come before the meeting, every winery in California is urgently requested to be represented.

"Viticulture has the opportunity and will, in the near future, become the greatest industry of our state if we succeed in educating the American people to the use of wine in moderation at meals. Otherwise the industry is threatened with disaster by people who unfortunately do not understand the true merits of wine.

"A large majority of the people of the United States are favorably inclined toward the viticultural industry and are already beginning to appreciate the benefits of the use of wine and the fact that in the great wine drinking countries of Europe, intoxication is almost unknown. It behooves every wine maker in the state, therefore, to take advantage of this friendly attitude of the press and public, to do all in their power to crystalize sentiment in favor of the use of wine as a temperance and health medium, and to take such action as may be required to rehabilitate our beneficent and legitimate industry for the benefit of the grape growers, wine makers and all the people of our country.

"An opportunity will be given all the wine makers to express their views at the meeting."

There can be no doubt that the wine men will accept the above invitation, and will be only too glad to endorse and assist the strenuous efforts of the growers. It took very considerable labor, time and expense to awaken the growers to the true state of affairs in the wine market and the necessity to be up and doing, but the good work done by the parent association in this city, coupled with last year's poor prices for grapes, has caused a strong and united body of some three thousand vineyardists to rise in their might to defend viticulture. It is now proposed to take the wine men into camp, and so strengthen the forces directly opposed to prohibition. That they will willingly fall in line, there can be no doubt, as for a long time they have been fighting the same insane movement which also threatens their business. They are veteran soldiers and will greatly strengthen the growers forces.

A THOROUGH review of the disturbed condition of the Olive Oil trade in Spain has been received from Vice-Consul General William Dawson Jr. of Barcelona. He says that a series of causes have conspired to place the Spanish oil merchant in a disadvantageous position against foreign competitors on the one hand, and to threaten a scarcity of the product in local markets, on the other. Local newspapers are asking for protection, and predicting a crisis in the business if steps are not taken to strengthen the market. The principal causes of the present anxiety are given as the drain upon Spain caused by poor crops in Italy, and lack of protective measures and necessary preventatives, on the part of the Spanish Government, of adulteration.

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DEWAR'S Old Highland Scotch Whisky.
KEYSTONE MONOGRAM Whisky.
BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Ltd.—Bass Ale, in Wood.
ROYALTY HOLLAND Gin, in Wood.
CUSENIER CORDIALS.
A. HOUTMAN & CO.'S Holland Gin.
GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky, in Wood.
JOULE'S Stone Ale, in Hhds. and Hlf. Hhds.
MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider.
HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.
EVANS' INDIA Pale Ale.
SHERWOOD ROBIN HOOD, in wood & bottle.
MACKENZIE & CO.'S Spanish Sherries and Port.
E. & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.
BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.
ROSS' Belfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, Etc.
TRINIDAD BITTERS.
FEIST BROS. & SONS, Frankfort-on-Main, Rhine and Moselle Wine.

Canadian Special Rye Whisky (Gooderham & Worts, Limited, Toronto, Canada). Bottled under Government Supervision.
Whiskies, Gin, Brandy, Rum—Imported and Domestic—in bulk and bottled, in bond and free, guaranteed pure.

Adulteration and Misbranding of Whisky

(As to Color, Age and Source.)

(N. J. 45.)

IN accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and of regulation 6 of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act, notice is given of the judgment of the court in the case of the United States *v.* 4 barrels of liquor purporting to be whisky, a proceeding of libel for condemnation of said liquor, wherein Chas. H. Ross & Company, Baltimore, Md., were claimants, lately pending, and finally determined on November 12, 1908, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by the rendition of a decree of forfeiture and condemnation, and redelivery to the claimants under section 10 of the act, as will more fully appear by reference to said decree hereinafter particularly set out.

The said four barrels of liquor were each labeled and branded on the label end thereof "J. Jackson, Old Rye Whisky," and on the stamp end thereof "Whisky Compound with Grain Distillates, Chas. H. Ross & Co., Baltimore, Md.," and in the libel for seizure and condemnation thereof it was alleged and charged as follows:

"Your libellant further represents that said four barrels of said liquid and each and every one thereof are illegally held within the jurisdiction of this honorable court and are liable to condemnation and are confiscable as provided by the said Foods and Drugs Act approved June thirtieth, 1906:

"(a) In that the liquid contained in the said four barrels and every one thereof is adulterated and misbranded in violation of section seven of the Food and Drugs Act approved June thirtieth, 1906, in that the said liquid is not old mature whisky but is an imitation thereof, and is a product which has been colored and mixed by the addition of artificial coloring matter, in a manner whereby inferiority is concealed and in order to imitate old mature whisky, and whereby the said product does imitate and appear to be old mature whisky.

"(b) In that the said four barrels and every one thereof are misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act approved June thirtieth, 1906, in that the said barrels are branded "Old Rye Whisky," whereas the contents thereof are neutral spirits, which are not products of 'rye' and which are not 'old.'

"Your libellant further charges that the said barrels do not contain old rye whisky, and the branding on the label end of the barrels is therefore misleading and deceptive, and is a misbranding within the meaning and in violation of the said Food and Drugs Act approved June thirtieth, 1906.

"And your libellant further charges that the branding on the stamp end of the said barrels, 'Whisky Compound with Grain Distillates, Chas. H. Ross & Company, Baltimore, Md.,' is further misleading and deceptive, and is a misbranding within the meaning and in violation of the said Food and Drugs Act approved June thirtieth, 1906, in that the said barrels do not contain liquid which may be called 'Whisky Compound with Grain Distillates,' but contain merely neutral spirits colored and flavored by the addition of artificial matter, so as to produce the color and taste of old mature whisky, and do not contain what would be a compound of straight whisky and other distillates of grain."

The said claimants having failed to answer as duly cited and admonished so to do, but having consented to the entry of a default and judgment thereon, and the case having come on for final hearing on the day hereinbefore stated, upon the motion of the United States attorney for judgment of condemnation, the court rendered its said decree, in substance and in form as follows:

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

United States

vs.

4 Barrels of Liquid Purporting to be Whisky.—No. 790.

Judgment of Condemnation.

This cause coming on to be heard upon the motion of Daniel W. Baker, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, for judgment of condemnation, and it appearing to the court that the warrant of arrest issued herein was duly served and that by virtue thereof the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia has seized the four barrels with contents specified in the said libel and inventoried herein as of the value of two hundred and seventy-four 50/100 dollars and it appearing that all parties in interest were cited upon the nineteenth day of October, 1908, to appear herein on or before November 6, 1908, and it appearing that S. I. Kemp, C. R. Diffenderffer, W. S. Diffenderffer, and Frank J. A. Murphy, trading under the firm name of Charles H. Ross & Company, have appeared herein and claimed the said four barrels with contents, but have failed to file answer to the said libel, and consent to a default and judgment under the same, it is this 12th day of November, A. D. 1908,

Ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that the said four barrels with contents as aforesaid labeled and branded "J. Jackson, Old Rye Whisky" on the label end of the said barrels, and labeled and branded "Whisky Compound with Grain Distillates, Charles H. Ross & Co., Baltimore, Md.," on the stamp end of the said barrels, are misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act approved June thirtieth, 1906, as charged in the said libel.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the said liquid contained in the said four barrels is adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act approved June thirtieth, 1906, in that the said liquid is not old mature whisky, but is an imitation thereof, and is a product which has been colored and mixed by the addition of artificial coloring matter in a manner whereby inferiority is concealed and in order to imitate old mature whisky, as charged in the said libel.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the said four barrels of liquid aforesaid be, and they hereby are, condemned and ordered to be disposed of by destruction or by sale in such manner as not in conflict with the said Food and Drugs Act approved June thirtieth, 1906. It is provided, however, that on payment of all of the costs of the proceedings herein, including costs of the Marshal, of storage, hauling, and all other costs incurred in these proceedings, and the execution and delivery to the said Marshal by the said claimant, Charles H. Ross & Company, of proper bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that the said four barrels with contents as described in the said libel shall not continue their present branding or be further branded in violation of the said Food and Drugs Act approved June thirtieth, 1906, and that the liquid contained in the said four barrels shall not be sold, used, or disposed of in violation of the said Food and Drugs Act approved June thirtieth, 1906, the said Marshal shall redeliver the said four barrels with contents to the said claimant, Charles H. Ross & Company, in lieu of disposing of them by destruction or sale as aforesaid.

THOS. H. ANDERSON, Justice.

The facts in the case were as follows:

On October 8, 1908, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture found in the possession of J. E. Dyer & Company, Washington, D. C., four barrels of a product purporting to be whisky, each barrel bearing upon the label end the words "J. Jackson, Old Rye Whisky" and on the stamp end the words "Whisky Compound with Grain Distillates, Chas. H. Ross & Co., Baltimore, Md." The internal revenue gauger's numbers on the barrels were as follows: R8807951, R8807952, R8807953, and R8807954. The liquor had been shipped by Chas. H. Ross & Company, from Baltimore, Md., on October 6, 1908. A sample taken by the inspector was subjected to analysis in the Bureau of Chemistry of said Department and found to be colored by the addition of artificial coloring matter introduced for the purpose of concealing inferiority and producing an imitation of old mature whisky.

Accordingly, on October 9, 1908, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the Attorney-General, by whom they were duly referred to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, who forthwith filed a libel for seizure and condemnation of said four barrels of liquor under section 10 of the aforesaid act, with the result hereinbefore stated.

H. W. Wiley,
F. L. Dunlap,
Geo. P. McCabe,
Board of Food and Drug Inspection.

Approved:

James Wilson,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., March 13, 1909.

Whisky Definition Argued

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The question "What is Whisky?" which has vexed the administration and the distillers ever since the Food and Drug Law of 1906 was enacted, was the subject of a further hearing before President Taft to-day. A preliminary hearing was held in the President's office last week, when it was arranged that the matter should be threshed out thoroughly at a further meeting to be held to-day. To-day's meeting brought out distinguished legal talent, among the lawyers present being Joseph H. Choate, formerly ambassador to Great Britain; John G. Carlisle, former secretary of the treasury. Attorney-General Wickersham was present as the representative of the Department of Justice.

A ruling of former Attorney-General Bonaparte declared that all whisky not aged and freed from fusil oil by several years of storage in white oak barrels charred on the inside, was subject to labelling as "imitation" or "compound" whisky. The distillers who, by advanced means for rectification and redistillation, "purify" their product are fighting to have the Bonaparte ruling (which is in consonance with Dr. Wiley's opinion) reversed. Dr. Wiley, who is the chief chemist and pure food expert of the Department of Agriculture, was present at the hearing to-day.

President Taft listened to the arguments presented to-day by the attorneys for the distillers and asked many questions which indicated that he is well acquainted with the Internal Revenue Laws. Mr. Taft was a collector of internal revenue in Ohio in the days prior to his service in the Department of Justice and on the bench. The whisky question was not disposed of to-day, but was taken under advisement after all the arguments had been heard and will be decided as soon as possible.

WASHINGTON, April 13 (Special).—It now appears that only those interests which testified before President Taft at the White House will give testimony before Solicitor-General Bowers on the question of "What is Whisky?" In the preliminary hearing before the Solicitor-General last Thursday the following were present: Lawrence Maxwell, Joseph H. Choate, Alfred Lucking, Warwick M. Hough and W. W. Armstrong, all representing the "imitation" or rectified whisky interests, and E. W. Taylor and John G. Carlisle, representing the "straight" whisky people. The same men are to report again fer the next hearing on Saturday at 7:30 P. M., and as Mr. Bowers will have to attend Supreme Court on the following Monday, the hearing will continue Monday evening, and then every day beginning at 10 A. M.

Carroll Springs Distillery Seizure

REPORTS from Washington on the 14th instant indicate the seizure of the distillery and warehouses of the Carroll Springs Distillery Co. of Baltimore, Md., for the alleged fraud upon the government. According to the report, the order for the seizure was issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the press reports show that this seizure involves in addition to the distillery also three large bonded warehouses, containing nearly 8,000 barrels of whisky, so that the approximate estimate of the value of the plant and goods seized is about a quarter of a million dollars. There is as yet no definite reliable report as to the cause of the seizures, and it is probable, therefore, that it is due to some technicality of the Internal Revenue Laws.

Would Desiccate Napa Even

ACCORDING to a Napa dispatch, excitement was caused by the filing of a suit in the Superior Court asking that the City Clerk be enjoined from printing upon the ballots to be used at the coming municipal election, the proposed three Charter Amendments, "the Initiative, the Referendum, and the Recall." The plaintiff is Joseph A. Migilavacca, one of Napa's richest and largest wine makers. The suit is brought because it is feared that vineyard and real estate interests will suffer from the innovation and that the adoption of the proposed amendments may bring abont "local option and a dry town, wiping out Napa County's largest asset, the wine industry." The ground upon which injunction is asked, is that as the amendments were beaten a few months ago, they cannot be legally submitted again for two years. It appears certain that the action taken will prevent the submission of the amendments on May 3d, next, when an election will be held in the City of Napa.

THE hotel keepers and saloon men of Menlo Park and the little towns immediately around Stanford University, who will be legislated out of business on July 1st next by the Black Senate Bill, have organized and raised a purse of $5,000 with which to fight it. The Black bill absolutely prohibits the sale or donation of liquor within one-and-a-half miles of the University. Nor must any person, except a pharmacist, using liquor for medicinal purposes, have any liquor on his premises. The parties principally interested are John O'Keefe, T. M. Fitzgerald, P. Linehan, Martin Koch, A. Carleton, Frank Roach, W. Maloney, C. Myers and delegates from Portola, Mayfield, Chiappitts and Williamson.

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Distributors for California and Nevada,
San Francisco, Cal.

Correspondence

Get in Touch

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW—DEAR SIR: There will undoubtedly be a great many local elections on the saloon question during the next two years throughout the various sections of the State, and a great many people will vote against the saloon as it is now conducted in some localities.

The National Model License League comes before the trade in the nature of a reform movement, and its platform must give satisfaction to the press and the general public.

We are satisfied that what the public wants is reform and not prohibition, and if we can convince them that we are in earnest on this point, we will have, in a great measure, won over to our side a vast number of sensible thinking people who are now against us.

The day of the "dump," the "dive" and the lawless saloon is nearly over. We don't want them to exist any more than the general public wants them, and they must either be brought up to the proper standard or else be abolished altogether.

The National Model License League stands for reform, and its platform and principles are based on the reformation and elevation of the liquor traffic. It advocates that laws should be passed requiring a holder of a license to be an American citizen of good moral reputation; that he must have lived in a community for a specified time before being granted a license.

That license should be limited in proportion to the population of the city, town or village to which the license applies.

That the cost of license should be reasonable (not excessively high nor ridiculously cheap.)

That no indecent, vulgar or lewd pictures should be allowed to be exhibited in saloons.

That no liquor should be sold to an intoxicated man or an habitual drunkard; nor to minors.

That no gambling should be permitted in conjunction with saloons.

In a word: that the saloon shall be conducted on the same lines as any other legitimate business, and made to be a desirable and not an undesirable factor in society.

We also advocate the adoption of laws which will give the retail liquor dealer a license free from the influence of politics, and make the life of a license dependent on the obedience of the holder to all of the laws.

If the license holder violates the laws, take away his license by means of a law so framed that the court has no choice but to suspend the license upon the retailer's first conviction of any offense, and to cancel it upon the second conviction. Such a law would make it more profitable to obey than to disobey the law, and the law would be obeyed. Violation of the law is more profitable than obedience under the present system in many sections, and is far more so under prohibition.

We do not believe the general public wants prohibition, but there isn't any doubt that it wants the retail liquor business brought up to a much higher standard than it occupies at the present time in some places.

We are satisfied that a Model License Law will compel our trade to come to such a standard if enacted into a law. It will do us no good to try to deceive the public in any way, and it is imperative that we shall stand absolutely for obedience to the law for the elevation of the retail liquor business to the standard that is being demanded by the press and by the general public.

To carry this movement through to a successful conclusion it is absolutely essential that every member of the trade should take an active interest in this work and agree upon one policy, one line of publicity, and one idea of reform.

The Order of Knights of the Royal Arch has done and is continuing to do splendid work. This League cannot praise too highly the good it has done our cause and the results of their efforts must commend themselves to every liquor dealer on the coast. The Model License League and the Royal Arch are working in harmony with each other and both have the same ultimate object in view—but they are working on entirely different lines. The League is organized chiefly for publicity and educational purposes and does not wish to create the idea that it is trying to usurp the glory and praise to which the Royal Arch is rightfully entitled.

The California Branch of the National Model License League has the endorsement of the entire spirit, wine and malt trade, and the press of the entire country. The Knights of the Royal Arch also endorse the movement, as is evidenced by the fact that Mr. John L. Herget, Past Grand Valiant Commander of the Order, has been delegated to serve on our executive committee, and Mr. Thos. Alton, general manager of the San Francisco Breweries Ltd., is also on our executive committee.

The League is entitled to your support, and we trust you will join our ranks and subscribe to our "Publicity Fund." It is a big work. It costs mony to carry it on. The way to do it is for us all to pull together. The wholesale liquor houses are subscribing liberally, but all must help.

Get in touch with us and see what the Model License League has done in other States, and then you will know what it proposes to do here. In the meantime send us your subscription.

Very respectfully,
NATIONAL MODEL LICENSE LEAGUE,
California Branch,
Per J. F. Moroney, Chairman.

Truth About Cinzano Vermouth

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—So many conflicting statements have been made regarding the volume of business and the importance of the various firms of Italian Vermouth shippers doing business in the United States that we concluded that it would be of interest not only to your good self but to the trade and the readers of your journal to be acquainted with the actual situation.

We take the following figures from the official statistics of the Italian Minister of Finance at Rome, Department of Customs Laws and Treaties, for the year 1908:

The total export of Italian Vermouth from Italy during 1908 was 9,117,900 litres. Of this quantity the Cinzano Italian Vermouth represented 5,757,293 litres. In other words, of the total exportations of Vermouth from Italy during 1908, 63.14 per cent was Cinzano and which leaves only 36.86 per cent of all the other brands.

Thanking you for many past courtesies, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
ALEX G. SHAW & CO.,
Edwin C. Hammer, Manager.

Grape Growers Meet in June

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Grape Growers of California will take place in the latter part of June. The attendance is expected to be very large, as there are now no less than eighteen co-operative grape growers associations scattered throughout the state. These comprise more than three thousand members, every one of whom takes a lively interest in the parent organization. At this meeting officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and a new campaign mapped out to extend the market for California wine, and protect the interests of all concerned in viticulture.

Legislators Ably Defended

WE are glad to see that when a sheet like the *Woodland Mail* abuses the California Legislature for its defeat of the so-called local option bill, which was, in fact, an attempt to enforce total abstinence throughout the State, there are other papers willing and able to take up the cudgels on behalf of the senators who had the pluck and common sense to protect the grape growing and wine making industries of this state. The *Yolo Independent* comes to the rescue and ably defends the entire liquor interests from the aspersions of the *Mail*. We quote from the *Independent*:

"Has any known interest of so great a magnitude delivered to its master so stupendous sacrifices at the liquor interest, or has any interest of twice its valuation given up so much for the public weal as the liquor interest, The trouble with the liquor interest is that it has become accustomed to subservience and it has become natural for it to bear the yoke. It has patiently carried its burdens and submitted to domination until its enemies imagine that since the wool and hide are gone, it should give up the flesh also. The *Independent* prophesies that in the near future the liquor interest will rise up and demand its own, and that the people will be with it. * * * Why the liquor interest has paid more into the public coffers than any five like interests in any community. It gives up cheerfully the specified amount of license. It pays its taxes without demur. It is a prey to charity and digs up to the churches, the beggar. the needy, the Salvation Army—anything that comes along with an extended hand and asks for aid."

This is a true picture, as the prohibitionists are finding out to their cost in all those communities which have gone dry, and, as the *Independent* most truly says, "In the State of California where the products of the soil are so closely allied to the liquor interests *any man should be ashamed to mention prohibition!*

Louisiana "Whisky" Decree

SOME interesting information concerning the manufacture of whisky was given out at the meeting of the Louisiana State Board of Health the other day, when W. A. Gordon of the Louisiana Distillery Co., and Messrs. Scudder and Bodenheim, representing the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange, were present to ask the board to amend its food and drug law by including under the paragraph relative to "new whisky," that whisky distilled from molasses in the same category as that produced from corn or rye. The argument of Mr. Gordon, backed by the opinion of Dr. Hamilton P. Jones, analyst of the board, that there was no difference in the three products, was so convincing that the board amended its code accordingly and placed whisky made from molasses in exactly the same category as that produced from corn or rye.

No More Tips in Washington

ADVANCE sheets of the new criminal code adopted at the recent session of the Washington legislature show that it contains a strict anti-tipping law, which provides that "every employee of a public house or public service corporation who solicits or receives any gratuity from any guest, and every person giving any gratuity shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." This is the first intimation that such a law passed both houses of the Legislature.

Saloons in Porterville closed their doors on the first of April, when the cold water cranks made fools of themselves by holding a celebration of that event, which is bound to extract more money, by way of taxes, out of their pockets. When that time comes they will know exactly how great fools they made of themselves on the first of April.

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INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 1473.)

Special Tax.

Club members purchasing beer and storing same in club refrigerators.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1909.

SIR: This office is in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, transmitting a communication from Mr. ———, attorney for the ——— Club, of Morgantown, W. Va., relative to the liability of the club for special tax as liquor dealers.

It appears that the club members purchase and pay for beer desired by them, each in his own name, the beer being stored in the club refrigerator, each member receiving a ticket with the number of bottles so stored marked thereon. Whenever beer is delivered from the refrigerator to a member, the number of bottles so delivered is punched upon his ticket, and when the ticket is exhausted he can receive no more beer until he deposits more in the refrigerator.

In reply, you are advised that in the opinion of this office such procedure is within the reasoning of the ruling laid down in T. D. 1311 as to locker clubs, and so long as the method of procedure outlined is strictly complied with no liability is incurred on the part of the club. Mr. ——— should be so advised.

Respectfully, John G. Capers, *Commissioner.*

Mr. Geo. E. Work,
Collector Internal Revenue, Parkersburg, W. Va.

(T. D. 1474.)

Special Tax.

One subscriber ordering and receiving for distribution liquors purchased by subscription.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant transmitting an inquiry relative to the ordering of liquors by one person, intended for others.

It appears that each of a number of persons subscribe to a fund for the purchase of spirits, the money being given to one of the number, the goods being ordered by him, and forwarded to him for distribution to the various subscribers, each receiving the amount of spirits for which he has paid.

In reply, you are advised that under such circumstances the person ordering is held to be merely acting as agent for the subscribers, and no violation of law is involved or liability incurred by the method outlined.

Respectfully, John G. Capers, *Commissioner.*

Mr. ——— ———.

(T. D. 1480.)

Surety on Bonds.

An assistant secretary of a distilling company is disqualified as a surety on the bond of a storekeeper, gauger, or storekeeper-gauger if he has any interest in the stock of the distilling company.

(T. D. 29640.)

Customs Custody.

Interpretation placed upon article 1,115, Customs Regulations of 1908, relative to exportation of merchandise from customs custody with benefit of drawback.

Treasury Department, March 22, 1909.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 23d ultimo, in regard to the interpretation to be placed upon article 1,115 of the Customs Regulations of 1908, relating to the exportation of merchandise from customs custody with benefit of drawback, I have to advise you that in the opinion of this Department the proper rule is that laid down in T. D. 6,488 of July 24, 1884, wherein it is held:

"That while merchandise remains upon the wharf by permission of the collector, it is considered to be in the custody of the inspector. This must be construed, however, as meaning that it remains in such custody only until the permit shall have been accepted by the officer in charge, and there is nothing further to be done by him in the way of measuring, weighing, gauging, etc."

Respectfully, James B. Reynolds,
Assistant Secretary.

(60763.)

Collector of Customs, *New York.*

Signs of Reaction.

IT has been the hope, if not the belief, of men interested in the liquor and saloon business that, in the march of the "dry" movement the pendulum would swing so far and then swing back to the other extreme. As one takes a cursory glance at the larger phases of the movement, it hardly seems probable that this hope will be realized. But of late there are indications in political returns from various sections of the country which give at least the semblance of support to the theory of reaction.

They held an election but recently in San Diego, which, by the way, is a clean, law-abiding, home-owning, tourist city, decidedly of the best class in the State of California; where sentiment has been against rather than for the saloon; yet with the issue fairly put as a political question the saloon won.

At the opposite extremity of the continent, in the metropolis of the Nation, the saloon, as we read, is about to become a political issue in which the question of Sunday opening will be the issue. Strange as it may appear to the adherents of the "dry" movement, the New York Sunday saloon is receiving support from sources wholly unexpected; from ministers who hitherto have bitterly opposed everything that would contribute to the advantage of the saloon. In two outside counties of New York state, "License or no license?" was the issue in three municipal elections held recently. All of these towns were "dry," but the license people carried the day in two and possibly in all three, so far as we can gather from New York papers that have reached the Coast. In several Wisconsin cities license won, and the same is true of two counties in Indiana, where the "drys" have had the best of it for a number of years.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Misbranding of Bottled Beer.

(N. J. 51.)

(As to Place of Manufacture.)

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and of regulation 6 of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act, notice is given of the judgment of the court in the case of the United States *v.* 50 cases of bottled beer (Joseph Fallert Brewing Company, owner) lately pending, and finally determined on the 15th day of July, 1908, in the district court of the United States for the eastern district of New York.

The above-stated case was a proceeding of libel for seizure and condemnation, under section 10 of the aforesaid act, of beer which was misbranded within the terms of section 8 of the act in this: The labels on the bottles bore, among other things, the words "Saint Louis" and Bohemian beer," thereby representing the beer to be Bohemian beer and to have been manufactured in St. Louis; both of which representations were false, misleading and deceptive, because the beer was not Bohemian beer and had not been manufactured in St. Louis, but in Brooklyn, N. Y.

No claimant having appeared, and the case having come on for hearing in the regular course, the court rendered the following decree:

At a Stated Term of the United States District Court held in and for the Eastern District of New York, at the Court House of said Court, in the Federal Building, in the Boro of Brooklyn, New York, on the 15th day of July, 1908.

United States
vs.
Fifty Cases of Bottled Beer.

Present. Honorable Thomas Ives Chatfield, United States District Judge.

An information having been filed herein on the 17th day of April, 1908, by William J. Youngs, United States Attorney for the eastern district of New York, in a cause of seizure, confiscation, and condemnation of fifty cases of bottled beer, under Section 8 of the Foods and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and a monition having issued to the United States Marshal of this district on the said 17th day of April, 1908, returnable May 6, 1908, and the said Marshal having made return on the said 6th day of May, 1908, and the said Marshal having given due notice to the Joseph Fallert Brewing Company, the owner of said fifty cases of bottled beer, that this court would proceed to the trial and condemnation thereof, should no claim be interposed therefor, which return has been duly filed, and the usual proclamation having been made, and no person having interposed a claim herein, and it appearing by the said information herein that the said fifty cases of bottled beer were subject to seizure and confiscation by the United States for the causes set forth, that is to say, for the reason that the said fifty cases of bottled beer were offered for shipment by the Joseph Fallert Brewing Company on the steamer Segueranta of the Ward Line, from the Prentiss Stores, in the Boro of Brooklyn, eastern district of New York, to Guantanamo, in the island of Cuba, the said island of Cuba being a foreign country and the said shipment being attempted with the intent to export the said fifty cases of bottled beer from the port of New York and eastern district of New York and United States of America to a foreign port, to wit, Guantanamo, island of Cuba, the said fifty cases of bottled beer and each of the bottles therein contained bearing a false and fraudulent brand, and the said fifty cases of bottled beer and each and every of the bottles contained therein being misbranded contrary to the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and also for the reason that the said fifty cases of bottled beer, and each and every bottle contained therein, bears the words "St. Louis," whereas the said beer was brewed and bottled in the Boro of Brooklyn, eastern district of New York, by the Joseph Fallert Brewing Company, there being nothing on said bottles to indicate in any way or manner in what place the said beer was made and bottled or if at any other place than St. Louis, as required by law, and the said brands on the said cases and bottles contained therein were misleading and calculated to deceive purchasers; and it further appearing that the said cause is now in default, no person having interposed a claim herein, it is

Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the defaults of all persons be entered and that the said fifty cases of bottled beer above described, now in the possession of the Marshal of this district, be, and the same hereby are, declared forfeited and confiscated to the United States; and it is further

Ordered, that the clerk of this court issue to the Marshal the usual writ of venditioni exponas, commanding him, the said Marshal, to sell the said fifty cases of bottled beer on the premises of the Joseph Fallert Brewing Company on the twenty-third day of July, 1908, at 12 M., upon giving six days' notice of the time and place of such sale in the Standard Union, a newspaper published in the Boro of Brooklyn and eastern district of New York, and that the Marshal require the purchaser or purchasers at said sale to give a bond or other good and sufficient security for the proper branding of said bottles of beer, and that the Marshal pay the proceeds of said sale, after deducting the costs, charges, and expenses of said sale, into court, to be disposed of according to law.

THOMAS I. CHATFIELD, U. S. J.

And afterwards, on the 23d day of July, 1908, in compliance with the aforesaid decree, the said 50 cases of beer were sold at public auction and the proceeds ($60), less legal costs, were paid into the Treasury of the United States.

The facts in the case were as follows:

On April 17, 1908, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture found in the possession of the Ward Steamship Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., a consignment of 50 cases of bottled beer, each bearing two labels, upon one of which were printed the following words, letters, and designs:

	SAINT LOUIS	Bohemian Brewery's Bottling
[Picture of eagle and flag]	B B B	B B B
	BOHEMIAN	Barton B. Bostwick, Agent.

On the other were printed:

LA MEJOR DEL UNIVERSO

Brilliant	SAINT LOUIS	Best
BOHEMIAN	——	BOHEMIAN
Beer	B-B-B	Brew

The beer was consigned by the Joseph Fallert Brewing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Guantanamo, Cuba.

An investigation by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture disclosed that the beer was manufactured and bottled in Brooklyn, N. Y., and was not Bohemian beer. Accordingly, on April 17, 1908, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the eastern district of New York, who forthwith filed a libel for seizure and condemnation of the said beer, with the result hereinbefore stated.

H. W. Wiley,
F. L. Dunlap,
Geo. P. McCabe,
Board of Food and Drug Inspection.

Approved:
James Wilson,
Secretary of Agriculture.
Washington, D. C., April 1, 1909.

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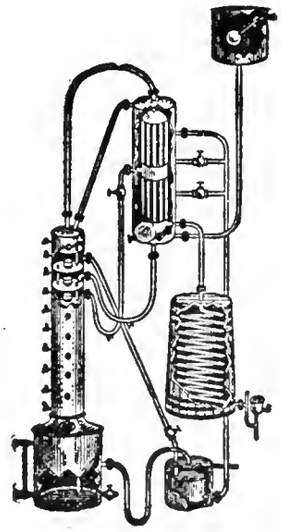

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Vacation 1909

NOW is the time of the year that the ever present question pervading the family council is, "Where shall we go, or what shall we do this summer?" The planning and scheming period is now upon us, when our thoughts turn from the sordid pursuits of city life; for man hath need of rest and he longs for the simple joys the country yields. We all wish to set aside for awhile the cares and worries of business and visit the Blessed Isles of rest and recreation.

To aid you in selecting a place for your outing or to locate your family for the summer so as to make possible the week end trips, the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, the Picturesque Route of California, has issued a book called "*Vacation.*" This book describes the garden spots and playgrounds of California in the counties of Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, Lake and Humboldt. You can find in this book some place to suit your fancy and your purse, whether it is to fish, hunt, swim, rusticate on a farm, or visit the numerous mineral springs or resorts.

The issue of "*Vacation*, 1909" is now ready for distribution and can be obtained from the Northwestern Pacific Railroad at the Ferry Ticket Office, the Up-town Office, 874 Market street, and Room 986 (General Office) Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.

The Beer Prosperity Barometer

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* states that the February internal revenue figures showing the returns from the barrel tax on fermented liquors is interesting as pointing to returning prosperity. The receipts show that 3,466,224 barrels of beer paid the tax of $1 per barrel, as against 3,322,022 last year February, a gain of 144,202 barrels.

This means a gain, it is pointed out, of 4.3 per cent, or, if the fact that February, 1908, had 28 days is taken into consideration, about 8 per cent. The sales of New York State brewers are said to account for much of the improvement.

In Alameda County the following applications for a renewal of liquor licenses have been filed:

J. J. O'Keefe of Irvington, Joseph Sanac and Jos. Silviera of Mission San Jose, Peter Quartarole of Rose Canyon near Niles, and Frank Franz of Fruitvale. The hearings will be held on April 26th.

Permission to renew their liquor licenses was granted to J. D. Silva Jr. and M. P. Silva, and J. T. Coffaney of Newark.

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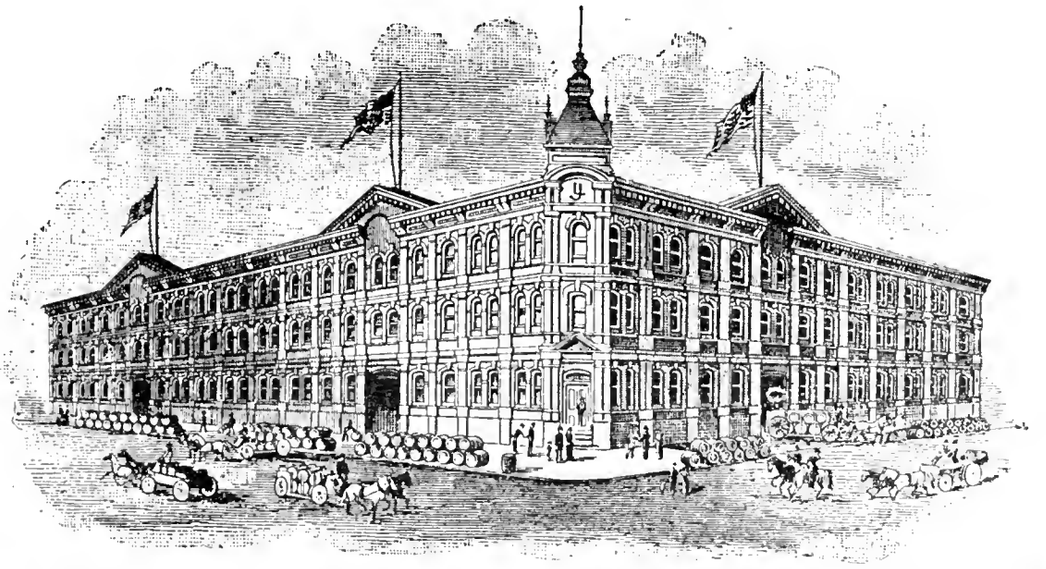

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Issued Monthly

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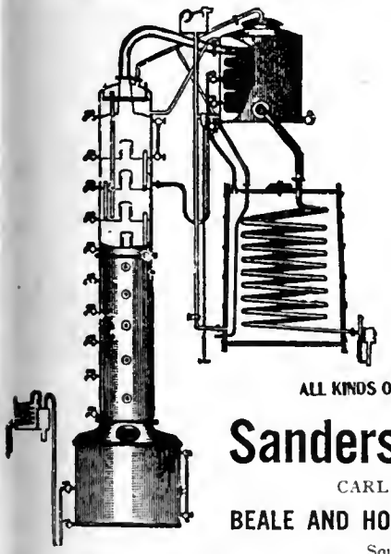

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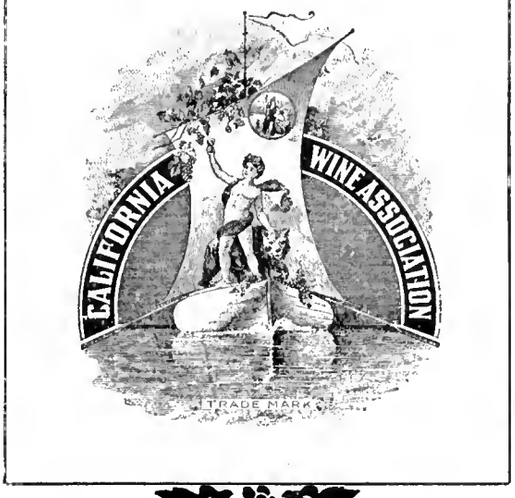

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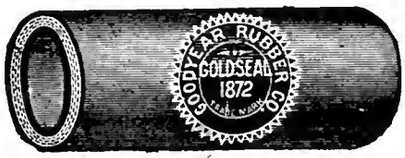

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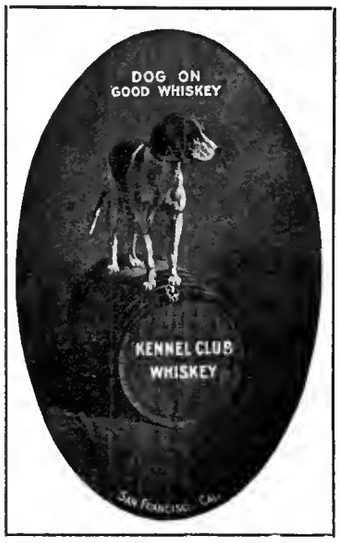

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LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, May, 1909.—Trade continues along in about the same volume as has obtained during the past few months here. Weather conditions have been rather unusual in that there has been a minimum of sunshine and a maximum of high fog and consequent dull, cloudy days for the past few months, a condition calculated to bring grief to the brewers to whom the long, hot, sunny days mean the consumption of the amber fluid in the efforts of the sweltering ones to keep cool. Along the line of cafes on the principal streets business is fairly satisfactory, all apparently doing more or less business, while in the wholesale districts shipping orders show some increase over last month, though they all could do more business with considerable satisfaction.

The wine trade is dull as far as outside shipments are concerned and prices are very low. Here in town the local demand holds up to about its wonted volume, the family stores all reporting business as about the usual spring trade. Shipments, however, are light and all the cellars are well filled at the present time and a number of the larger wineries are already figuring on the installation of more cooperage during the summer months to take care of as much of the coming vintage as possible.

Under the conditions prevailing in the wine trade all over the country the outlook for the vineyardist whose acreage is planted to wine grapes is rather discouraging, and it is reported that in some sections of the county the grape growers are rooting out their wine grapes, and turning the land to a more profitable crop. That grapes will be as low as last season is expected by all, and some of the winerymen predict that wine grapes this season will be considerably lower than last season's prices. Those grape growers whose vineyards are situated in the grape land districts along the foothill country of this and adjoining counties, will be able to find a market for their grapes, though the price will undoubtedly rule low. Those situated in the lowlands where water is close to the surface and where more or less alkali abounds, will in all probability find it difficult to sell their wine grapes under conditions shadowed for this season's vintage, as with full cellars the wineries will draw the line of quality very closely, and take only the grapes best suited for the making of the better qualities of wines. The planting of thousands of acres of grapes by the two largest wineries in Southern California, the Italian Vineyard Company and the Stern Company, which have now come into bearing, have practically, for the present at least, removed them from the field as buyers of grapes, and the smaller wineries under existing conditions have all they can do to take care of the product of vineyards in their immediate vicinity, which leaves a very respectable acreage whose owners will find it difficult to dispose of their crops. Taken all in all, the outlook for the wine grape grower in Southern California is not encouraging.

There is still considerable speculation as to the attitude of the new administration on the liquor question in this city. To the dealer who is conducting his business on strictly legitimate lines and endeavoring to obey the ordinances in their entirety, the administration has shown its purpose to accord them the same treatment given other business men, but to those engaged in shadowy practices, it has unmistakably served notice that the laws must be obeyed. A number of raids have been made on places of doubtful character, where liquor has been illegally sold, with the result of a cleaning up of some places that were close to the dive line, by the revocation of their licenses.

The licenses of Charles Copps of 655 San Fernando street; P. Ghihlia, 610 San Fernando street, and Felix Pene, 718 Buena Vista street, all in the locality known locally as "Sonoratown," were revoked this month for conducting disorderly places. The license of the "Manhattan" on Third street was revoked, after a sensational raid. To the credit of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association it can be said that these people have received scant sympathy and the association has put itself on record as being willing to help the Police Commission in every way to cleanse the city of all such places.

The Police Commission have promulgated regulations regarding restaurant liquor licenses and what form the selling of liquor will be permitted under the liquor ordinances. The only ruling in favor of those engaged in the restaurant business and holding a liquor license is that made to the Board of Police Commissioners by the City Attorney, which is that the holders of the license are not by law forced to close at 1 o'clock in the morning. The better class of restaurants, however, are in favor of closing at that hour, and will probably continue to observe the law.

The hearing of Alexander LeLong of the Palms Winery, who was arrested some time ago for violation of the county liquor ordinances, was again continued until June 11th.

The German-American Alliance have been endeavoring to secure the permission of the Police Commission to enable the societies and lodges comprising its membership to sell liquors at picnics given under their auspices, but both the Commission and the Council refused the permits.

The Waldorf Cafe and the Waldorf Annex, the two popular cafes conducted in this city by the Becker Brothers, continue to do a good business day in and day out. These places are conducted on strictly business principles, a proceeding that apparently meets with the favor of the business men whose patronage they enjoy.

Charles Sadller, chairman of the committee which has had charge of the work of securing signatures to the initiative petition asking for the widening of the restricted zone for wholesale liquor establishments, announces that 6000 signatures have been secured. In the petition the Council is asked to pass an ordinance widening the restricted zone, or to call an election at which the matter can be decided by the voters of the city.

In the decision handed down by the California Supreme Court at Los Angeles, affecting the legal status of social clubs, the latter have won out in great shape. The court holds that it is not in the province of the municipal government to prevent the legitimate clubs from supplying liquors to their members, and further that there is nothing in the attitude of the city or its ordinances to indicate that such clubs are in line for taxation, as are saloons. It is probable that this annoying question is now finally settled.

The annual picnic of the San Francisco Aeries of the Fraternal Order of Eagles was held at Shell Mound Park on Sunday, the 16th inst. Nearly 10,000 people attended and the event was one that will be long remembered. These picnics have become a feature of the social side of the organization.

Wine Makers to Boom Wines of State

THE recent meeting of the wine makers of California, in pursuance of a call issued by the Grape Growers of California, was a distinct success and showed plainly that grape growers and wine makers are solidly together in their efforts to extend the market for California wines and fight the blight of prohibition which seems to be settling upon the State and nation. The attendance of one hundred and seventy-five persons interested in wine making, proves conclusively the interest taken in the campaign of education which is being conducted so successfully by the Grape Growers. The hall of the California Promotion Committee was filled to overflowing. Every seat was occupied and standing room was hard to find, when on Wednesday, the 19th instant, President Sbarboro of the Grape Growers of California, called the meeting to order.

In his opening address Mr. Sbarboro eloquently traced the movement initiated by the Grape Growers from the date of the formation of that association, giving an account of his late journey to Europe, and laying special weight upon the valuable letters received by him on that occasion, from the United States and British Ambassadors and Consuls in the various grape growing and wine making countries of Europe, showing that where wine drinking was the habit of the people drunkenness did not exist. He then summarized what had been done by the Grape Growers during the past ten months, and what it was planned by that body to do in the future.

The following is a synopsis of the good work done, as stated by him to the wine makers:

"The association was organized on July 22, 1908, and in a short time eighteen co-operative associations in the leading grape growing sections of the State had been created.

"Through a resolution introduced in the Trans-Mississippi Congress, and with the active co-operation of Mr. Percy T. Morgan of the California Wine Association, and our California representatives at Washington, we secured the indefinite suspension of the Internal Revenue Commissioner's ruling, prohibiting the use of native sweet wines in the manufacture of patent medicines.

"We induced the recent Legislature to pass a resolution encouraging the viticultural industry in this State, and calling upon our National Government, State Legislature, and every county, city and town, to pass only such laws, regulations and ordinances as would foster this important industry.

"We obtained a permanent bi-annual appropriation of $15,000 for experimental and research work by the Department of Viticulture of the University of California.

"We have collected, as I remarked above, authoritative testimonials from the principal Ambassadors, Consuls and Chambers of Commerce of the great grape growing and wine drinking countries of Europe, proving that wherever wine is universally consumed, drunkenness is almost unknown.

"We have worked hard and succeeded not only in preventing a reduction of the tariff on foreign wines, which would handicap the sale of our native product, but in increasing it.

"We have also opposed a reduction of the duty on foreign cream of tartar, tartaric acid and rochelle salt, which would cripple the infant industry of the by-products of the vineyards of California.

"We have secured the unanimous passage of a resolution by the Counties Committee of the California Promotion Committee, heartily approving the attitude of Congress and our State Legislature in their efforts to protect, conserve and foster the viticultural industry.

"We have distributed 90,000 pieces of literature, exploiting the merits of California wine, and the moral benefits derived from its use at table.

"In conclusion, we have done much to show the fallacy of the arguments of the prohibitionists that the viticultural industry of California is in any way responsible for, or productive of, intemperance."

The speaker said that the expenses of this active and successful campaign "had been defrayed from money received from the grape growers. Their funds are now exhausted. The grape growers cannot be called upon to pay any more until they receive money for their grapes next vintage. Therefore, we ask you gentlemen, the wine makers of California, to contribute sufficient funds to carry our work forward and on a larger plan."

Turning to the future campaign, Mr. Sbarboro said it covered a wide range. He thought that the great viticultural industry of the State should be thoroughly exploited at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, and as no wine could be served at the California section, it would be necessary to employ a competent speaker to prove to the visiting public that our wines are as fine as any in the world, and preach loyalty to American products.

The association was also planning a nation-wide vintage day, such a celebration as is held in many European wine producing countries. Mr. Sbarboro thought that Thanksgiving Day should be selected, and he believed "that we could arouse a tremendous interest in California wines on that day of thanksgiving for the bounties we have received."

He touched upon the necessity of educational booklets containing the letters above referred to, which would influence many families to use light table wines with their meals. Also he deemed it necessary to encourage the use of such wines in restaurants and advocated the opening of dining rooms and drinking places where such wines could be served, all over the country.

In conclusion he pointed out that to do such work will require money, and said: "You all must add to your business expenditure a small amount in order to find a market for your wine. Remember that the Lord helps those who help themselves."

After the chairman had taken his seat amid applause, Professor Bioletti read a paper on "The Conservation of the Viticultural Industry of California." The full text of which will be found on another page. In his paper the professor endorsed many statements made by Mr. Sbarboro in his opening address.

M. F. Tarpey of Fresno, as he expressed it "in sackcloth and ashes," followed. He stated how he and a number of other growers had tried and failed to raise enthusiasm among the Fresno growers and form a co-operative society of grape growers in that section. So annoyed was he at his failure that he resigned from the vice-presidency of the Growers. He concluded by giving the secretary a check for $250 as his contribution for the past year at 25 cents per acre of vineyard.

Upon the suggestion of the chairman the meeting got down to business, and E. C. Priber proposed the following resolution, which was seconded and carried unanimously:

"Resolved, That we now present, who are both wine makers and grape growers, request the president of this meeting to convey to the Grape Growers of California, at their meeting to be held on the 18th of June next, our willingness to join with the wine makers of the State, who are also grape growers, in subscribing 10 cents per ton for all the wine grapes grown by us in 1909, and converted into wine, to the fund of the Grape Growers for furthering the campaign of education now being promoted by them, provided that at least 75 per cent of the wine grape growers of the State subscribe and pay into the fund at the time of the vintage a like sum of 10 cents per ton of wine grapes grown by them in 1909 and delivered at the wineries.

In view of the necessity of providing means to continue the campaign, we are willing, after the Grape Growers' meeting of June 18th (if the growers at

their meeting express their intention of furnishing the money for the prosecution of the campaign of education and subscribe their names in sufficient numbers to promise sucess to the efforts of their president and board of directors) to anticipate our payments to the fund of the Grape Growers of California to the extent of 50 per cent of our estimated tonnage, such advances to be on account of our subscription.

We, the wine makers, offer our services to receive subscriptions of the growers when settling for the vintage.

Cards were then distributed to the wine makers present and were filled up as shown by the following list:

	Tons.
California Wine Association	20,000
Italian-Swiss Colony	10,000
Italian Vineyard Company	10,000
Carl Schilling & Co.	1,000
Margherita Vineyard, Fresno	1,200
Gundlach-Bundschu Company, Sonoma	....
M. F. Tarpey, Tarpey, Fresno County	5,000
Theodore Gier, Napa, St. Helena and Livermore	1,000
San Benito Vineyard Company, Hollister	250
Wetmore-Bowen Company, Livermore	500
C. H. Wente, Livermore	250
Vine Hill Winery, Martinez	200
United Vineyard Company, Larkmead	100
John Markley, Yuba City	200
E. A. Flanagan, Napa	150
Joseph Ruckstuhl, Oakley	80
Joseph Morelli & Sons, Occidental	90
A. J. Dehay, Cloverdale	100
Bornhorst & Ebeling, Calistoga	500
E. C. Priber, St. Helena	100
W. D. Sink (Marietta Winery), Cloverdale	200
P. Prudhomme, San Jose	150
Joseph Silver (Grapevine Winery), Santa Rosa	100
Daniel Meyer, San Francisco	500
M. Y. Posetta & Co., San Jose (Santa Clara Winery)	....
M. T. Meek, Healdsburg (Sada Rock Winery)	700
G. De Latour, Rutherford	400
W. C. Chisholm, Windsor	500
John Swett & Son, Martinez	500
Lucas Ranching Company, Cucamonga	500
Henry Armburst (Armbrust Winery), Stockton	100
I. Fredson, Windsor	250
A. Marenco, Saratoga	35
Peter N. Holst, Healdsburg	....
Jacob Lerner, Calistoga	20

Other resolutions were passed tendering a vote of thanks to President Sbarboro and other officers of the Grape Growers of California; advocating an elaborate combined exhibit covering the importance of the viticultural industry, at the State Fair at Sacramento, and afterwards at Idora Park, Oakland; thanking the press of the United States for its assistance and co-operation; urgently requesting our national and State, county and city governments, to encourage the sale and distribution of wine to families, restaurants and hotels without exacting any license or penalty whatever.

The meeting then adjourned well satisfied with the good work done and with bright hopes for the future success of viticulture.

Since the meeting, the following further subscriptions have been received: Leopole Justi, Glen Ellen; F. Korbel & Bro., 500 tons; H. Granz (Granz Winery), 500 tons; F. Salmina & Co. (Larkmead Winery), 100 tons; Andrew Hansen (Oakville Winery), 50 tons; Jacob Kober (Love Creek Winery), 50 tons; E. Light (Mount Helena Winery), 50 tons; D. Cassassa, 150 tons; A. Duvall, Livermore, 150 tons; Richard Krebs (Mountain View Winery), 50 tons; E. M. Norton, Healdsburg, 150 tons; F. J. Merriam (Chula Vista Winery), 60 tons; J. M. Higgins (Everett Winery).

In Arid Kansas.

ON and after June 1st the City of Wichita, Kansas, will not allow the wholesaling of liquor, and private families are subject to fine if they have more than one case of beer and one gallon of whisky in the house.

"Monopole" (Red Top) Champagne

From Heidsieck & Co., Reims, France

"White Horse" Scotch Whisky

From Mackie & Co., Islay, Scotland

"Boord's" Old Tom and Twilight Gins

From Boord & Son, London, Eng.

"R. B. Hayden" Sour Mash Whisky

From the Greenbrier Dist. Co., Nelson Co., Ky.

"Nolet's" Double Eagle Gin

From the Federal Dist. Co., Baltimore, Md.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

Agents P. C. ***San Francisco, Cal.***

Julius Kessler Optimistic.

MR. JULIUS KESSLER, more properly and popularly known as the "Whisky King," has been on the Coast during the month and spent some time in San Francisco. He was in his usual good spirits and inclined very much to optimism as to the future of the general business in the United States. He believes that the prosperity of the nation will be unprecedented a year hence and that the wine and liquor interests will benefit greatly thereby.

Naturally a man of Mr. Kessler's ability and experience, has pronounced views upon matters which affect his business. In a characteristic interview published in the *Daily News* of Los Angeles, Mr. Kessler gave his views on various subjects in reference to the liquor traffic as follows:

"I believe that the liquor business should be licensed and placed upon a strictly business basis and subjected to reasonable and proper regulations, which should be respected and obeyed by those in the business.

"I believe that the liquor dealer who violates the law should be punished and if he persists in such violation his license should be revoked, but if he obeys the law he should be protected by the law."

"Has the consumption of liquor increased or otherwise?" he was asked.

"The consumption of beer has decreased," he answered, "but the consumption of whisky has increased. Take Kentucky, the largest whisky-producing State in the Union, as a criterion. The United States Government reports show that for the year ended June 30, 1908, 16,000,000 gallons of whisky were manufactured in that State, and 28,000,000 gallons were withdrawn from the bonded warehouses during the same time.

"While but ten months of the present year have expired, yet we know with reasonable certainty that 24,000,000 gallons will be manufactured in that State, and 30,000,000 gallons have already been withdrawn from the bonded warehouses, and it is reasonably certain that 6,000,000 more will be withdrawn during the next two months, making a total consumption of Kentucky's whisky for this year, 36,000,000 gallons, by far the largest amount sold during any year in the history of that State.

"During the year 1900 but 18,000,000 gallons were withdrawn from bond in Kentucky, just one-half the amount withdrawn this year, while during the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905 no more than 21,000,000 gallons were withdrawn for any one year."

"Why is it that the consumption of beer has decreased and that of whisky increased?"

"Owing to its bulk and the consequent difficulty of handling it, the consumption of beer has decreased in prohibition communities, and those who were in the habit of using a stimulant and had been accustomed to use beer were for this reason unable to obtain it," was the response. "Whisky being less bulky and more easily transported has thus to a large extent taken the place of beer in these communities."

"What is to be done where the brewers and distillers practically own the retail license?"

"Neither brewers nor distillers should ever be permitted to own the retail licenses. The retail liquor dealer should own his own business and hold his own license, and should be responsible to the municipality or other license-granting power for the manner in which he conducts his business. He should strictly obey the law, and should know that when he does obey the law his business is secure. I am, and for many years past have been, a director in many large banking institutions. I have accounts with more than 28,000 retail liquor dealers, and my percentage of losses on these accounts has been very little greater than losses sustained by banking institutions in their business."

SALOONKEEPER AND POLITICS.

"What relation does whisky bear to politics?"

"Every citizen should as an individual affiliate with the political organization which most nearly represents his views, but the liquor men as a class should not enter politics. They should know that no matter what ticket was elected or what political party prevailed, their business would be secure so long as they obeyed the law. There would then be no attempt to unite in support of any candidate or ticket. Liquor dealers, as such, should be no more a factor in politics than grocers or druggists."

"What relation does whisky bear to graft?"

"No different relation from that of any other business, except possibly the liquor dealer is the first one to suffer in any community where graft prevails."

PROHIBITION AGITATION.

"Are liquor dealers really alarmed at the wave of prohibition which seems to be sweeping over sections of the country?"

"Uncertainty is detrimental to any business, the liquor dealer's business included. When a business man knows that by obeying the law, no matter how harsh its terms, his business is secure, he knows how to calculate; but if there is a liability or probability of his business being destroyed at any time, his credit is seriously impaired, and his position in the business world is precarious."

"Why in certain sections are the liquor dealers' associations taking strong action toward regulation of the sales of liquor, and practically backing the church people, as they seem to be doing in Los Angeles?"

"Of course I am not familiar with local conditions, but the great majority of liquor dealers are willing to unite with good citizens of any religious or political faith to bring about such a careful and effective regulation of the retail liquor business as is fair and just to all parties concerned. They are glad to respect and obey the law and only ask that when they do so they may be protected by the law."

Having made Seattle a "dry" town, on paper, the Anti-Saloon League of the State of Washington, have got their spurs on and are proposing to stop the sale of liquors on steamboats plying on Puget Sound and hailing from any port in the State of Washington. What right the State may have to interfere with the sale of liquors on that great sheet of water remains to be seen, but if it is possible to make such a statute hold good, it will be undoubtedly a comparatively short time before we will have ordinances governing the transportation and sale of wines and liquors on airships. This would be as sane as the proposed Washington legislation.

VACATION 1909

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Northwestern Pacific Railroad

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IS NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

GIVING FULL INFORMATION IN REGARD TO

CAMPING SPOTS, THE LOCATION, ACCOMMODATIONS, ATTRACTIONS, ETC., OF MINERAL SPRING RESORTS AND COUNTRY HOMES AND FARMS WHERE SUMMER BOARDERS ARE TAKEN, WITH TERMS OF BOARD, $7.00 AND UPWARDS PER WEEK.

To be had at Ticket Offices, Ferry Building, foot of Market street, and Room 986, James Flood Building (General Offices) San Francisco. Inquiry by mail will bring an immediate response.

W. S. PALMER, General Manager J. J. GEARY, Gen. Pass. & Frt. Agt.

The Loew Filters.

WE have received a booklet from the Loew Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, setting forth in various ways the merits of their well known filters. The readers of the REVIEW are largely familiar with these machines, but the best possible endorsement is to be found in the statement of those who are users of the filters and have given their experience with them. Every bottler of wines and liquors should have a copy of this book, as it is comprehensive in its compilation and has many hints of practical value. A line to the manufacturers requesting a copy will be effective. Among representative California concerns who speak in praise of the filters are Chas. Stern & Sons, Inc., Los Angeles. They say: "That your filters have given us satisfaction is evidenced by the fact that where we started with one we now have three in continual operation, and as you may recollect we had some correspondence regarding a fourth and much larger one." Messrs. Lachman & Jacobi of San Francisco write: "We have used your filters for many years past and have always found them efficient and satisfactory."

Anti-Drink Law Upheld.

THE Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that the law to prevent the sale and manufacture of such drinks as "Hop Jack," is constitutional. The dissenting Judges were very much opposed to the statute and declared that as matters were progressing now, the first thing the country knew, iced tea and other such beverages would be outlawed.

Western Distilleries.

WE are very much gratified to hear of the success which the Western Distilleries are meeting in their new enterprise of distillation, of double distilled alcohol. This is the only one of its kind in the United States, going through a patent process of two distillations, using two stills and a patent purifier, by the hot water system. From what we can understand, this production is one of the finest, purest and most neutral piece of goods offered on the market. As a home producing concern we wish them all the success which is due them.

The company have ordered a special still for the distillation of gin, etc., which is now due from the East. Mr. Brangier, the general superintendent, is now in Washington, on behalf of the "What is Whisky Question," and we hope he will meet with success.

Eagles Elect Officers.

SANTA CRUZ, May 18.—Officers were elected by the State Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles today. Rex Goodcell of San Bernardino became past grand president and the following grand officers were chosen:

State president, Dr. C. A. Glover, San Francisco; State chaplain, Dr. Thomas Carpenter, Alameda; State secretary, Gus Poheim, San Francisco; State treasurer, M. A. F. Fitzpatrick, Oakland; conductor, Theo. Moles, San Francisco; inside guard, W. C. Brown, Lodi; trustees, H. F. Briggs, Fresno; C. F. Kimball, Shasta; W. H. Wickersham, San Francisco.

The Oakland drum corps received the first prize in the competitive drill, and the San Francisco team won the second prize.

A. M. Hirschfeld & Company

Are Pleased to Announce That

THE JOHNSON-LOCK MERCANTILE CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AND THEIR BRANCH HOUSES:

Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, Los Angeles, Cal.
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Johnson-Lieber & Co., Portland, Oregon.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Spokane, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Seattle, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Tacoma, Wash.
Johnson-Henrici Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FOLLOWING FOREIGN HOUSES:

Charles Duval & Co. (Champagnes),	Vertus près Epernay, France
Mansart Pere & Fils (Champagnes to Buyers' Brands),	Epernay, France
Veuve Amiot (French Sparkling Wines),	St. Hilaire-St. Florent, France
Mouchotte & Fils (Saint Jacobin de Toulouse and other Liqueurs),	Saint Mandè (Seine), France
Maire & Fils (Burgundies),	Beaune (Côte d'Or), France
The United Vineyard Proprietors of Cognac (Brandies),	J. G. Monnet & Co., Cognac, France
Boutelleau Fils (Olive Oils),	Niee & Barbezieux, France
Joh. Bapt. Sturm (Still Hocks and Moselles),	Rudesheim a/Rh., Germany
Burgeff & Co. (German Sparkling Wines),	Hoeheim a/Main, Germany
Charles Teyssonneau, Jne. (Conserves Alimentaires),	Bordeaux, France
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Sherries),	Jerez de la Frontera, Spain
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Ports),	"Rebello Valente" Brand, Oporto, Portugal
A. M. Hirschfeld & Co. (Clarets and Sauternes and Château Bottled Wines),	29 Rue Poyenne, Bordeaux-les-Chartrons, France
James Leslie & Co. (Ginger Ales, etc.),	Belfast, Ireland

573 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

COAST NEWS OF THE TRAFFIC

THE victory of the liberal-minded division of the citizens of Watsonville at the late election was complete, and the following gentlemen, who were then placed in office, will protect the true interests of that city, by properly controlling the liquor trade and fostering the industries of that section: P. K. Watters, Mayor; S. W. Coffman, Clerk; H. Hetherington, Treasurer; T. J. Albright, Chief of Police; Aldermen T. J. Horgan, P. Callaghan, W. F. Palmtag and Henry A. Petersen.

The Bakersfield, California, liquor ordinance has been amended so as to make it impossible for non-residents to come into the county and start saloons, as has been the case where big works have been established. The amendment provides that the party applying for a license must have been a resident of the county for one year.

The Common Council of Phoenix, Arizona, has during the month passed a new liquor license ordinance which governs the nature of the premises in which it is permissible to run a saloon. The same must be on the ground floor and have no obstructions to the sight of passers-by and shall not use chairs or stools, etc.

Judge Brown in Oakland upheld the judgment of the Alameda Justices' Court in fining Goldberg, Bowen & Co. for selling liquor in Alameda in violation of the Alameda liquor ordinance. A motion for a new trial was denied.

Because of flaws in the wording of the amendment adopted last October it has been discovered that the municipal ordinance which regulates the sale of liquors in San Anselmo is void and useless. The town is therefore "wet" until the Town Trustees fasten the lid down once more with a fresh ordinance.

The Bellingham, Washington, Council has, by raising the license from $800 to $1000 a year, practically knocked out the saloon men. The *Herald* of that city says "that there will be a general forfeiting of saloon licenses at the end of the present fiscal year—June 30—is the belief of those who have studied the situation.

In the Circuit Court a decision has been rendered declaring that the liquor licenses at St. John, Oregon, were invalid, and that town must henceforth go "dry."

An active "no-license" campaign is to commence at once in Vancouver, Washington, and it is expected that sub-organizations will be created throughout Clark County. There are now twenty-eight saloons, two wholesale liquor stores and one brewery in the city.

The City of Mexico *Herald* states that Joseph M. Schnaider, President of the La Perla Brewery Company, will soon leave for the United States to obtain additional machinery. He plans to spend $150,000 to secure an equipment which will triple the output of the brewery, which is now 25,000 barrels a year. The business of the brewery is extending rapidly throughout the country.

The anti-saloon campaign now being waged for local option in Shasta County is managed from Anderson, and before the campaign it is intended to make a house to house canvass of the entire county to obtain signatures to a petition asking the Supervisors to give the people a chance to vote on precinct option.

On May 23d the police made a general raid on Japanese blind pigs in Los Angeles. Forty-eight arrests resulted—nearly half of this number being Japanese women who were either partners or sole owners of the joints. Thousands of dollars' worth of sake, the Japanese standard drink, and other intoxicants were seized.

On May 12th the anti-temperance forces filed their petition at Willows, Glenn County, California, asking for an immediate election at which to submit the saloon question to the voters. The Supervisors very wisely refused to put the community to the expense of a special election and resolved to submit the matter as a county issue at the next general election.

At Quincy, Plumas County, a petition is before the Supervisors, signed by over 50 per cent of the voters at the last election, asking that the licensing question be submitted to the vote of the people. A strong fight is being made by several supervisors to prevent an election on this subject, and it is an open question what will be done in the matter—if anything.

In Olympia, Washington, a new liquor ordinance has been drawn up, which, besides bringing the city ordinance into harmony with the new State law, will raise the license to $1000 a year instead of $500 as at present. It makes it impossible for druggists to do a retail business in liquors, will put a $600 yearly tax on breweries, and will ultimately reduce the number of saloons from eighteen to twelve.

According to the Oroville (California) *Mercury* the Anti-Saloon League is again busy in Butte County. A fund of $20,000, furnished outside the County, is to be used, and Chico will be the first point of attack. The sentiment in that city is believed to be favorable to closing. Further, the league is about to start a strong weekly paper to aid in the fight, which it is intended to keep up until Butte County goes dry. We hope the Royal Arch is also busy and that the cold water cranks will not be permitted to have things all their own way.

A TELEGRAM from Nashville, Tennessee, dated May 15th, says that the liquor manufacturers are to test the constitutionality of the law recently passed by the Legislature to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicants in Tennessee. General Luke E. Wright, former Secretary of War, will take an active part in the litigation.

British Thirst Decreasing.

THE London *Times* has just published Dr. Dawson Burn's Annual Statement of the British nation's drink bill. This official document shows an actual decrease last year of nearly twenty-nine millions of dollars, but allowing for increase of population the decrease in expenditure equaled $36,644,321. The falling off in consumption is shown as follows for the year 1908: Spirits, $12,273,381; beer, $12,365,806; wine, $4,344,315.

The consumption of liquors in England, Scotland and Ireland, per capita, is given as follows: Spirits, England, $4.90; Scotland, $9.63; Ireland, $5.99. Beer, England, $12.08; Scotland, $3.59; Ireland, $8.33. Wine, England, $1.18; Scotland, $1.03; Ireland, $0.57.

Blenders Confident in Whisky Controversy

THE hearing before Solicitor General Bowers to determine the question of "What is Whisky?" came to an end on Saturday last. Mr. Joseph A. Strasser, chairman of the executive committee of the New York State Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, who has just returned from Washington, expressed his confidence that this mooted question is in a fair way to be settled once and for all.

"Those present at the hearing," said Mr. Strasser, "were forcibly impressed with the Solicitor General's absolute fairness, his grasp of the essential points at issue and his keen and searching questions on those matters which puzzled him. Another noteworthy feature of the hearing was the manner in which the evidence seemed to establish beyond question every contention which has been urged for the last three years by Mr. Warwick M. Hough, general counsel for the blending interests.

"The straight whisky interests tried to maintain Dr. Wiley's pet notion that whisky is a natural product. The Solicitor, however, showed his disagreement with this proposition by exclaiming 'how can whisky be a natural product! It does not grow and it is not born.' Mr. Hough brought out clearly that whisky was a manufactured article made by complicated apparatus. Also that the process of making whisky has changed from time to time with the advancement of science just as every other manufacturing process.

"The straight whisky people next tried to show that the charred barrel process was the only one by which real whisky could be made. In answer to this Mr. Hough presented overwhelming evidence showing that whisky had been made here and in England for centuries before the charred barrel process was discovered. The evidence was also clear that so-called straight whisky was unknown prior to 1855 and achieved no general sale until the early eighties. It was also asserted that the addition of caramel or burnt sugar was for the purpose of imitating the color produced by the charred barrel. The attorneys for the blenders met this contention by showing that the practice of adding caramel or burnt sugar dated back for more than 200 years and has been in constant use from the earliest times down to the present day.

"The straight whisky interests laid great stress on the proposition that the consumer was deceived when he received as whisky a blend of rectified or redistilled whisky with so-called straight whisky. The absurdity of this contention was pointed out by Mr. Hough, who showed that for more than fifty years the blended variety comprised more than 90 per cent of all the whisky consumed. Mr. Hough also further referred to debates in Congress held in 1880, participated in by President Garfield, then Congressman, and Mr. Carlisle, in which it was clearly recognized that the vastly greater proportion of all the whisky consumed at that time was blended whisky. It was also clearly brought out that most of the popular whiskies on the market were blends and that even after Dr. Wiley said that the straight variety was the only one entitled to the name whisky, the public nevertheless has refused to drink it and prefers as it did before the passage of the pure food law the milder and more palatable blend.

"The witnesses were unanimous upon the point that the public knew very little about whisky, except that it considered fusel oil obnoxious and undesirable. The evidence was undisputed that straight whisky contained a much larger proportion of fusel oil than does the blend. Dr. Wiley himself admitted that he had always thought that fusel oil was eliminated by ageing in a charred barrel until Dr. Schidrowitz, the famous English chemist, who testified at the hearing, proved to him that fusel oil does not disappear with age.

"The question of establishing a standard for whisky received considerable attention. The Solicitor asked each of the witnesses to tell him where a line could be drawn if it was found to be desirable to distinguish distillates from grain which were entitled to be called whisky from those which were not. Not a single witness, however, as was pointed out by Mr. Choate, could suggest to the Solicitor where the line could be drawn. Mr. Choate said he believed that the literal truth was to be found in the statement of Professor Chandler, who testified at the hearing that it was impossible to draw a line anywhere and that all distilled spirits from grain of potable strength were entitled to be called whisky. Mr. Choate likened the establishing of a standard to the attempt of a man trying to put up a fence to bound infinite space, the folly of which was shown when the fence was up because there was just as much space on one side of the fence as there was on the other side.

"Counsel for the blending interest directed the attention of the Solicitor to the report of the English commission appointed to determine a controversy practically identical to the one going on in this country. The Royal Commission decided that 'there should be no restriction placed on the process of or apparatus used in the distillation of any spirit to which the term whisky may be applied as a trade description.' And further, 'that the term whisky should not be denied to any potable spirit manufactured from cereal grains.'

"Counsel for the straight whisky interests claimed that rectified or redistilled whisky is not entitled to the name whisky for three reasons: First, because it is not aged; second, because it is artificially colored, and third, because it has no distinctive flavor. Counsel for the blenders showed that age is not an essential of whisky, although it helped to produce a more expensive product. As to the question of color it was shown that all whisky which has the amber color peculiar to American whisky is artificially colored whether the color is put in by hand or extracted by the whisky from a charred barrel prepared deliberately for that purpose. On the question of distinctive flavor it was shown that the original flavor of straight whisky when distilled is absolutely swamped by the flavor which the whisky derived from the charred package and that the Royal Commission of England, to whom a sample of American straight whisky had been submitted, said they would not have known it as whisky at all. It was further contended by the blenders that the only distinctive flavor which all whiskies have is the alcohol flavor and that any flavor there may be in addition to that varies with each particular kind of whisky. The evidence appeared to establish that the variation in flavor is as great among straight whiskies themselves as between straight whisky on the one hand and rectified whisky on the other. In fact, one of the counsel for the blenders stated that all the talk about the distinctive flavor of whisky is a myth and there are as many flavors as there are whiskies, but the alcohol flavor is the one flavor found in all whisky.

"The Solicitor's attention was called to the fact that a rectified or redistilled whisky, without any color whatever, was sold as whisky all over the province of Quebec and consumed as such by the people of that province and that they would reject any whisky which possessed color.

"It was the consensus of opinion of most of those who attended the hearing that the evidence established the right of the blenders to apply the term whisky to their product. Especially did the evidence show the absurdity of the demand of the Kentucky distillers that the term whisky be restricted to one kind of whisky which came into existence hundreds of years after the blended variety had been sold and known as whisky. The decision is awaited with great anxiety by the entire distilling and blending interests throughout the United States."—*New York Journal of Commerce*, May 15, 1909.

New York Correspondence

NEW YORK, May, 1909.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—While spring may be interpreted as the renascence of Nature and all things in general, it has not proven its generic nature in that regard to business in the wine and spirit trade. Some houses, particularly those who are importers, report business brisk. Several claim to have done more during the past three months than they did almost all last year. This is, however, undoubtedly due to the expected advance in duties under the new tariff bill, and wines and spirits are being rushed over in large quantities, in anticipation of this. The bonded warehouses are filled up, one or two refusing to accept more for lack of space. Business generally is fair throughout the Middle West, but in this neck of the woods there is much complaint.

Locally, competition is keener than ever, due to the large blending houses, cut off from Southern States, which have gone "dry," seeking more earnestly than ever an Eastern outlet. Until recently, here in New York, the spread of prohibition has been scarcely recognized as seriously as it should have been. It has seemed so far away, something almost as remote as the uprising in Bulgaria, but it is being brought home to our dealers, not alone by this increased and continually increasing competition, but by the efforts of the local authorities to impress upon this metropolis the Blue Laws of our Pilgrim Father days. Then, too, a number of towns round about, in New Jersey, Connecticut, really tributary to this city, have gone "dry," and we begin to feel it. The big department stores are stopped from shipping to such places, C. O. D., and are cut off as a result from considerable business. In time, no doubt, this matter will regulate itself, but for the time being it hurts.

There is very little improvement in whiskies, peculiarly so, considering production is conservative and consumption quite satisfactory. One would expect a demand for whiskies to be much better than it is. But the speculative element appears to have become extinct, and buying is confined to actual requirements. It is scarcely to be wondered at when one considers the uncertainty that exists, but as the Legislatures adjourn, cease from troubling and give us a rest, the trade, knowing that which they must contend, will know better how to proceed.

The holiday season is approaching and already a number of our dealers are in their summer homes. Many others are going to Europe. Mr. A. M. Hirschfeld is already off. He goes to buy, to rest, to recuperate, and perhaps to secure new agencies.

The Anti-Saloon League of New York is to be investigated by the New York City District Attorney, Jerome, charges having been made of "grafting" in connection with their work, and embezzlement of the sum of $2000 being intimated. The charges are made by Charles R. Mabee of Detroit, who has communicated with the District Attorney, who has asked for detailed information, to which he promises to attend. The league officers characterize the charges as absurd, adding that Mabee was formerly an employee, who now has "an imaginary grievance."

A recent article in the New York *Sun* shows that the form of "virulent virtue," waged without vindictive viciousness and without visible vindication, that is waging all over the country, has at last decided the paper to speak its mind. Referring to the closing of a glass factory, owing to the falling off in the demand for tumblers, because of the wiping out of so many saloons, the *Sun* points out that whilst the National Legislature is struggling to protect infant industries, it is tragic to find a once flourishing business perish from legalized assault. It points out that the "elimination of national revenue" that would follow "the parching trail of prohibition" leads to bankruptcy. The *Sun* may intend to be merely funny, but there is much truth underlying its remarks. The *Sun* thinks "the end of the era of prohibition is at hand," because "between rum and ruin there is obviously no choice." It probably does not exactly mean what it says, but there is many a truth spoken in jest.

The Board appointed by former President Roosevelt, which overruled Dr. Wiley in the matter of benzoate of soda, has been officially declared officially appointed. Dr. Wiley must submit or retire. As the Board is composed of representative men, not perhaps as well known, because less advertised than Dr. Wiley, it may be the learned doctor's other decisions may not carry as much weight as hitherto. He ceases anyway to be paramount. His dogmatic judgments and extravagant utterances will no longer have the effect they formerly had. No doubt he is a good man in his place, but he went too far. Had all he said been correct, most of us should long ago have died, and while not gainsaying the possibility of the world being all the better for such a contingency, the fact remains that we are still of the earth, earthy; and of the flesh, fleshy. A little poison now and then is evidently relished by most men.

We regretfully chronicle the death of Mr. Thomas S. Loeser, of Loeser Bros. & Gilmore, the capable and well known head of the editorial department of *Bonfort's*.

NEW YORK.

I. W. Kingman's Swell Office

OF all the brokers in this city, perhaps I. W. Kingman has for years been the best known and liked by the trade. Not only a first-class man of business, representing a number of the principal distilleries in this country, but a gentleman of refined taste who enjoys the happy knack of blending business with pleasure. Take his room in the Sheldon Building for example. It is not only a convenient office where a large business of the best class is transacted, but a tastefully decorated and furnished apartment. The room, in artistic language, "is a study in reds," the carpet on the floor, the paper on the walls, the red mahogany woodwork, and even the glass shades of the electric chandeliers, all blend in harmony, producing such an enjoyable effect, that it is certainly a pleasure to call upon Mr. Kingman. Then the handsome and comfortable furniture, the oil paintings on the walls, and the beautiful ornamental brass work, give a finishing touch to one of the handsomest and best appointed offices in the city.

Mr. Kingman himself is worthy of his surroundings, brimming over with courtesy and kindness, even in his business transactions. In spite of his artistic and luxurious surroundings, he is a keen man of affairs and a worthy representative of the following important whisky and wine firms: The Geo. T. Stagg Co., Frankfort, Ky.; Corning & Company, Peoria, Ill.; Sunny-Side Distilling Co., Penn.; H. E. Pogue Distillery Co., Maysville, Ky.; Duffy Malt Whisky Company, Rochester, N. Y.; E. Vache & Co., Brookside Vineyard, Redlands, Cal., and Felton & Son., Boston, Mass.

The trade is advised to pay him a visit when buying stock. He has been in the business now for many years, and can be depended upon to supply the wants of his customers. So make a note of his address: Room 205, Sheldon Building, 461 Market Street, Telephone Douglas 3598.

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of April, 1909.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	20,221.9
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California	4,402.0
Received from special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California.	4,426.8
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	61,550.0
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	7,882.5
Exported	1,778.9
Tax paid	34,569.0
Used in Fortification of Wines.	3,179.6
Remaining in bond, April 31, 1909	1,615,302.6

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of April 1909.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	19,466.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	565.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	418.7
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	2,345.4
Exported	
Tax paid	9,052.6
Used in Fortification of Wines	693.6
Remaining in bond, April 31, 1909	697,069.9

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of April, 1909.

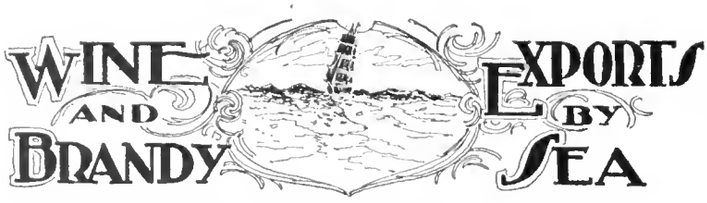
	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	45	2,329.4
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		
Brandy actually used for fortification	45	2,329.0

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	10,153.85
Sherry produced	11,446.89
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madera	
Total sweet wine produced in April, 1909	175,478.24

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of April, 1909.

	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	
Brandy actually used for fortification	693.6

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	
Sherry produced	13,537.81
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Lessevoir	
Total sweet wine produced in Mar., 1909	



FROM APRIL 20TH TO MAY 20TH, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	92	1,719	$2,093
" British Columbia	39	2,957	1,281
" Central America	107	15,236	5,812
" China	6	151	145
" Chemulpo	3	51	36
" Hawaiian Islands	243	60,700	26,990
" Japan	3	7,180	2,368
" Mexico	72	2,707	1,688
" New York	13	839,452	222,253
" Samoan Islands	....	50	38
" South America	....	2,180	1,131
" Samarang	....	255	200
Total	578	932,638	$264,035

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	3	255	$495
" Central America	....	30	79
" Chemulpo	3	.....	18
" Hawaiian Islands	65	24	1,000
" Mexico	2	60	100
" New York	....	13,372	12,155
Total	73	13,741	$13,847

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	56	497	$1,570
" Central America	132	.....	916
" Chemulpo	10	.....	55
" Hawaiian Islands	151	621	2,423
" Mexico	195	464	1,795
Total	544	1,582	$6,759

100 cases Whisky in Bond to British Columbia.

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	2	45	$484
" China	120	.....	1,560
" Central America	35	.....	209
" Hawaiian Islands	215	276	4,161
" Mexico	2	.....	28
" Samoan Islands	1	.....	13
Total	544	1,582	$6,759

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	17 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Porter, 4 cs Bitters, 22 cs Liquors, 4 cs Cider, 3 cs Cordials, 4 cs Gin, 2 cs Blackberry Brandy, 8 cs Ginger Ale
" British Columbia	65 cs Champagne
" Central America	1 kg Cognac, 2 kgs Vermouth, 4 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 1 cs Mineral Water
" China	1 cs Bitters, 3 cs Grape Juice, 5 cs Spirits
" Hawaiian Islands	35 cs Vermouth, 1 cs 1 bbl Spirits, 15 cs Grenadine, 20 cs 3 bbls Liquors, 200 cs Mineral Water, 64 cs Grape Juice, 535 cs 30 bbls 144 gals Gin, 98 cs Champagne, 1 cs 2 bbls 54 gals Alcohol, 5 cs 2 bbls Cordials, 8 cs Benedictine, 18 cs China Wine, 1 hf bbl Cognac, 2 cs Ginger Ale, 2 cs Apricot Brandy, 2 cs 1 bbl 2 hf bbl Syrup
" Japan	1 cs Porter, 1 csk Ale, 2 cs Mineral Water, 2 bbls Ginger Ale
" Melbourne	4 cs Grape Juice
" Mexico	47 cs Mineral Water, 6 cs Spirits, 32 cs Gin, 1 cs Curacoa, 1 bbl Ginger Ale, 2 cs 1 kg Blackberry Brandy, 1 cs Cherries in M.
" New York	2000 cs Grape Juice, 15 cs Cassia, 78 cs Mineral Water, 93 cs Ginger Ale
" Samoan Islands	1 cs Mineral Water
Total	3434 cs 4 kgs 2 hf bbls 12 bbls 1 csk 198 gals
Value	$24,632

Domestic.

FROM APRIL 20TH TO MAY 20TH, 1909.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer President, April 23.
200 cs Liquors ..... Pacific Coast S. S. Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Pueblo, April 24.
206 bbls Beer ..... Pac. C. S. S. Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, April 26.
2 cs Wine ..... Wm. Holscher & Co.
1060 bbls Beer ..... Pac. C. S. S. Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, April 30.
785 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific S. S. Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, April 21.
2 cs Stout ..... American Mercantile Co.
785 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific S. S. Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, April 26.
270 pkgs Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific S. S. Co.
130 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific S. S. Co.
165 hhds Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific S. S. Co.

FROM ANCON—Per steamer Melvin Dollar, April 30.
14 cs Mineral Water ..... Coffin-Redington Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer President, May 3.
130 bbls Beer ..... Pac. C. S. S. Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Pueblo, May 4.
7 cs Liquors ..... Wilmerding-Loewe Co.
9 bbls. Ginger Ale ..... Wm. Wolff & Co.
587 bbls Beer ..... Pac. C. S. S. Co.

FROM EUREKA—Per steamer Coos Bay, May 5.
100 bbls Beer ..... Pac. C. S. S. Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, May 5.
810 bbls Beer ..... Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, May 7.
560 pkgs Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific S. S. Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, May 10.
277 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific S. S. Co.
110 hhds Beer ..... Alaska-Pac. S. S. Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Queen, May 12.
2 bbls Bottled Beer ..... Pac. C. S. S. Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer President, May 14.
170 bbls Beer ..... Pac. C. S. S. Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, May 15.
530 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pac. S. S. Co.
150 qr bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pac. S. S. Co.
50 hhds beer ..... Alaska-Pac. S. S. Co.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Oakland ..... 350 bbls 100 hf bbls 52 qr bbls 90 hhds
" Reno ..... 20 bbls 80 hf bbls 86 qr bbls 256 csks 303 pkgs
" Santa Clara ..... 90 bbls 40 qr bbls
" Hawaiian Islands ..... 150 bbls
" Stockton ..... 387 bbls
" Fresno ..... 450 bbls
" Vallejo ..... 64 bbls
" San Bernardino ..... 107 bbls

Foreign.

FROM NEW YORK—Per Columbian, April 22.
15 crates Champagne ..... A. Vignier & Co.
64 cs Champagne ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters.
15 cs Wine ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters.
600 cs Whisky ..... Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co.
20 cs Whisky ..... J. H. Spohn Co.
20 cs Brandy ..... J. Costaloupes.
34 cs Wine ..... Levaggi & Co.

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW

SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES

CHAMPAGNES

809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. CAL.

TELEPHONE KEARNY 709 CABLE ADDRESS: FINKE

25 cs Bitters ....Morani, Carrigoli Mer. Co.
10 bbls Ale .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
250 cs Whisky ....Sherwood & Sherwood.
10 cs Brandy ....A. Livas.
10 cs Wine ....A. D. Shaw & Co.
5 cs Brandy .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
1 oct Brandy ....A. D. Shaw & Co.
16 ovals Sherry ....A. D. Shaw & Co.
15 kgs Wine ....E. Martinoni.
34 cs Wine ....F. de Bary & Co.
100 cs Whisky ....F. de Bary & Co.
200 cs Whisky .....H. Campe & Co.
10 cs Mineral Water .....Redington & Co.
670 cs Whisky .....W. H. Campbell.

IN TRANSIT.

2 bbls Wine .....Zimmerman & Co., Portland.
2 csks Wine .....Flickerstone Co., Portland.
7 csks Wine ....Idaho Liquor Co., Lewiston.
12 cs Wine ....Idaho Liquor Co., Lewiston.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Salina Cruz)—Per Columbian, April 22.

50 cs Mineral Water ....Sherwood & Sherwood.
41 octs Wine .....Chas. Meinecke & Co.
1 cs Wine .....Chas. Meinecke & Co.

FROM ANTWERP—Same vessel.

238 cs Wine .....Chas. Meinecke & Co.
100 cs Mineral Water .....Order.
25 cs Gin ....Goldberg, Bowen & Co.

FROM HAVRE—Same vessel.

75 cs Wine .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
50 cs Liquors ....Maillard & Smideli.
1 cs Wine ....Bergez & Frank.

FROM HAMBURG—Same vessel.

10 cs Wine ....Goldberg, Bowen & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX—Same vessel.

23 cs Wine .....A. Vignier & Co.
3 cs Wine ....American Mercantile Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Tacoma)—Per Watson, April 22.

40 cs Ale ....American Mercantile Co.
30 cs Stout ....American Mercantile Co.
500 cs Gin ....James Buchanan & Co.
100 cs Whisky ....Tillmann & Bendel.

FROM LOS ANGELES—Per President, April 24.

8 octs Wine ....C. F. Schmidt & Peters.
150 cs Champagne .....G. A. Kessler & Co.
150 cs Scotch Whisky .....Swayne & Hoyt.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Tenyo Maru, May 3.

20 cs Sake ....Macondray & Co.
20 cs Sake ....J. Tawara.
50 csks Sake .....J. Tawara.
25 cs Sake ....T. Kagawa & Co.
76 csks Sake ....N. A. Mer. Co.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Mongolia, April 23.

173 csks sake ....North American Mer. Co.
50 csks Sake ....Murai & Nishikawa.
45 csks Sake ....T. Kagawa & Co.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Texan, May 5.

85 cs Wine ....Chapman & Wilberforce.
55 cs Gin ....H. Campe & Co.
300 cs Whisky ....H. Campe & Co.
5 cs Cordials ....L. D. McLean.
10 cs Creme de Menthe .....M. Wolf.
5 cs Cordials ....P. Claudius & Co.
6 hf bbls Wine ....P. Claudius & Co.
10 cs Fruit Juice .....Rathjen & Co.
10 cs Wine ....A. Guirlani & Bro.
1 bbl Wine ....I. Bollman Co.
50 cs Whisky ....Johnson-Locke Mer. Co.
150 cs Brandy ....C. D. Bunker & Co.
10 cs Kimmel ....Tillmann & Bendel.
10 cs Gin ....Tillmann & Bendel.

IN TRANSIT.

1 cs Brandy ....Harradon & Co., Portland, Ore.
10 bbls Brandy ... .Harradon & Co., Portland, Ore.
5 octs Wine ....M. Jacobs & Co., Portland, Ore.
5 kegs Wine ....M. Jacobs & Co., Portland, Ore.
5 bbls Whisky ....Penny Bros., Portland, Ore.
64 bbls Whisky ....Rothschild Bros., Portland, Ore.
5 octs Wine ....Rothschild Bros., Portland, Ore.
5 cs Grape Juice ....Skidman & Co., Portland, Ore.
34 cs Wine ....Arata Bros., Portland, Ore.
103 cs Champagne ....Blumauer & Koch, Portland, Ore.
15 cs Whisky ....Sherwood & Sherwood, Portland, Ore.
115 bbls Bottled Beer .....Hackfeldt, Honolulu.

FROM ANTWERP (via Salina Cruz)—Same vessel.

3 cs Wine ....Wm. Wolff & Co.

IN TRANSIT.

1 cs Wine .. ..Hackfeldt & Co., Honolulu.
825 cs Gin ....Hackfeldt & Co., Honolulu.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same vessel.

IN TRANSIT.

50 cs Whisky ....Seeley, Mason & Co., Portland, Ore.

FROM GENOA (via Ancon)—Per Peru, May 4.

2 cs Champagne ....J. F. Fugazi & Co.
4 cs Wine ....Order.

IN TRANSIT.

44 cs Cognac ....Peacock & Co., Honolulu.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Sehara, May 5.

48 cs Wine ....De Fremery & Co.
1 hhd Wine ....De Fremery & Co.
16 octs Wine ....De Fremery & Co.

FROM HAMBURG—Same vessel.

6 cs Wine .....Steinberger & Kallsher

FROM LONDON—Same vessel.

10 cs Wine ....Crown Distilleries Co.
50 cs Spirits ....Crown Distilleries Co.
1000 cs Gin ....De Fremery & Co.
100 cs Gin ....M. Augenblick & Co.
250 cs Gin ....Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co.
100 cs Gin ....Rathjen & Co.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same vessel.

60 cs Stout ....American Mercantile Co.
75 bbls Bottled Beer .....W. A. Ross & Co.
25 bbls Ale ....W. A. Ross & Co.
350 cs Whisky ....Sherwood & Sherwood.

FROM ANTWERP FOR SEATTLE—Same vessel.

IN TRANSIT.

2 cs Wine ....4...G. Benninghausen, Seattle.
50 cs Wine ....S. Hyde.
30 cs Wine ....College Inn.
50 cs Gin ....Continental Distilling Co.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON (via Ancon)—Per Newport, May 9.

150 cs Bitters ....Johnson-Locke Mer. Co.

FROM APRIL 20TH TO MAY 20TH, 1909.

Via New York—

5 cs Brandy .....From Piraeus.
50 cs Liquors .... " "
1 bbls Liquors .... " "
75 cs Whisky .... " Glasgow.
104 cs Wine .... " Antwerp.
300 cs Champagne .... " "
538 cs Champagne .... " Havre.
2 csks Wine .... " "
1 cs Brandy .... " "
102 csks Wine ..... " Genoa.
5 hhds Wine .... " Liverpool.

Via New Orleans—

190 cs Wine .... " Liverpool.
1 hhd Whisky .... " "
51 cs Brandy ..... " "
120 cs Wine .... " Rotterdam.
4 cs Wine ..... " Bordeaux.
4 cs Champagne ..... " "
1 csk Wine .... " "
143 cs Wine ..... " London.

National Brewing Company's Success

THIS large establishment is, in its line, a credit not only to San Francisco, but to the Pacific Coast. It is one of the few breweries of the early days of this great city. Mr. J. F. Gluck, in 1861, launched the enterprise under the name of The National Brewery. Mr. Gluck sold out to Mr. C. Hansen, who in conjunction with others operated a successful business. Mr. Hansen passed away and the immense plant is now known as the National Brewing Company, with Charles E. Hansen, of the same family, as president; A. McLaughlin, vice-president, and George F. Volz, secretary and treasurer.

The plant covers over half a block at the corner of Fulton and Webster streets, and is up to date in every particular and compares favorably with any concern of the kind in this country. Mr. Hansen knows the business in all its details, having imbibed it from his parent before him. Mr. McLaughlin, who is largely responsible for the success of the enterprise, is not only a theoretical but a practical brewer. Mr. McLaughlin remarks that "there is no reason in the world why we cannot make as good beer in San Francisco as is made in any place in the world. If the brewer understands his business, and is given the proper material, in adequate proportions, the product is bound to be right."

Mr. George F. Volz, the secretary, is the right man in the right place and very popular. He has, in a large measure, been instrumental in placing the National Beer on the high pedestal where it belongs.

The output is enormous and is shipped all over the world.

Coast Brewers' Association

A PRELIMINARY meeting at which a plan of organization of the Pacific Coast Brewers' Association was discussed, was recently held in the office of the Brewers' Protective Association in the Humboldt Bank Building. Delegates representing the different brewers' associations of Oregon, Washington and California were in attendance. A plan was agreed upon which will come up for ratification at a meeting to be held in the near future, probably in July next.

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—The only real bright spot on the horizon of the wine industry and trade is the long deferred decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Adams Express Company versus the Commonwealth of Kentucky—involving the right of the express company—a common carrier—to transport spiritnous liquors to prohibition sections of that State from another State. The court holds plainly that the transportation of such commodities was "interstate commerce" and that the State authorities had no legal right to interfere with it in any way.

The dispatch was brief, but the conclusion is a broad one and has not been unexpected, the wise heads in the wine and liquor industry believing that when the Supreme tribunal passed upon this question it would involve the Interstate Commerce law and that the liquor dealers would be upheld in their contention. If the report of the decision is correct, and there is no reason to doubt it, it throws open all the dry sections of the country, so that anybody who desires wines and liquors can have them shipped by express and cannot be interfered with by the local authorities.

While the decision has nothing to do with the restoration of the saloon, it will make it easy and legitimate to secure all the liquor desired. This being the case, it is believed that it will not take the fanatics long to learn that they are up against a jug-handle proposition and to conclude that they had better have the revenue from licensed and regulated saloons as against such conditions as will now prevail.

Whether or not Congress will endeavor to enact legislation intended to eliminate wines and liquors from the operation of the Interstate Commerce law, remains to be seen, but it would seem that where both these products are natives of the soil, it would be discriminative legislation to eliminate them from the operations of this statute. In the meantime wine and liquor men should cheer up mightily and help to "cheer" their friends in the arid regions.

Business in the wine trade is exceptionally dull, with no particular promise of improvement in the near future.

Exports by sea for the month were 578 cases and 932,638 gallons of the value of $264,035.

Imports by sea were 561 cases, 1 barrel, 6 one-half barrels, 1 hogshead, 65 octaves, 15 kegs. By rail in bond, 457 cases, 5 hogsheads, 105 casks.

SWEET WINES:—Conditions are in harmony with all general lines of trade. The production for the season which closed on April 30th, was of good volume considering the fact that the great bulk of the product was produced in two months. The total was 12,490,776.40 gallons. The total production in the two districts for April was 23,697.66.

BRANDY:—Conditions are not only unchanged, but unsatisfactory. The exports were larger by sea than usual during the month. The figures being 73 cases, 13,741 gallons valued at $13,847.

Imports by sea were 185 cases, 1 octave. By rail in bond, 57 cases.

Production in the Fourth District for April was 19,466.2 gallons; in the First District was 20,221.9 gallons, making a total of 39,688.1. Their remained in bond in the two districts on April 30th, 2,312,372.5.

WHISKY:—With but a few exceptions the whisky houses report business exasperatingly quiet. What causes the exasperation is the fact that the natural conditions that exist at the present time should be conducive to good, healthy trade. Crops are promising, while prices have been and are good, travel is of good volume, money is plentiful, but there is no life in business in any representative line. There are many reasons assigned for this situation, the particular one being the tariff question and the senseless tinkering now going on. It is commonly believed that with the passage of the tariff bill in whatever shape it may reach the President, business throughout the whole country will have a good, healthy revival and that there will be long continued prosperity. The local retail trade has naturally been very quiet and there are only a few favored houses that can truthfully report business satisfactory.

Exports by sea were quite small, the total being 544 cases, 1582 gallons, valued at $6759.

Imports by sea were 2790 cases, 50 barrels. By rail in bond, 75 cases, 1 hogshead.

Miscellaneous exports by sea were 3434 cases, 4 kegs, 2 half barrels, 12 barrels, 1 cask, 198 gallons, valued at $24,632. The cases include 2000 cases of Grape Juice to New York, which is a new branch of industry in California.

IMPORTATIONS:—The importers have fared better than other branches of the trade by reason of the fact that there has been an unusual stocking up by houses who were in a position to do so, in anticipation of possible increase in tariff duties. This has naturally helped the import trade materially. Receipts by sea were of fair volume, the particular items being Whisky, Gin and Beer—both domestic and imported. Imports by rail in bond were merely nominal. Figures covering imports are herewith given:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Champagne, 216 cases, 15 crates; Ale, 40 cases, 35 barrels; Whisky, 2790 cases, 50 barrels; Bitters, 175 cases; Brandy, 185 cases, 1 octave; Sherry, 16 ovals; Mineral Water, 74 cases; Cordials, 10 cases; Gin, 2040 cases; Liquors, 257 cases; Stout, 90 cases; Sake, 65 cases, 394 casks; Creme de Menthe, 10 cases; Fruit Juice, 10 cases; Kimmel, 10 cases; Ginger Ale, 9 barrels; Wine, 561 cases, 1 barrel, 6 half barrels, 1 hogshead, 65 octaves, 15 kegs; Beer, 5570 barrels, 150 quarter barrels, 325 hogsheads, 830 packages, 77 barrels bottled.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Brandy, 57 cases; Liquors, 50 cases, 1 barrel; Whisky, 75 cases, 1 hogshead; Wine, 457 cases, 5 hogsheads, 105 casks; Champagne, 304 cases.

BEER:—Trade has been better than could reasonably be expected, the leading breweries reporting demand quite gratifying—this, too, when we' have really had no "beer weather." So far cold weather has been in rule and this condition still exists.

Exports by sea were 375 packages bottled, 321 bulk, valued at $6455.

High Price of Grain Sends Whisky Up.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Announcement was made on the Chamber of Commerce today that the basis price of whisky had been advanced 2 cents, or from $1.35 to $1.37 a gallon. The advance is due to the high price of grain.

American Whiskies in Bond.

THE quantity of whiskies in United States bonded warehouse in San Francisco on April 30, 1909, was 85,498 gallons. The bonded stock in the city is gradually increasing.

Knockout Blow for Prohibition

IF the following telegram is correct in its synopsis of the decision recently delivered by the Supreme Court of the United States, a death blow has been administered to local option, while prohibition, if not killed, is scotched:

"WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Supreme Court of the United States today decided the case of the Adams Express Company versus the Commonwealth of Kentucky, involving the right of the express company to ship liquor into a local option county, contrary to the law of the State, in favor of the company. The opinion says that the transaction was interstate commerce and therefore not subject to interference by the Kentucky authorities."

An interview with Clarence J. Wetmore of Wetmore-Bowen & Co., in speaking of the decision, said:

"I consider if the above telegram is correct it will open up all the local option districts to the consumption of liquors. Although the saloons will be closed, private parties will receive all the wine, beer or whisky they want from a neighboring State. By this means, while the consumption of alcoholic liquors will not be lessened, the county, city or precinct will be out the revenue derived from licenses. Naturally the people will soon get tired of this and demand, if liquor is to be consumed, that they derive such monetary benefit as is possible from it. This, I believe, will result in defeating local option."

It is also thought that it will do even greater good to the local wine trade than to other branches, and that the opening up of the "dry" country will greatly increase the output of California wines.

Works to Regulate the Liquor Traffic

SACRAMENTO, May 7.—The first step toward the regulation by the citizens of the retail liquor traffic of Sacramento through the saloon was taken tonight at a mass meeting in the court house, when the Capital Home Rule League was launched and President Marshall Diggs was authorized to appoint a committee of five representative citizens to perfect a permanent organization and map out a definite course for the league to follow.

The objects of the league were couched in resolutions drafted by a special committee. They not only include the saloons, but affect restaurants and nickel in the slot machines. They are as follows:

1. Closing saloons at 11 o'clock at night.
2. Requiring the abandonment of separate entrances to saloons opening into rooms or apartments in any way shielded from the bars thereof.
3. Strict regulations in relation to the sale of liquors to habitual drunkards, minors and persons under alcoholic influence.
4. Abolishing the nickel in the slot machines.
5. The holding to strict account of all places operating under municipal liquor licenses and the extension of all police surveillance to procure observance of all laws, ordinances and regulations.

Wine and Brandy Receipts.

The receipts of wine and brandy from interior points during the month to the 25th inst. inclusive was, wine, 196,500 gallons, brandy 1,032 gallons.

The Karl Kiefer "Rapid" Rotary Filling Machine

It fills 18 bottles at one time

It fills every bottle to an exact height.

It has a capacity of from 25 to 35 full quart bottles per minute.

With the KIEFER ROTARY FILLER, there is no loss of liquid due to evaporation, dripping of stems, leakage or overflowing of bottles.

Write for catalogue and prices.

THE KARL KIEFER MACHINE CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Pacific Coast Agent P. JORGENSEN, 501 Santa Marina Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Correspondence

Famous Brews From Weinhard Brewery

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW—Dear Sir: Upon my return I find a note calling for some facts pertaining to our brewery and business as a foundation for an article which I understand you intend to write up complimentary to us in appreciation of our ad which you carry in your paper.

Permit me to give you the following facts which you can use in writing the article above referred to.

The Weinhard Brewery of Portland, Oregon, is the most modern, since completed, have just finished building their new brew house last year.

Materials used are only the finest Chevalier (white) barley grown on the Pacific Coast and malted in our own malt houses at Portland, Ore., together with the best domestic and foreign hops obtainable.

All goods of this brewery including the beer proper is guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act.

Beer contains no more than 3 per cent alcohol.

For San Francisco bottling purpose, special beer is brewed named "Gold Seal." The Rheingold beer, equal to any imported draught beer in the market, is handled by the most important cafes and saloons in San Francisco and vicinity, as well as throughout Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Nevada.

Branch office of the Henry Weinhard Brewery is located at 1255 Harrison street, San Francisco, Cal.

Any other information you think you may need in the matter, we shall be pleased to furnish you.

Thanking you for the compliment, we are,

Very truly yours,

A. E. BUTTNER, Manager.

San Francisco, May 20, 1909.

Wineshippers' Troubles in Missouri

HERMANN, MO., May 7, 1909.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—We are having trouble with the Illinois Central. We would state that they will not accept our shippers' order shipments of liquor or wine, even when prepaid, when consigned to Mississippi, a prohibition State.

We enclose you a copy of a letter we received from our counsel Hough, on this very matter. And we believe it would be a good idea if you would take issue with the Interstate Commerce Commission, so that they get complaints from all different directions, and insist that the railroad companies be not permitted to refuse such shipments, especially not if they have not filed with the I. C. C. a copy of the circular in which they restrict such shipments. We are writing this same letter to other parties in various States with a view of inducing the Interstate Commerce Commission to protect the liquor interests' rights in this premises.

Very truly yours,

STONE HILL WINE COMPANY,

Per J. G. Stack, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1909.

Stone Hill Wine Co.,

Hermann, Mo.

GENTLEMEN:—I have yours of the 29th ultimo enclosing letters from the Business Men's League of St. Louis, and copy of their letter to the Illinois Central R. R. which I herewith return as per your request.

I think the point taken by the Business Men's League, regarding the filing of the circular with the Interstate Commerce Commission is well taken, and that a circular attempting to place restriction upon shipments cannot be effective until after it has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. If such a regulation or circular is filed with the commission, then any party who is aggrieved may make complaint that the regulation is an unreasonable one, and therefore contrary to the terms of the law. There is no reason why a railroad company should issue a circular refusing to accept and deliver shipments of liquor under shippers orders, since such a shipment is entirely legal, and cannot be interfered with by Federal authorities. Neither can such a shipment be interfered with by the authorities of any state, nor can the goods themselves be seized or interfered with in any manner until after the delivery by the railroad company to the consignee.

I have been in correspondence with the Illinois Central upon this matter, and hope to secure favorable action on their part. The effort by the Business Men's League of St. Louis will, in my judgment, be very effective and assist in accomplishing the purpose.

I return you herewith the letters, which you enclosed.

Very truly yours,

WARWICK M. HOUGH.

A. H. L.

Judge Austin has issued a stipulation and order in the big wine case of Isaac W. Bernheim of the Kentucky Distillery Company against the Consolidated California Vineyard Company and Samuel Bros. & Co. of New York, under which there will be an immediate movement to market 200,000 gallons of sweet wine and sherry out of Fresno. This stipulation is granted upon a bond of $40,000 put up by Samuels Bros. & Co. with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company as surety. Henry Gundelfinger, the receiver appointed by the courts, has been authorized to segregate and release to Samuels Bros. & Co. the 200,000 gallons in question. This bond also covers the wine shipped since January 12th last. Other agreements tending to facilitate the case at bar were entered into.

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53 THIRD STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Vineyard and Cellar

Wine A-Plenty

THE coming season will bring the biggest harvest of wine grapes in the history of California," said Clarence J. Wetmore, president of the Wetmore-Bowen Company of San Francisco, who is staying at Hotel Maryland. "I would advise vineyard owners to go into the hog business. Hogs like grapes and fatten on them, and I believe that at least half the crop of the coming season will bring bigger returns through this medium than if crushed into wine.

"This year has brought most favorable conditions through bounteous rains and even temperature for big vineyard crops. Last year produced twenty-five million gallons of wine. There is a possible output of fifty million gallons for next season, but owing to the prohibition wave and the lack of facilities, I do not believe that the real output will equal its possibilities. Grapes sold last year as low as $6 per ton. They will be sold still lower this season.

"The prohibition movement will bring a benefit to this country provided it attacks the abuse of liquor and not the use of liquor. At present it is so broad in its scope that in my opinion it will bring no ultimate benefit."

The Parlier Winery of Parlier has incorporated. Capital subscribed $1800 out of an authorized $50,000 in 500 shares, the $1800 subscribed in lots of three each by R. K. Madsen, John Petersen, William Lems, R. E. Stevens, T. H. Williams and I. N. Parlier, all of Parlier, save Stevens, who is from Selma.

News comes from Los Angeles that the Italian Vineyard Company is erecting a large stone storage warehouse on its property in South Cucamonga. The building will be a mammoth one, 400x180 feet. Upon its completion the company expects to be able to handle all the grapes in that vicinity. Evidently the prohibition wave has no terrors for this company.

On May 10th the winery of Mazzoni & Santini, near Fulton, Sonoma County, was destroyed by fire. Some 35,000 gallons of wine were lost besides the building and machinery, which were covered by insurance. It will be rebuilt at once and be ready to receive grapes in the fall.

A new winery is to be erected at San Martin in Santa Clara County and another is talked of at Turlock, Stanislaus County.

A large tract of 3,900 acres has recently been purchased by the Capitola Investment Company. Part, if not all of this land will, it is believed, be set out in vines.

An action foreclosing a mortgage of $500,000 has been commenced at Sacramento by the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York against the Consolidated California Vineyard Company. The property affected is the company's ninety-one acres of fine vineyard at Galt and the equipment to operate it.

The Anglo-California Wine Company was incorporated during the month. Capital stock, $500,000. The directors are A. J. Perelli, Mr. Minetti, W. P. Tribuno and C. C. Malati of Healdsburg. Mr. Minetti is an expert wine maker of the Italian-Swiss Colony.

A large addition is being made to the Smith Mountain Winery, says the Dinuba, California, *Sentinel*. The new structure will be used for the storage of brandy, in order, as required by the new regulations, the gaugers can draw off and register the output of the still every night at the close of the day's business.

As an indication of the demand for champagne produced by Paul Masson, at San Jose, California, it may be stated that from 14,380 cases sold in 1907, the demand during this dull time reached 18,570 cases in 1908. The consumption of this delicious and wholesome wine is growing very rapidly and keeps Masson hustling to meet his orders. It is gratifying to be able to speak of one branch of the industry that is really prosperous.

A new winery of 500,000 gallons capacity is being built on the Goddini ranch, Dry Creek, Sonoma County. The former winery back of Chiquita was recently burned, and the new location is much more desirable in all respects. In addition to the winery a distillery 30x40 feet is being built, and everything will be in readiness for this year's vintage. This establishment is located on the old fruit dryer site and is convenient to the proposed railroad up Dry Creek.

A recent dispatch from Stockton states that cut-worms are causing much injury to vineyards in San Joaquin County, and it is found almost impossible to eradicate these pests. The situation is causing considerable anxiety.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID WHISKIES

Sole Distributors For OLD OSCAR PEPPER Bottled in Bond
OLD T B RIPY " " "
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TELEPHONE KEARNY 5177-5178 207 Front St. and 204-208 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

New Ruling on Special Tax

(T. D. 1492.)

Special tax.

Liability for special tax is incurred at the place of delivery where goods are shipped with the privilege of trial before the payment for same.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., May 11, 1909.

SIR: This office is in receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, relative to the shipment of liquors on trial into your district, no money being required until the goods are thoroughly tested, after which the consignee, if satisfied, remits for the same, and if otherwise, returns the goods, less the quantity used, at the dealer's expense.

In reply, you are advised that since there is clearly no bona fide sale, and the goods do not become absolutely the property of the consignee until after they have been received and tested by him, the sale is held to be consummated at the place of delivery, if the goods are accepted, and the dealer shipping same liable to special tax at such place of delivery.

Respectfully, ROBT. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
Acting Commissioner.

MR. WHEELER MARTIN, *Collector Internal Revenue, Raleigh, N. C.*

A New York paper assumes that because the United States produces a relatively small quantity of wine the assertion frequently made that California wine is made to do duty as the best imported juice of the grape is not founded in fact. All the same, there is abundant evidence that such is the case, and it may be added that those who drink the California product under the impression that they are consuming the rare vintages of France do not suffer any injury. The California producer is the only victim of the imposition.

At Los Angeles there is a bitter quarrel among local prohibitionists. State Chairman Leonardson repudiates both Eugene W. Chafin and Rev. J. G. Hall, whom he accuses of denouncing other temperance workers. When these smoothies fall out there is a chance of honest men getting their own.

San Anselmo, which has been known as a "dry" town for a short time, is again wet. The trouble is that the liquor ordinance was not legal and the thirsty citizens will be served as usual until such time as the Trustees may pass a tight ordinance.

Lodi Co-Operative Winery

Contracts for the building of the Lodi Co-operative Winery have been let as follows. Frame buildings, Cary Bros., $9,965.-05; Perrin Bros., cement block storage building, 200x100 feet, and all concrete work, $4,300; Herbert Vogel, Mark & Co. of San Francisco, cooperage work, $15,000. All work must be completed by August. The company has bought the Sanguinetti property of 7.70 acres, just north of the city limits of Lodi on North Sacramento street. The land runs to the Mokelumne River and abuts upon the Southern Pacific main line.

One thousand shares of stock at $100 a share has been sold, and the total capitalization of the winery is $200,000. The directors have placed on the market an additional 200 shares, and it is expected that it will be quickly subscribed. Each share represents an acre of grape-producing land.

Between 800 and 1000 tons of grapes will be handled this year, but in succeeding years the number of tons will be greater than this. The cooperage contracted for will handle 1¼ million gallons, and the capacity of the winery will be by far the largest in that section of the State.

Following are the officers of the Lodi Co-operative Winery: President, T. E. Wilkinson; Vice-President, J. E. Curry; Treasurer, H. C. Beckman; Secretary W. C. Brown. There are nine directors and including the above officers they are: Paul Sturia, J. K. Bender, J. G. Heib, A. M. Harshner and George Kettleman.

OLIVINA WINERY FOR SALE

Having leased my vineyards, I now desire to lease my cellars at the Olivina. Lease will cover cooperage, labels and good will of the business, with New York books of the business. Lessee will have the privilege of buying the grapes from the vineyards and making the wine.

SARAH B. SMITH,
Livermore, Cal.

EXPERIENCED WINE AND BRANDY MAKER WANTS POSITION

"Experienced wine and brandy maker wants position, best of references furnished." Address E. R., Wine and Spirit Review.

BLOCK OF GOOD WINE FOR SALE

Because of departure for Europe, wanted to sell, in one block, ten thousand gallons of wine. For information call at the Peterson Ranch over Santa Cruz or write to Mrs. Kate Batistich, Box 900 B. D., Santa Cruz.

WANTED—An experienced cellarman. Wm. Wehner, Evergreen, Santa Clara County.

BARRETT CO.

43 Front Street, NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

Barrett's Unrivalled BARRETT'S 1 to 800 Concentrated Fruit Flavor **Blending Cordial**

Guaranteed under the Foods and Drugs Act. *GUARANTEE No. 49*

Jesse Moore AA Whiskey

BEST ON EARTH

OLD FRIENDS

JESSE MOORE-HUNT CO.

Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY.

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Room 304

To Fight Fresno Ordinance

WE learn from a dispatch from Fresno, dated May 8th, that a contest has been filed in the recent city election, in so far as it relates to the passage of the ordinance closing the saloons. The plaintiff is Harry P. Black, a local saloon man, and Mayor Rowell and the new City Trustees are named as defendants. The principal ground for contest is that "J. B. Statham never was 'Mayor pro tem,' of the City of Fresno, and that the only claim he had for calling himself 'Acting Mayor,' and for approving the ordinance bearing on the saloon question and which was voted upon at the recent election, was by virtue of an attempted and pretended appointment of Statham by former Mayor W. Parker Lyon."

The dispatch goes on to say that "many of the allegations and charges are similar to those made in the application for an injunction recently filed against the city officials, and which is now pending in court, sensational charges are made against Irving Bristol, Attorneys J. N. Sprouse and G. L. Aynesworth and Rev. Duncan Wallace."

The Fresno *Herald*, treating upon these suits and the probable outcome of them, says that the opinion is general that if an ordinance of that character was presented to the present Trustees it would not be passed, and that there are sufficient members of the Board in favor of the retention of the saloons to prevent its passage. So if the Superior Court decides in Black's favor, the slate would be wiped clean and business proceed in Fresno as before the last election.

A petition is in circulation among the brewers, vineyardists and wine makers of Fresno County which has now nearly a thousand signatures, asking the Trustees of the City of Fresno to place the saloons under strict regulation instead of abolishing them. As the ordinance closing the saloons was endorsed by the people at the late election, it would appear that the Trustees have no such power, and could not change the law as it now stands if they wanted to.

Therefore it is evident that the true purpose of the petition in question is to put the signers on record as opposed to a community that practically exists upon the business arising from the industries of grape growing, wine making and brewing closing the saloons. They believe that Fresno has no right to quarrel with its bread and butter, and turn around and bite the hand that feeds it.

This having been done, with all the publicity possible, if after the expiration of the next two years, when the opportunity will occur to undo the harm done by the ordinance in question, the people of the City of Fresno are so blind to their own interests, so stupid in religious hypocrisy and gross ingratitude, as to persevere in their present course the word will go forth from these same signers of the petition, "Wipe Fresno off the map!"

As the city cannot exist without the industries represented, it naturally follows that when they turn their back upon the county seat, other communities will arise and the business which now makes Fresno a prosperous and growing city will go elsewhere. It is to give plain warning of the intention, if necessary, of retaliating, that the grape growers are signing this petition, and for no other purpose.

Stockton "Reformers" Walloped

THE "Reform" Government was short-lived in Stockton and its downfall came much sooner than its strongest opponents expected. Stockton is a Republican stronghold and the election of a Democrat there is surely considered an accident, but the Sunday closing problem was what led to defeat. The Republican platform contained a plank endorsing Sunday closing but pledging its candidates to resubmit the question of Sunday closing to the voters if they petitioned for it. The Good Government League demanded an unqualified maintenance of the policy demanding Sunday closing of saloons. The Royal Arch, an organization of liquor men, endorsed the Democratic platform, which pledged the calling of a special election to resubmit the question of Sunday closing. As the Royal Arch members are about 90 per cent Republicans, the Democrats made a sweeping victory—the Mayor being elected by a plurality of 828 votes. The total vote was the largest in the history of the city—4616 ballots being cast.

The resubmission of the question means that Sunday closing is doomed, as the people have had more than enough in the short time the law has been in force.

Fake Reformers

ACCORDING to the Sacramento *Bee*, that anti-saloon pest, J. B. Bristol, bobbed up serenely in that city during the month, held a meeting of ministers, and boasted that in every place to which he had gone, "the red light had almost disappeared." He did not tell the reverend gentlemen whom he addressed, how many glimmering candles, of the speak-easy variety, had taken the place of the unconcealed red light, which told to the whole world the nature of the business carried on. Bristol and his gang are the apostles of lies, subterfuge and deceit, all they care for is to whiten the outside, let the inside be full of drunkenness, prostitution and all unrighteousness, where the law of the land cannot reach or control it. They also want the money, and they get it. That is why they are "reformers."

Unfair in Mendocino

THE new liquor ordinance recently passed by the Board of Supervisors practically gives Mendocino County local option. The changes in it over the old ordinance are substantially that when a petition is presented from any township signed by one-quarter of the voters as shown by the last great register requesting that no liquor licenses be issued for that district it will be deemed that the will of the people is to have no saloons and no licenses shall be issued. If at the same meeting, however, a petition by one of the saloon keepers of the precinct shall also be presented asking that he be granted a license and signed by one-quarter of the voters the Board shall then call an election at which the question shall be submitted as to whether or not the district shall be dry. A majority of the votes shall decide the question.

This action by the Board of Supervisors in no way affects incorporated towns.

Against State Sentiment

THE action of the Ventura supervisors in unanimously denying the request of the grape growers and wine makers of that County to so change the County Prohibition Ordinance as to render legal the sale of wines in quantities of not less than five gallons, is in direct contradiction of the resolution passed by the last Legislature. This called upon the people of the State to aid in every manner possible the great grape and wine industry of the State, by the proper and rational use of wine. It has been conclusively shown by the statistics gathered by Mr. Sbarboro in his late journey to Europe, that the people of all wine producing and consuming countries are temperate, and that vice-versa where wine is not produced and consumed, intemperance—drunkenness—is the dominating vice of the people. Therefore, the Ventura Supervisors by their ill-considered action have shown themselves the enemies of true temperance, although they pose as the friends of prohibition, which in the long run wherever tried increased rather than diminished the evils of intemperance!

To Give a Good Boost

TWO HUNDRED of California's most prominent business men will depart on June 12th for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, returning on June 20th. They will travel on a train de luxe, patterned after the Twentieth Century Limited, which runs between Chicago and New York. They will make it their business to distribute literature and reports, both written and oral, among the visitors at the fair, setting forth the advantages of their Golden State as the place for residence, business and investment. Another object of the trip is to interest Northern business men in the movement to hold a world's fair in San Francisco upon the completion of the Panama Canal. The movement is a good one and will undoubtedly bear the right kind of fruit.

Hearing on Wine Labeling

ON Wednesday, June 30, 1909, at 10 A. M., a general hearing will be held by the Board of Food and Drug Inspection in the board room adjoining the office of the Chief Clerk, Department of Agriculture. The hearing is to be on the subject of "the labeling of wines, especially such as are produced in Ohio and Missouri." It is hoped that all who are interested in the labeling of these products, or the labeling of any wines of American origin, will be present to present their views to the Board.

Please publish this letter as such, or comment on it editorially, or any way that may seem best, in order that this information may reach the readers of your paper.

Respectfully,

F. L. DUNLAP,
Acting Chairman.

Anti-Saloon Leaders Coming From East

PLANS are being laid by the Anti-Saloon League of the State of Washington for a vigorous campaign this summer in preparation for the local option elections, which are scheduled to take place in the fall. P. A. Baker, superintendent of the national organization, with headquarters at Columbus, O., will be in Seattle in July to attend the national convention of the Epworth League, and will attend conferences of the temperance forces at Spokane, Walla Walla and North Yakima. Mr. Baker will be accompanied by W. Wheeler, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League for the State of Ohio.

Grape Growers' Annual Meeting

NOW that the meeting of the California wine makers has come and gone, the next of importance in connection with the viticultural interest of the State is the first annual meeting of the Grape Growers of California, to be held on Friday afternoon, June 18th, at 2 o'clock, in the Assembly Hall of the Merchants' Exchange on California street. In opening the very successful and enthusiastic wine makers' convention, President Sbarboro of the Grape Growers gave a synopsis of the work done during the past ten months by that body, and at the coming meeting a full statement of the same will be published together with a financial account of how the money collected from the growers has been employed. Besides the presentation of this information, the plan of campaign for the coming year will be outlined and officers chosen.

It will therefore be imperatively necessary for every grape grower in the State to attend and take part in the proceedings. Remember that the educational work cannot be carried on without funds, and growers will be taxed ten cents for every ton of grapes marketed, to provide money for further educational work, and unless this is paid, the money guaranteed by the wine makers cannot be collected. President Sbarboro expects that 95 per cent of the growers of the State will be represented and bear their share of the necessary expenses.

The account of the action of the wine makers is published in this issue, and it now devolves upon the growers to "make good" the pecuniary arrangement there entered into.

Late Frosts Do Much Damage

CLARENCE J. WETMORE, of Wetmore-Bowen & Co., said he was glad to be able to report that the frosts which had done so much damage in Napa and Sonoma counties, particularly around Calistoga, had done no harm to the Livermore vineyards. He said he had heard that a number of growers in the northern part of Napa County had not attended the late meeting of the wine makers because of the great damage done in that section.

In relation to the frosts in question, the St. Helena agent of the California Wine Association reported that the two week-end frosts which had visited that section had done considerable damage in some places. At Larkmead the frost had cut the vines down to the stump. Other vineyards were skipped until the vicinity of Calistoga was reached, where two and three-year-old vineyards were partially frozen. Along the creek the injury was greatest, the mountain vines escaping serious damage. No vineyards around St. Helena had been hurt.

From Sonoma County reports come that of the Dry Creek vines one-half were frost-bitten, while one-fifth would represent the damage done at Geyserville and Alexander Valley. Elsewhere at the northern end of the county the injury done was slight, varying from one-fifth to, going in a southerly direction, five per cent.

F. Salmini & Co. of the Mt. St. Helena and Larkmead vineyards, report that the heavy frost of the 15th inst. destroyed nearly their entire grape crop on the Larkmead vineyards.

J. M. Higgins, writing from Healdsburg, says that his vineyard of sixty acres was entirely destroyed by frost.

Of course growers will understand that only time can show what effect these frosts may have in causing grapes to drop. Altogether it is safe to say that at least some localities will suffer considerable loss.

The steamer Amiral Hamelin arrived during the latter part of the month from European ports. She brought 7000 cases of liquors, of which there was an unusually large quantity of champagne, the aggregate shipment being 3000 cases.

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Just "Casserly's"

"CASSERLY'S," at 98 Market street, and within a stone's throw of the Ferry, is one of the handsomest, best appointed and most comfortable thirst-quenching establishments on San Francisco's principal thoroughfare. On entering one is struck by the pleasing effect produced by a double mirror arrangement. The long, handsome bar is backed by a large mirror which is faced by another on the opposite wall. The result is that all the beauties of ceiling, bar, walls, etc., are reflected so as to give a brightness and charm to the entire saloon. The handsome marbled green tiling half way up the walls, is an excellent arrangement both for decoration and sanitation, is easily cleaned and is always bright. At the rear is a very comfortable reading room showing that Eugene Casserly, while not in the business for his health, is anxious to provide for the comfort of his customers.

Add to the above attractions the best of liquors, a merchants' lunch fit for an epicure, and above all a courteous gentleman every inch a host, looking after his guests' comfort, and you have an establishment worthy of the great city and fine street upon which it stands. Just drop in during the afternoon and have a tender, juicy sandwich with your favorite drink, and you will say that Eugene Casserly's saloon should properly be known as "The Commuters' Paradise."

Perverse Santa Cruz

THE latest move of the antis in Santa Cruz, which town is fast verging toward the bug-town class, is the passing of an ordinance fixing $300 per year license for hotels, restaurants and bars furnishing wine or beer. This prohibitive license even forbids the sale of liquors. The ordinance went into effect May 1st.

We have received complaints from prominent wine men of Santa Cruz County—men who are members of the Royal Arch—to the effect that when this prohibitive regulation was up before the Board of Trustees, this organization could not be prevailed upon to use its influence to assist the wine and beer men in defeating the proposed measure. In other words, the Royal Arch members showed an astonishing selfishness which is entirely unjustified. It is undoubtedly their fault that such an ordinance is in effect.

Local Option Grafters, Take Notice

THE MODEL LICENSE proposition is beginning to worry the Anti-Saloon League. Dr. E. S. Chapman, president of that organization, announces that a campaign is to be made in every county in California to force the passing of the State Local Option bill in the next Legislature. The "Reverend" gentleman passes the model license proposition up with the statement that the retailers will not sympathize with it and that therefore there will be a split between the retail and wholesale interests. All of which is rot. The accomplishment of such regulation would be of as much importance to the retailer as to the wholesaler, and if one branch of the business favors it the other would do the same.

Perhaps, when Mr. Cocksure Chapman reads the decision of the United States Supreme Court of the 24th inst., he will probably lose interest in hustling around to create local option districts whether they are precinct, county or State. This august tribunal has finally decided that State authorities have no right to interfere with express shipments of wines or liquors into prohibition or local option districts between States. This common sense decision is based upon the proposition that "such shipments are interstate commerce," and that settles it.

Mr. Chapman had better transfer his energies to some other part of the country, because California wine men and the genuine Californian himself will not stand for Chapman's policies.

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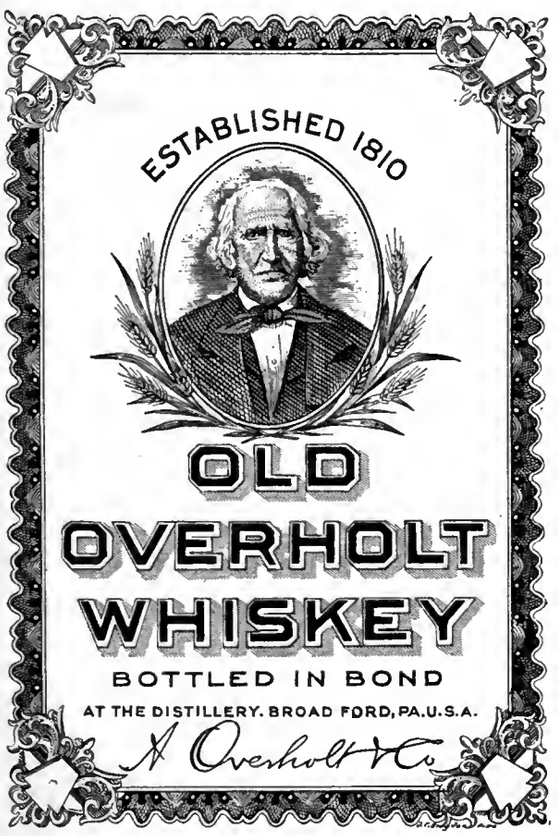

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Knights of the Royal Arch Boost Wines

THE Knights of the Royal Arch at the recent meeting at Ukiah passed a resolution to work to make the wine and beer exhibit at the State Fair unprecedented. To this end large breweries and wineries have been called upon to take action, and letters written to all the branches of the order in California, asking them to help in the effort to impress the public with the importance of the wine and beer industries in this State. By this action the Ukiah Royal Arch has placed itself in line with the grape growers and wine makers, who at the late meeting in this city passed a resolution to the same effect, for the purpose of showing that the Legislature was right in counselling the people of California to protect such industries on the ground that the use of light wines and beers were productive of temperance and added many millions annually to the wealth of the State.

Officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: Frank J. Dietrich of Sacramento, Past Grand Valiant Commander; John Holst of San Francisco, Grand Valiant Commander; William C. Wood, San Francisco, Grand Lieutenant Commander; Theo. Gier, Oakland, Grand Treasurer; Thomas W. Roulo, Los Angeles, Grand Orator; Frank G. Roney, San Francisco, Grand Recorder; William Jungblut, San Jose, Grand Master of Ceremonies; C. Gottwalls, Marysville, Grand Captain of the Guard; N. Reinicker, Alameda, Grand Tyler; L. E. Blumberg, San Francisco, Deputy Grand Valiant Commander.

The new Thompson-Jaulus Cafe, under the Flood Building, lasted only a few weeks under Mr. Thompson's management. The business was taken over by the creditors and later by Charles O. Swanberg, the well-known and wealthy oyster man and restaurateur. Mr. Swanberg has installed the steward and chef of The Louvre in charge of the bill of fare. He says: "I believe this cafe can be made the best in the town and I am willing to stake my whole fortune in the venture."

"Rube" Clark, one of the well-known retailers of the city, who has been doing business until recently at 1938 Forty-ninth avenue, has voluntarily gone into bankruptcy with liabilities of $14,793 and available assets scheduled at $7310. Much of his indebtedness is for borrowed money. "Rube" Clark is best remembered as the proprietor of the famous old Davy Crockett Saloon on Market street below Stockton.

The high license ordinance at Bellingham, Washington, has been passed with but two dissenting votes. The ordinance raises the license fee from $800 to $1000 per year. The Mayor, within five minutes, had signed the measure, to take effect in five days. There was no discussion, the matter being purely "programme."

On May 13th the anti-saloon forces, who have been endeavoring to compel the Glenn County Board of Supervisors to call a special election to decide the saloon question, received a setback. Instead of getting immediate action on the question, they were notified by resolution that the matter would not be taken up until the next general election.

Minister Attacks Prohibition

KANSAS CITY, May 13.—"When a man is personally attacked for a public utterance upon a question of public policy, it is time for those who think as he does to declare themselves and stand up and be counted," declared the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady today in commenting on the action of the Rev. Wallace short in denouncing prohibition legislation.

In an open letter to the public, Dr. Brady said in part:

"In view of the outrageous comments upon the entirely reasonable and temperate sermon of the Rev. Wallace Short, I desire to say that I indorse his position, that I do not believe in so-called legislative prohibition. I am not one of those who are prepared to say that it is a crime to drink a glass of wine, or a glass of beer, or that there are not circumstances and conditions when a drink of whisky is proper.

"The Master whom I serve made, drank and offered to others wine—fermented wine. He ordained its use in the most solemn sacraments of the church he died to found."

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Anti-Saloon Crooks

AS usual, we have to report more trouble at Portland, Oregon. It appears that the Gothenburg initiative petition turned out to be a fraud when examined at the Auditor's office. An exchange says: "In one instance one whole section of the petition containing eighty-five names was rejected. Palpable forgeries are also numerous, one of them being the name of Paul Wessinger, President of the Weinhard Brewing Company." Mr. Wessinger is very properly indignant and says "that there has been too much of this kind of thing. This petition deals with a proposition that is directly opposed to my business interests. I did not sign the petition and my name where it appears is nothing like my real signature. I intend to see that the man who forged my name is prosecuted, if he can be discovered."

The name of D. Germanus, a liquor dealer, is also forged and the entire petition is believed to be a rank fake from beginning to end.

Blind Tiger "Clubs"

THE License Committee of the Oakland City Council met on the 13th instant and put a damper on many of the so-called "social clubs." It was shown that the majority of these places were conducted as saloons, where drinks could be obtained at any hour of the day and night, in violation of the city ordinance. Some places were found to be notorious gambling resorts, but the doors being kept locked, it was with difficulty that the police could obtain evidence against them.

The legitimate clubs conducted purely for social purposes and not for profit, among which are the Elks, Nile, Athenium, Turf and Carlisle Clubs, will not be disturbed, while the residue will be prevented from selling liquor.

Plans Big Liquor Exhibit

AT the meeting of the Royal Arch at Ukiah, the saloon men passed a resolution signifying their intention to work together in order that the liquor exhibit at the State Fair be unprecedented. Large brewers and wholesale wine firms will be called on and urged to aid and letters will be sent to all the members of the Royal Arch in California, asking them to help in the effort to impress the public with the importance of the liquor trade in this State.

Mr. J. P. Dunne announces that he expects to reopen about June 15th, his bar at the corner of Stockton and Ellis streets, where he conducted one of the noted institutions of the kind for a great many years before the fire. We understand that it will be one of the finest equipped saloons on the Coast, and as it is one of the best locations in San Francisco there is no doubt about the success of the business.

The many friends of Thomas J. Walsh & Company will regret to learn that their place of business, at 15 Powell street, this city, was destroyed by fire during the middle of the month. Messrs. Walsh & Company have abandoned their lease, and Mr. Thomas Walsh is seeking a location elsewhere.

The Poor Man's Club

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found an explanation of the methods and purposes of the Model License League. The most significant fact gained from this interview with the accredited representative of that league is that the wholesale and manufacturing liquor interest itself recognizes that the present status of the saloon business in this country is intolerable and cannot be endured with anything approaching national self-respect.

The strongest argument made for the saloon as an institution is the one made by Captain Smith, that it is the poor man's club and the only club he has. That there is here a real, a fundamental, need no observant person will deny. But neither will any observant person deny that the typical saloon is about the worst form of club that human ingenuity ever devised. It is a club based upon the depravities of human nature. It brings men together upon the basis of the worst impulses that are common to them all. It is the home of the dirty story, the ribald talk, the hoarse, brutish laughter, the fun that debases.

Nevertheless, any system of moral reformation of the liquor business that does not take into account the need for "The Poor Man's Club," and somehow supply that need, will fail. The need is there and is imperative. If the saloon does not supply it some other form of doggery will. Repression will not solve the problem. What shall the substitute be? That is the question of questions. Until this need is otherwise supplied the saloon will stay.—*California Weekly.*

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Sacramento Trade Acts Wisely

SACRAMENTO, desiring if possible to escape interference in her municipal affairs by the narrow-minded and intolerant prohibition party, very wisely called a mass meeting of her citizens for the purpose of adopting a plan for regulating her saloons in such a manner as shall give perfect satisfaction to all liberal-minded and right-thinking persons. The result was the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting resolve itself into a permanent organization to be known as "The Capital Home Rule League," which shall have for its objects the procurement of municipal regulations, affecting at present:

1. Closing saloons at 1 o'clock at night.
2. Requiring the abandonment of separate entrances to saloons opening into rooms, or apartments, in any wise shielded from the bars thereof.
3. Strict regulations in relation to the sale of liquors to habitual drunkards, minors and persons under alcoholic influence.
4. Abolishing the nickel-in-the-slot machines.
5. The holding to strict account of all operating under municipal liquor licenses, and the extension of all police surveillance to procure observance of all laws, ordinances and regulations; and to enlist the support of all good citizens and in the endeavor to remove the reproach that often, it must be said with justice, attaches to certain prevailing conditions.

(Signed) W. A. CURTIS.
W. A. LATTA,
F. B. FANCHER.

Wieland Beer Agency for Tuolumne County

MURPHY & NELSON have secured the agency for Wieland's beer for Tuolumne County. They have a depot at Hales & Symons', and are now prepared to furnish bottled beer, porter, keg lager and steam.

In response to a question by the Police Commissioners, as to whether two pints of different liquors constitute a "quart" in the meaning of the charter provision regulating the granting of licenses, etc., City Attorney Long has filed the following opinion: "I am of the opinion that the words 'liquor in less quantities than one quart,' means liquor of one kind; that is, a person cannot sell less than one quart of beer, or one quart of whisky, or one quart of wine without a permit from the Board of Police Commissioners."

Whisky is Comparatively Harmless

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 12.—At a recent convention of the commercial bodies of the State of Kentucky, held in this city, Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, President of the State Board of Health, speaking on the subject of "The Health of Kentucky," made an impressive statement as to the relative loss of life from various beverages.

According to Dr. Mathews, milk has caused one thousand deaths for every death caused by the use of alcohol, and there have been five thousand deaths from drinking water for every death caused by the use of alcohol. Dr. Mathews said in part:

"I will not say that I am not a prohibitionist for fear that I may incur the displeasure of some of the ministers and I will not say that I am a prohibitionist for fear that I may incur the displeasure of my friend Mr. Watterson, but I wish to make a statement purely from a health point of view and I beg of you not to misunderstand or misinterpret what I say. The statement is this, that for every one death produced by whisky, there have been one thousand deaths produced by the drinking of impure milk; that for every single death produced by whisky, there have been five thousand deaths from the drinking of contaminated water. When you call to mind the many and disastrous epidemics of cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever, etc., each of which was produced by either water or milk, you can quite understand this statement."

Dr. Mathews is ex-President of the American Medical Association, and for seventeen years has been the President of the Kentucky State Board of Health.

PHONE DOUGLAS 1984

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The Handsomest Restaurant in the City
Good Clean Service and Popular Prices
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In conjunction with our restaurant we have the most complete Bar in the West.
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The Waldorf Magnificent

PERHAPS, after the great fire, when the business section of this city was a mass of ruins, the greatest service our sister city of Los Angeles rendered us was the loan of two of her brightest and most successful young men—the Becker Brothers. As time passed and noble buildings were raised on the fire-swept area, and one by one the scars of the great disaster disappeared, these young men, blessed with capital, energy and artistic conceptions, opened a perfect palace upon Market street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, in the very center of the business section, to solace the Titanic labors of our people. The completion of "The Waldorf," with its beautiful, elaborate and expensive fittings, showed such faith in the future of this city, that it acted as a spur to further exertions and an example of what could be accomplished by the proper combination of brains, taste and money!

This sumptuous saloon, with its exquisite polished woodwork, stained glass, ornamental tiling, and above all its perfect electric lighting, which gives the beautiful interior a touch of fairyland, is said to be one of the most attractive, costly and artistically decorated temples for the worship of Bacchus, in the world. It is a show place of this city and speaks volumes for the liberality and enterprise of its proprietors. The hospitable lunch table in the center bears a service of solid silver costing $500, while the cuspidors are of the same metal, and are valued at $75 each. Over the bar none but the best of liquors are allowed to pass, while the service is one of the most perfect to be found in this city.

Nor are the business interests of its patrons forgotten. At the rear end of the spacious saloon is a cozy, quiet gallery supplied with tables, pens, ink and paper, etc., and all facilities for business. Below this inviting retreat is the ..... room, fitted with patent automatic lockers of an ingenious pattern.

The Waldorf is the most brilliantly lighted place of the kind in the city. The illuminating plant includes two magnificent chandeliers, and in all there are 750 lights employed.

Aschen's Buffet, Henry G. Aschen, proprietor, on the northwest corner of California and Front streets, is the newest addition to the first-class saloons of this city. Every arrangement of the place is for the comfort and convenience of customers, and when completed it will be found one of the best saloons on California street. Particular care will be taken to cater to the wants of the commercial public, and nothing will be left undone to render it one of the most popular resorts in the city. The best of liquors will be kept and no expense spared to meet the requirements of the trade of the locality in which Aschen's Buffet occupies such a prominent position in the center of business.

Brewers and wholesale liquor dealers of Portland once more have joined hands against the common foe, the Anti-Saloon League, and are preparing to take up the gauntlet cast down by that organization for the election of 1910.

The famous Gibb Whiskys, the specialty of the house of James Gibb, 1844 Geary Street, are going into consumption in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Shawhan of the firm informs us that notwithstanding the dullness of the season his brand is increasing in demand steadily. He considers the outlook for business later in the season exceedingly good.

In an effort to prohibit dance halls and saloons in the district south of California street and west of Kearny street the Police Commissioners on May 20th adopted a rule whereby no saloon or dance hall in that district will be granted a permit to reopen after their license has once been revoked for cause. The new rule includes all saloons that have women patrons.

J. J. Baille, who for sometime past has been the proprietor of the saloon at Bush and Battery streets, has sold out, on account of ill health, to C. W. Goodwin.

Menlo Park Saloons to Fight New Law

MENLO PARK, May 7.—Menlo Park's saloon men have decided to fight the anti-liquor law passed by the last State Legislature in favor of Stanford University to the bitter finish. Every saloon within the restricted area has agreed to keep open after the law goes into effect July 1st, and of the arrests that are made one case will be selected for the purpose of a test by the lawyers for the saloon men's association.

James T. O'Keefe of Redwood City and James W. Cochrane of San Francisco have been retained by the liquor dealers to protect their interests.

The defense is backing its ability to have the law declared unconstitutional by carrying the fight to the highest court.

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Preaches The Modern License Gospel

D. M. SMITH of Louisville, Kentucky, General Counsel of the National League, addressed an audience of liquor men at the St. Francis Hotel on the evening of May 17th last. Frank Moroney, President of the Jesse Moore, Hunt & Co., and Chairman of the local League, introduced the speaker to a concourse of some 200 members. Said he:

"For many years representatives of the liquor trade were wont to dismiss the subject of prohibition by proclaiming the prohibitionists, fanatics, hypocrites and dreamers, but I am convinced that prohibition receives its largest support from the man who is opposed only to the evils in the business. It is not the vote of the prohibitionists that carries an election, it is the support given him by these persons who seek a remedy for existing evils, and finding no other offered vote 'dry' as a protest against the activity of the saloon in politics, against drunkenness and other evils of the trade. Take the saloon out of politics.

"The liquor men should take only that interest in politics that other business men take, but the politician threatens the liquor man with a club. If you would have the saloon retire from politics, regulate the liquor traffic by law, not by the whim of a politician.

"The dive is the greatest enemy the liquor trade has, and it causes the occasional drinker to believe that it is his duty to put that place out of business, and the long drinker that all saloons are of like character. Prohibition drives from the business only those saloon keepers who are law abiding—the dive-keeper becomes the proprietor of a blind tiger.

"Turkey is the only country on earth where prohibition prohibits, but do we find all the evils charged to the use of liquor by the prohibitionist unknown in Turkey? Is the sanctity of women inviolate? Is the purity of the home preserved? Is life held sacred? Is freedom universal? Is murder unknown? Contrast this country with the land where regulation is in force—Germany, the home of the philosopher and the scientist. The regulated saloon has not made unspeakable Turks of the Germans, nor has real prohibition made philosophers of the Turks.

"We propose that a license should be issued to a person holding one at the time of the passage of this law, but that no new license shall issue until the number of inhabitants are not less than 500 to each saloon. The penalty for violation to be cancellation of license on second offense.

"The license should be sufficiently high to afford a generous support to the governments, but not so inordinately high as to force the sale of impure liquors or tempt the licensee into by-products of crime in order to make sufficient to pay the license. This would take the saloon business out of politics and the law breaker out of the saloon business."

A Popular Man

WITH much pleasure the REVIEW is able to report the complete recovery of Mr. George Volz, the popular secretary and business man of the National Brewing Company. Mr. Volz was somewhat worn out from the constant business strain and overwork. He has been recuperating at Byron Springs, and returns thoroughly rejuvenated and more popular than ever.

Henry Wendt, connected with Siebe Bros. & Plagemann, has been rusticating at Gilroy Hot Springs and getting the most enjoyment possible out of his vacation.

E.S CIPRICO, PRESIDENT. PHONE MARKET 2836

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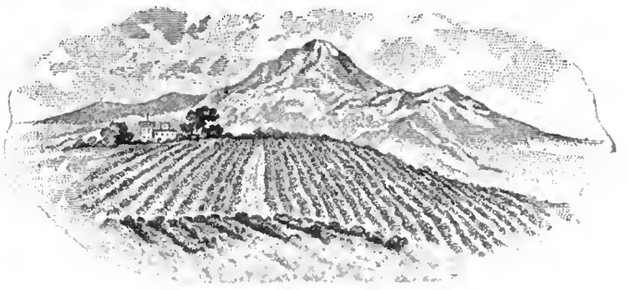

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Prohibition Jeopardizing Livelihood of 4,000,000 People

NOT only will the prohibition movement, if allowed to expand, jeopardize the livelihood of upward of four million people and precipitate the greatest financial crisis this country has ever known, but an industry which pays annually more than $354,800,000 for American products and $70,000,000 in addition for licenses, real estate and personal property taxes, will be wiped out.

These are official figures, not estimates. The cold facts are astounding but true. For example, here is what the brewers, malsters and distillers of the United States pay out each year: 36,361,975 bushels of corn, $27,274,208; 62,760,000 bushels of barley, $62,760,000; 5,595,000 bushels of rye, $3,916,889; sugar products, hops and assorted grains, $16,358,000; labor (producers only, $54,542,000; coal and other fuel, $5,000,000; lumber, rubber goods, steam engines, machinery, tools, steam fittings, plumbers' supplies, wagons, harnesses, builders' supplies, glass, filtering material, chemical supplies, paint and varnish, furniture, brushes, packing house products, advertising signs, $150,000,000; fire insurance premiums, $15,000,000; railroad, freights and express, $20,000,000; making a total paid into the producing sources of the United States of $354,851,097.

The continued growth of prohibition and the destruction of the brewing and distilling industries will result in the Allied Trades in all lines of manufacture being made to suffer great losses through the destroyed market for their product.

The unemployed of all the large cities of the United States just at the present time number many thousands who are clamoring for food and shelter. The prohibition movement, if allowed to expand, will certainly aggravate these conditions by adding many thousands to the number of unemployed and overloading the taxpayer by compelling him to shoulder expenses now borne by the industries that certain fanatics are attempting to put out of business.

But prohibition is proving a failure, according to government statistics, which reveals the fact that property owners are suffering increase of taxation in "dry" towns, cities and States.

An average tax rate on the $100 valuation, taken from the official figures for the fiscal year of 1906, shows:

In 348 prohibition towns.....$2.54
In 846 licensed towns.....$1.58

In other words, the rate was 61 per cent higher in prohibition towns. These towns were selected from forty-five different States, and no partiality was shown in the selection. In the licensed towns the rate varied but slightly from year to year. Where prohibition was in effect the rate generally advanced each twelve months.

Here are individual examples of towns and States, selected at random: Mount Vernon, Ohio, went dry in March, 1903; in July the tax was raised to the limit fixed by law, and in April, 1905, the people voted wet; the tax rate was then reduced. Washington Courthouse, Ohio, was forced to eliminate street sweeping after going prohibition; the average tax in eighteen dry towns of North Dakota has gone as high as $5.48 per $100 valuation; in Kansas twenty-nine dry towns were able to show tax rates of $5.63; in Indiana the town of Clark's Hill went bankrupt under prohibition, and Bell County, Texas, suffering likewise, was forced to borrow money at 8 per cent to meet running expenses; people migrated from Des Moines, Iowa, until rents dropped 50 per cent, and at the end of the first year sixty-four first-class brick stores were vacant. After a year's experience in a dry town, taxpayers representing $49,000,000 worth of property in Providence, R. I., signed a petition asking the abolition of the obnoxious prohibition law. During twenty years of prohibition the population of Kansas dropped from 215,323 more than Minnesota to 280,899 less in the relative scale.

These facts are for the consideration of the citizen and taxpayer. Every thoughtful man should consider them before going to the polls.

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PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann have received a letter from H. G. Plagemann, at present drumming for the firm in Southern California and Arizona, reporting good business and the expectation of obtaining many orders for this popular house.

We are informed that D. Cozzolino, one of the well-known scientific Italian wine makers of the State, has accepted a position with the Italian Vineyard Company of Los Angeles. We are inclined to think that both parties are to be congratulated.

Henry Campe of the well known liquor firm of Henry Campe Co. (Inc.), who has been seriously ill at a sanitorium near Los Angeles, is recovering rapidly. Mr. Campe has been in the city for a few days visiting relatives and friends. He has returned to the south to remain until a thorough restoration has been effected. The firm reports business improving.

Sherwood & Sherwood report that on May 21st they received a large shipment of Guinesses Stout and Bass Ale, bottled by Burke, by the American Hawaiian Steamship Co. On May 26th the same firm received by the French steamer Amiral Hamelin a consignment of Dewar's Scotch Whisky and Cross & Blackwell's fancy groceries.

Chas. M. Fisher, of Rosconi, Fisher & Company, is enjoying a trip East, during which he will combine business with pleasure. He will while on the other side of the Rockies, pay a visit to his birthplace, which he has not seen for over twenty years, in fact not since he left it when eighteen years of age. He is expected back in the early part of June.

A visit to George Delaporte found that pleasant and courteous gentleman in the best of spirits. He said that while many in the whisky business were bemoaning quiet times, he had nothing to complain of. "In fact," he said, "if I did I should be very ungrateful, for the demand by the trade for Yellowstone keeps me very busy in supplying it."

The Calwa Grape Juice Company of Winehaven, California, inform us that the demand for "Calwa Grape Juice" is steadily on the increase, not only on the Pacific Coast but in the East. "In New York," said the manager, "our representative is making very great strides, considering the fact that Calwa is comparatively a new brand, competing against the established brands produced in the Eastern States. We are highly elated over the progress and are looking forward to an increased business in the Eastern markets." The shipments of Calwa Grape Juice by sea during the month have been of large volume and should be very gratifying to the company, as indicating that the quality of their goods is of the highest and able to compete with the best Eastern brands.

Mr. J. H. Oberfelder, manager of the sales department of the Monticello Distilling Company, spent some time in the city during the month. Mr. Oberfelder made a tour of the Coast and in future will cover this territory in place of Mr. Max Oberfelder, who is now president of the company. Mr. Oberfelder found the demand for Monticello all that could be expected considering the business conditions on the Coast.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Leo A. La Rocque, representing the Italian-Swiss Colony of Chicago, announcing the change of the location of their office. They are now located at 214 East Kinzie street, where the company has its own warehouse in which it will carry a larger assortment of both dry and sweet wines and thereby improve their facilities for making prompt deliveries from Chicago.

Mr. Herbert M. Oberfelder, the capable and energetic representative of the T. B. Ripy distillery manufacturing Old Ripy Whisky, is out here on a business trip and is domiciled at the St. Francis. Mr. Oberfelder reports trade all over the country as improving, especially in the prohibition towns has the increase been most perceptible. Mr. Oberfelder is charmed with San Francisco and would like to locate here permanently. He says that conditions here are very encouraging and that as far as he was concerned business has been very good and improving.

Colonel J. L. Hacket, of Louisville, Kentucky, who enjoys the annual distinction of being the one Democrat on the Republican Governor's staff in that State, recently spent a week in this city. He is the president of the Greenbriar Distillery Company which produces the noted old R. B. Hayden Sour Mash Whisky, which has become so popular in San Francisco and on the coast. He returned to the Blue Grass State well satisfied with the success achieved by the output of his distillery. In relation thereto Charles Meinecke & Co. stated that during the present quiet times R. B. Hayden and White Horse Scotch Whisky were the two brands for which they were agents which "were not only holding their own but growing in public estimation."

THE San Francisco Chronicle recently published the following short editorial:

"Chicago comes mighty near to securing enough revenue from its saloons to run its city government. Evidently the business is carried into the municipal affairs of the windy city."

In our opinion those cities which have gone "dry" will find out to their cost that the business idea of Chicago would have been of very great benefit to them.

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Prohibition Sacrificing the Christian Faith

[Special to The Review.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 8.—T. M. Gilmore, President of the National Model License League, today mailed to 10,000 ministers throughout the country an address in which he asserts that the Christian faith is being sacrificed for the benefit of the prohibition movement.

The address in full is as follows:

A year ago in speaking on Model License before a gathering of ministers I made this statement: "This prohibition wave will recede, because men cannot be coerced in matters of food and drink by law, and when it recedes and we look at the wrecks left in its wake, it will be found that no harm has been done to whisky, wine or beer; that is, that the sale of these beverages will not have been interrupted, but it will be found that vast harm has been done the Christian faith and it will be found that the church has lessened its influence among the masses of the people.

"The people would have the church advise them as to what they should or should not do, basing such advice on the plain principles laid down in the Bible, which is their unalterable constitution and which they have solemnly vowed to sustain, but the people will not permit the church to say what they *shall* or *shall* not do.

"In telling the people what they should or should not do, however, the church must be careful not to contradict itself and not to impeach the integrity of the Scriptures, and this is what the churches affiliating with the Anti-Saloon League are doing.

"To say that the Bible is the word of God and that Christ is divine and then to tell the people that they must not do what Christ did will hardly set well with the average layman and it will raise grave doubts as to the truth of the Bible and as to the perfection of Christ's character. As a layman and a church member, I take it to be a serious matter for the church to tell me that Christ ever made a mistake or that He ever set a bad example for me or for my boy to follow."

It is absurd to say that Christ made and used "unfermented wine," because there can be no such thing as unfermented wine As well talk of "undistilled whisky." Wine is the fermented juice of the grape and the Bible bears overwhelming testimony to the fact that the wines of Palestine intoxicated when used to excess.

What then shall we conclude? Is it wrong to make wine? Christ made wine. Is it wrong to give wine to others? Christ gave wine to others. Is it wrong to use wine? Christ used wine. Are we to conclude that Christ did wrong? That Christ made a mistake? That Christ set a bad example for mankind to follow?

I ask these questions of the ministers because they have been forced upon us by the antagonists of a business that we believe to be legitimate and that 90 per cent of the people patronize. These antagonists would compel prohibition, which we believe to be foolish; which we know to be frightfully destructive and which common sense and centuries of experience tell us will not prevent any man, white or black, from securing all the whisky that he desires to use.

Here is what one minister says:

"A glass of wine is in my hand; shall I drink it, or shall I let it alone?

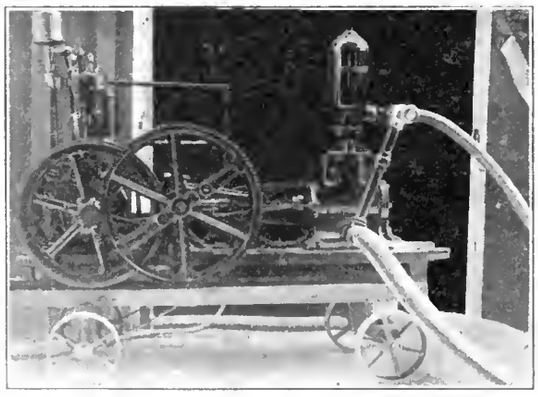
"As a Christian, I am bound to answer that question in the light of Christ's teaching.

"Why not in the light of His example? For two reasons.

"First, because His example is uncertain. Did Christ make intoxicating wine at Cana? Some eminent scholars think He did; others deny it. Did He use intoxicating wine at the administration of the sacrament? Here again some say yes, others no.

"Second, because the example of Christ is not the Christian rule of conduct. Does that sound like heresy? It is plain common sense. The question, 'What am I to do?' is not always to be settled by asking, 'What did Christ do?' What was right for Him is not necessarily right for me. Circumstances alter cases.

"He wore sandals; that does not mean that I must. He swept the money changers out of the temple with a scourge of small cords; it would be the height of folly for me to do likewise. He denounced the religious leaders of His time as a generation of vipers, hypocrites, children of the devil; that does not justify me in the use of similar epithets. He plucked corn as He



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passed through the fields, which was quite lawful and proper then; but it would be petty larceny in these days.

"This means simply that the example of Jesus is not the supreme or invariable rule of Christian living. I am aware that this crosses the argument of many who insist on the importance of following 'in His steps'; nevertheless, I venture to assert that Christ nowhere makes His example the pre-eminent rule of conduct for us."

Isn't this awful? It was written by the Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., LL. D., and it means that right changes into wrong. It means that truth, like the chameleon, changes with its environment. It would tell us that Christ was all right for the times in which He lived but that He would not satisfy some of the sanctified of today. In a word, it places Billy Sunday, the ex-baseball player and so-called evangelist, on a higher plane than Christ is said to have lived on.

I quote now from a speaker:

"In regard to Christ making wine at the Feast of Gallilee, I will only say that if he lived now he would act differently."

Now let me quote from Joseph H. Crooker, author of "The Supremacy of Jesus," etc., in a recent religious publication:

"But a few things ought, in justice to Paul and Jesus, to be remembered in this connection: The advice respecting a 'little' wine for the stomach's sake (1. Tim. 5:23) was not probably written by Paul, as many scholars now consider the book non-Pauline."

This tells us that St. Paul did not write 1 Timothy. Will not the layman begin to doubt the authenticity of the other Epistles?

I quote again from the same writer:

"We may easily imagine what Paul would say against the present saloon, by referring to the passage (1 Cor. 11:20-34), in which he severely rebuked those who turned the Lord's Supper into over-indulgence."

Evidently these wines were alcoholic. Again I quote from the same writer:

"And as to Jesus, only this need be said: The story of the turning of water into wine is a legend, as modern scholars hold, and Jesus must not be held responsible for what he did not do."

If so-called religious teachers are to question all parts of the Scriptures that seem to be at war with what the Anti-Saloon League is teaching, what is the ordinary man to believe *is* the Word of God?

These are only a few instances of many that might be referred to to show that this political movement into which so many churches and so many honest ministers have been drawn by the Anti-Saloon League, is calculated to destroy all faith in the Bible as the inspired message from God to Man, and therefore should be opposed by those who would defend this great heritage for future generations.

Intemperance is deplorable, but prohibition has never cured it and never will. It can be cured and will be cured, however, by Christian precept and example.

The example of Christ is the example for all men and for all times, and I maintain that when Christ, in opposition to the precepts of the sect to which John the Baptist belonged, made and used wine and gave wine to others, He exhibited a wisdom that time will approve, even though certain churches at this particular time condemn it.

I hold with W. E. H. Lecky that,

"It was reserved for Christianity to present to the world an ideal character which, through all the changes of eighteen centuries, has inspired the hearts of men with an impassioned love; has shown itself capable of acting on all ages, nations, temperaments and conditions; has been not only the highest pattern of virtue, but the strongest incentive to its practice; and has exercised so deep an influence that it may be truly said that the simple record of three short years of active life has done more to regenerate and to soften mankind than all the disquisitions of philosophers and all the exhortations of moralists."

I am not an apologist for any of the evils of intemperance nor any of the violations of the law in license or no-license territory. What I contend for, and what my colleagues contend for, is the passage of laws that will put the lawbreakers out of the liquor business.

I believe that the sale of alcoholic beverages can be regulated properly by providing that licenses shall renew themselves each year until canceled by vote of the people or by conviction of the license holder of violation of the law, thus giving the license holder political independence; by providing that no more licenses shall be issued until the proportion is not more than one for each 500 population; by providing that license fees shall not be so high as to force the sale of inferior wares; and by providing that the first conviction of the violation of law shall suspend the license for thirty days and that the second conviction shall cancel the license and put the license holder out of business permanently. Respectfully,

T. M. GILMORE,
President National Model License League.

Odd Fellows Growing Suddenly Good.

THE California Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at its recent meeting decided that in future no intoxicating liquor will be permitted in the Odd Fellows' Home, and none will be furnished to residents, except under a doctor's prescription. The reason for this is not known.

Iowa Prohibitionists Discouraged

A DISPATCH from Council Bluffs, Iowa, under date of May 16th, states that the Reverend W. C. Barber, superintendent of the Iowa Anti-Saloon League, announced that the league had decided to abandon the fight for the re-submission of Constitutional Prohibition in Iowa.

We are indebted to Mr. George Delaporte, better known as the "Prince of Salesmen," for a present of assorted fine French wines for which he is agent. We shall drink to his health and continued success.

"The Pride of California"

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CHAMPAGNES

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The Conservation of the Viticultural Industry of California

(By Professor Frederick T. Bioletti)

THE present value of the viticultural industry to California is indicated by statistics. We have an area of about a quarter of a million of acres devoted to the growing of table, raisin and wine grapes. The value of this vineyard with the accompanying cellars, packing houses and other buildings and machinery is approximately $100,000,000 and the value of the yearly output $15,000,000 or more.

This is a State asset well worthy of conservation; but it is only when we consider the possibilities of expansion which the industry offers that we realize the importance of its conservation and promotion.

This expansion is limited only by the possibilities of the market. The soil and climate of California are so peculiarly suited to grape growing that we can produce wine, raisin and table grapes in practically unlimited quantities. Moreover, California is the only region of the whole of North America where this is true. Most of the States, parts of Mexico and Canada, even Central America can produce grapes of certain kinds in more or less limited quantities, but no region can compete with California successfully in the quality or quantity of the grape products.

Our market, therefore, is to be found in the 100,000,000 people of North America. If our people used as many raisins as the English, instead of 50,000 acres of Muscat and Sultanina vines we would have 250,000, adding a value of $20,000,000 to the land. Table grape vineyards could be increased in proportion if we could get our Tokay, Emperor and Cornichon to all the people who want them. A wine consumption only half that of France would give employment to the whole present population of California in supplying it and hundreds of millions would be added to the value and the product of the soil.

There can, therefore, be no question of real overproduction of grape products in California. Any failure to sell our products at remunerative prices must be ascribed to a failure to properly reach and develop our markets.

The first question to present itself to us in this connection is that, Is it desirable to promote the conservation and expansion of the vine industry?—and this being answered in the affirmative, What are the best means of the promotion?

The first question has two aspects—the economic and the moral.

Economically, there is no doubt of the advisability of every effort being made to conserve all branches of our grape industry and to promote them all vigorously. No branch of horticulture or agriculture suffers less from variation in crop and prices than grape growing. The returns of our vineyards have, I think, been steadier and on the whole more profitable than those of any other part of our orchards, farms and ranches. Moreover, a great part of the land on which our vines are growing is of little value for any other purpose. Land worth $5 per acre as sheep pasture may yield a net annual return of $20 to $40 per acre when planted with vines. This is especially true of wine grapes and the value of the wine produced may be many times the figure given. There are hundreds of thousands of acres now lying idle in California which are capable of producing as fine wines as any part of the world and of supporting thousands of families among surorundings as healthful and pleasant as exist anywhere.

The moral aspect of the question, on the other hand, has occasioned much controversy. But here also a clear understanding of the case will show the desirability of as great an expansion of the industry as possible. No one, or course, denies the wholesomeness of grapes and raisins, but there are many who deny a like wholesomeness to wine. This denial is based on the supposed influence of wine in promoting drunkenness and therefore ill-health and immorality.

It has, however, been shown repeatedly that exactly the contrary is true and that drunkenness, and the diseases and crimes due to drunkenness, bear an inverse ratio to the amount of wine drinking. In Spain the average per capita consumption of wine is 300 times that of Great Britain, yet in the former, alcoholic intoxication is known only as a very rare and exceptional form of disease, while in the latter a quarter of a million people are arrested yearly for drunkenness. In Italy the same conditions as in Spain exist, as so forcibly shown by the valuable investigation recently made and published by Mr. Andrea Sbarboro. In France the facts at first sight seem in this respect somewhat contradictory, but when closely examined they are seen to be even more striking illustrations of the strong influence of wine drinking in the cause of temperance.

In Spain and Italy, wine is produced and drunk in practically all regions, and the temperance of the people might be ascribed to a national characteristic. In France, on the other hand, certain regions of the north produce little or no wine and the consumption of distilled alcohol is correspondingly increased. In the departments of Seine Inferieure, Calvados, and Eure, in the north, the consumption of wine is very limited, but that of distilled liquors is over five gallons per capita. In this region drunkenness is common. In the Mediterranean departments of the south of France, the consumption of wine is about 50 gallons per capita and that of distilled liquors falls below a gallon. In this region drunkenness is as rare as in Spain and Italy.

The evidence is therefore overwhelming that wine is not only a wholesome beverage, but the most efficient and practical agent for the promotion of temperance.

The means for the conservation and promotion of the wine industry are various, but they all are principally forms of education. The producers need education. We must teach the grower how to produce the largest crops of the best grapes; the wine maker how most economically to produce and handle the best wine. The handlers of our products also have something to learn. The product must be handled in such a way that it does not deteriorate before it reaches the consumer and does not increase in price so much that he cannot afford to buy it. The consumer or possible consumer is even more in need of enlightenment. We must show him the food value, wholesomeness and attractiveness of our grapes, raisins and wine.

The producer needs advice and instruction in order that he can keep up with the great strides which are continually being made in all parts of the world in the methods of grape growing and wine making, and in order that he can meet successfully the peculiar conditions and changes of conditions which he encounters in California.

The College of Agriculture has done what it could along this line continuously for many years, though hampered by lack of special funds. Now that the Legislature has appropriated special funds for this purpose, with the prospect of their being permanent, the College will be able very much to increase the scope and usefulness of its work.

The education of the consumer is of even more importance, but cannot be undertaken except indirectly and incidentally by the College of Agriculture. It is more in line with the activities of Promotion Committees and other commercial bodies.

What can be done in this line can be illustrated by the work of an association of the growers of Zante Currants in Greece. According to Mr. George Robertson, in an article published in the Fresno *Republican,* the net profit to the current growers was increased three-fold in two years by their efforts in bringing to the notice of the British public the value of the currants as food. It seemes certain that similar results would follow similar efforts in the United States in favor of the sale of California raisins.

Everybody knows what Postum Cereal is; not one in twenty knows what seeded raisins are. People don't look for what they never heard about. Anyone who has tasted our raisins and grapes once, and sees them offered for sale regularly at a reasonable price, will be a steady consumer. There is no reason why our per capita consumption of raisins should not be five times that of England instead of only one-fifth.

With regard to the sale of wine, the case is a little more difficult, as we have not only ignorance to combat, but strongly preconceived ideas. However, the case is far from hopeless, and I wish here to say a word in favor of the objects of the prohibitionist. There is a kind of prhibitionist who is a first-rate citizen and a reasonable man. He is the man who sees, as we all do, the evils of intoxication and the degradation of those who indulge freely in distilled alcohol. He does not see, however, as we do, because he has never had the opportunity, that these evils do not accompany the free use of pure light wines.

It is, therefore, our duty to instruct him in this respect and to show him that not only does the use of wine not lead to drunkenness, but that it is the most efficient and practical means for the elimination of drunkenness. I think that in this way we can enlist him on our side and join hands with him in the fight against "alcoholism."

To anyone who will investigate the facts with an unprejudiced mind, the evidence is conclusive that a nation of wine drinkers is a temperate nation and that a nation which consumes a little wine is an intemperate nation. The deduction to be drawn from this is, therefore, that the causes of the wine maker are identical with that of the friend of true temperance.

Some forms of prohibition, while discouraging the consumption of wine, in practice interfere little with the consumption of distilled alcohol.. Most of our license laws and regulations are no better. They make it impossible to retail wine except with a saloon license. In saloons little or no wine is or can be sold, and most restaurants cannot afford the serve wine and pay the license unless they make the saloonman's profit, or charge excessive prices for the wine. The result is to encourage the consumption of ardent spirits and to discourage that of wine. Wine is consumed regularly only by people who use it with their meals and the cause of temperance would be materially advanced if every hotel, restaurant and eating house could serve light wines as free from restricting regulations as they can tea, coffee and ice water.

Wine Industry Deserves Support.

THE Legislature has adopted by the unanimous vote of both branches the following resolution, which we print the second time for the purpose of making some comment upon it:

"Resolved, By the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly concurring, That we strongly recommend the encouragement of the viticultural industry in this State and we favor the enactment of legislation, either by the Federal Government or by the State Legislature, or the passage of regulations or ordinances by any of the counties, cities or towns of the State, that would foster this most important industry, which is destined, if properly encouraged and cared for, to be one of the greatest industries of the State."

We first call attention to the fact that the word "wine" does not occur in the resolution. In the preamble, however, it is stated that there is invested in the viticultural industry of this State more than $100,000,000, and that more than a quarter of a million acres of our land are devoted to grape culture whose owners are seeking "a market for their grapes for table consumption, for the making of raisins and for the manufacture of wines." The preamble and resolutions were prepared by representatives of the wine-making interest, were introduced at their request and, as a matter of fact, refer to and were intended to refer only to, the production and use of wines as a beverage in this and other States. Being interpreted, what the resolution thus unanimously passed by both branches of the Legislature means is that there should be no prohibition of the sale of wine as a beverage, even in communities which prohibit the sale of distilled liquors. It would have been a better resolution if it had plainly declared what it means without obscuring it with a mass of words on matters in respect to which no resolution was necessary or desired.

It is high time for the conservative press of the country to speak plainly on this subject. There is no question of the debasing influence of the American saloon and the English gin shop. Any community which can banish those temptations to the weak is fortunate if it does not thereby get in its place the "blind pig" and stimulate secret home drinking, whose effects are far worse than those of any saloon. Whether that can be done depends on the character of the community, but where drinking cannot be stopped, as well as the saloons closed, regulation is better than prohibition. But the worst thing about our American prohibitionists is their shocking immorality. For the purpose of abolishing the saloon they do not hesitate to blot out the value of hundreds of millions of dollars invested in an occupation which from the dawn of history has been recognized as legitimate. In England, and we think all other countries where restrictions have been imposed upon the liquor trade, full compensation is made to all whose property is virtually destroyed for the public good. It is a reproach to American prohibitionists that they do not even consider such a thing.

But distilled liquors are one thing and fermented liquors are another and very different thing. The family use of beer and light wine common in all the countries of Continental Europe is the very best assurance against drunkenness that we can have. Doubtless men can get drunk on wine and beer, but doubtless, also, they rarely do. The use of such beverages may be unnecessary. It may be wasteful. It is not immoral by any canon of morality which has ever had recognition, nor is it ever such a social evil as the majority, in the exercise of the police power, has any moral right to suppress in the interest of public order. The testimony is abundant and conclusive that the least drunkenness is seen in those countries in which light wines are habitually used in every family. To prevent the use of bulky light wines is to drive those who desire alcohol to the potent and concentrated drinks which can be most easily smuggled and concealed. The best temperance movement that there can be is to provide for the licensing of wine shops in which distilled liquors are not allowed to be sold. That is what the Legislature of California intended to encourage by the resolution above quoted, and it would have been better if it had said so in plain English.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Liquors in Canada.

CONSUL HARRY A. CONANT of Windsor transmits a signed press statement sent out from Toronto and published in the Windsor *Record* of April 12th, which contains the following statistics:

The number of gallons of liquor entered for consumption during the past four years, 1905-1908, per 1000 of the population, was as follows, in gallons: 5931, 6207, 6624 and 6797, respectively. The consumption of spirits was somewhat less in 1908, but the consumption of malt liquor was greater, and on the whole there was an increase of strong drink consumed, even in excess of the increase of the population. The following statement shows the kinds, quantities, and value of liquors consumed in 1908:

Description.	Gallons.	Value.
Canadian spirits	3,927,312	$23,563,872
Imported spirits	2,127,478	17,019,824
Canadian malt liquors	38,800,380	27,160,266
Imported malt liquors	1,096,256	2,192,512
Wines	1,386,235	6,931,175
Total	47,337,661	$76,867,649

The customs and excise duty collected on the foregoing amounted to $14,669,627.

PERFECT IN AGE

PERFECT IN PURITY

PERFECT IN FLAVOR

HENRY CAMPE & CO., INC.,
Distributors for California and Nevada,
San Francisco, Cal.

Who is G. Grant Pen Dell?

LETTERS have recently been received by prominent citizens who have by pen and word taken an active part in the present prohibition controversy from one G. Grant Pen Dell, who styles himself secretary of the Illinois Liberty Legion, with headquarters at the Wellington Hotel, Chicago.

In this letter it is claimed that the Illinois Liberty Legion is an association backed by the wholesale liquor dealers and distillers of Chicago and Peoria, and in order to add strength to this statement a proof sheet from *The Champion of Fair Play* is inclosed, in which this journal is made to indorse the Illinois Liberty Legion.

This is a fraud pure and simple. No such clipping ever came from this office, nor have we indorsed or ever heard of the Illinois Liberty Legion.

Upon inquiry we learn that no such organization has a legal existence in the State and no wholesaler or distiller either in Chicago or Peoria has any interest or has ever heard of such an institution.

G. Grant Pen Dell sometimes goes as George G. Pendell, secretary of the Home Defender Company, that publishes the *National Prohibitionist*.

It is plain to be seen that the prohibition cause is so rotten that it is forced to use every contemptible effort at deception in order to gain a point. However, we rather think that this individual has gone a step too far, full particulars of which will be given later on, after the postal authorities and the State's Attorney's office have investigated the affair.

However, one thing is certain—that no liquor dealer or distiller has any interest in the Illinois Liberty Legion, and the proof copy from *The Champion of Fair Play* is a fake pure and simple.—*Fair Play*, Chicago.

World's Wine Production.

The following on the production of wine in 1908 is from the *London Financial Times:*

Interesting statistics have been compiled by authorities in France and in this country (England) from which it appears that the world production of wine in 1908 amounted to 3,866,575,000 gallons, a falling off of 30,889,000 gallons as compared with the previous year. By far and away the most important producer is France, whose output last year amounted to 1,331,995,000 gallons, as compared with the previous year's production of 1,453,546,000 gallons. Italy comes next with 1,064,800,000 gallons, also showing a reduction as compared with the previous year amounting to 121,000,000 gallons. The other big producers, in order of volume of output, are: Spain, 473,000,000 gallons; Algeria, 171,682,000 gallons; Austria, 136,400,000 gallons; Hungary, 121,000,000 gallons; Portugal, 85,800,000 gallons; Bulgaria, 63,800,000 gallons; Russia, 61,600,000 gallons; Chile, 52,800,000 gallons; Germany, 50,600,000 gallons; Roumania, 48,400,000 gallons; Turkey and Cyprus, 39,600,000 gallons; Greece, 39,600,000 gallons; United States, 39,600,000 gallons; and the Argentine Republic, 27,500,000 gallons. The outstanding feature of the statistics is the great increase recorded in the production of Spain, amounting to 73,000,000 gallons; of Germany, amounting to 9,000,000 gallons; and of Austria and Hungary, amounting to 59,000,000 gallons and 53,000,000 gallons, respectively.

A dispatch from Redding, California, is to the effect that the State Anti-Saloon League has opened its campaign in Shasta County. Meetings will be held in several towns before the end of this month, and the agitators insist that the people be given the chance to vote on the precinct option ordinance.

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202-204 Center Street and 213-215 Hester Street

INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 1485.)

Special tax.

Bankers not liable to special tax by reason of collecting drafts to which bills of lading are attached.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1909.

SIR: This office is in receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, inclosing a copy of a letter from the ——— Banking Company relative to their liability as liquor dealers on account of the collection of drafts to which bills of lading for liquors have been attached.

In reply, you are advised that this office does not hold that the bank making such collection incurs any liability, as it has no title to the spirits covered by the bill of lading. Whether or not the shipper incurs any liability at the place of such delivery depends upon whether the rules laid down by T. D. 1426 are strictly complied with. The bank should be so informed.

Respectfully, ROBT. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
Deputy Commissioner.

MR. WHEELER MARTIN,
Collector Internal Revenue, Raleigh, N. C.

(T. D. 1486.)

Special tax.

Societies receiving commissions on sales of liquors induced by them not liable to special tax.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1909.

SIR: This office is in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, asking to be advised as to the liability of a society for special tax as retail liquor dealer under conditions stated.

The case presented is: A society leases a hall for an entertainment; no bar is conducted by the society, but checks are sold by a committee which entitle the purchaser to exchange the same for drinks at a bar in the same hall or building, or to have the drinks served by waiters, the society receiving a percentage on the drinks sold.

It is presumed that the checks in question are presented to and honored by a qualified retail liquor dealer.

It does not appear that the society itself actually owns or sells any liquors whatever. The situation virtually resolves itself into the payment of a commission to the society on account of purchases induced by the committee, and you are therefore informed that under such circumstances no liability is held to be incurred.

Respectfully, JOHN G. CAPERS, *Commissioner.*

MR. AUG. E. MUENTER,
Collector Internal Revenue, San Francisco, Cal.

(T. D. 1484.)

Special-tax stamps.

Special-tax stamps are merely receipts for the tax and carry no privileges except immunity from prosecution for non-payment thereof.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1909.

In view of the numerous protests against the issuance of Federal licenses for the sale of liquors in prohibition territory received by this office, the appended letter of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury is published for the information of all concerned.

ROBT. WILLIAMS, Jr., *Acting Commissioner.*

Treasury Department, March 27, 1909.

Sir: By direction of the President, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication transmitting an exemplified copy of Joint Resolution No. 9, passed by the legislature of 1909 of the State of South Dakota.

In view of the language of said resolution, your attention is respectfully called to the fact that no licenses for the sale of liquors at any time or place are issued under the provisions of the internal revenue laws.

A special tax is imposed under said laws upon all persons who engage in the business of selling liquors, and this tax must be paid by every person who does engage in such business, whether in accordance with, or in violation of, laws of the State, but Section 3243, Revised Statutes, expressly provides that the payment of such tax "shall not be held to exempt any person from any penalty or punishment provided by the laws of any State for carrying on the same within such State, or in any manner to authorize the commencement or continuance of such trade or business contrary to the laws of such State or in places prohibited by municipal law."

Furthermore, the United States Supreme Court, in the License Tax Cases, expressly held that the stamp issued evidencing the payment of the tax is not a license, but merely a receipt for the tax, and carries with it no privilege except immunity from prosecution under the Federal laws for non-payment of the tax.

Respectfully,
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, Secretary

HON. S. C. POLLEY, Secretary of State, S. Dak.

(T. D. 1488.)

Warehouse receipts or certificates for bonded spirits.

[Circular No. 19—Int. Rev. No. 735.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1909.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

The attention of this office has recently been called to certain so-called warehouse certificates, for bonded whisky, issued by companies not the distillers or warehousemen, and purporting to be issued subject to the laws of the State and of the United States, and also purporting to be countersigned, or verified, by United States gaugers.

As no provision is made in the internal-revenue laws respecting warehouse receipts or certificates for bonded spirits, the signing of such receipts or certificates by gaugers, or the use of their names in connection therewith, is not only wholly unwarranted, but is calculated to deceive the purchaser of such bonded spirits. Collectors will therefore at once notify gaugers in their respective districts that in no instance are warehouse receipts or certificates, however issued, to be signed by them.

Gaugers and other internal-revenue officers are again reminded that no document or paper should be signed by them, in their official capacity, except such as are prescribed or authorized by law or by regulation of this office.

Respectfully, ROBT. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved:
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

(T. D. 29729.)

Gauge of vermuth.

DE FREMERY *v.* UNITED STATES. PASCAL *v.* UNITED STATES (4 cases).

U. S. Circuit Court, Northern District of California. April 13, 1909. Nos. 13552-6 (suits 1642-6).

GAUGE OF VERMUTH—EXCESS IN BOTTLES.

Paragraph 296, tariff act of 1897, provides as to vermuth in pint and quart bottles that any excess beyond 1 pint or 1 quart "found in such bottles * * * shall be subject to a duty of five cents per pint or fractional part thereof." *Held* that the law contemplates that the additional duty should be assessed on each bottle containing an excessive quantity, and not according to the total excess per case or per importation.

On application for review of a decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers.

[Decision in favor of the Government.]

The decisions below, which are reported as Abstracts 278 and 280 (T. D. 25000) and Abstract 363 (T. D. 25023), affirmed the assessment of duty by the Collector of Customs at the port of San Francisco on importations by James de Fremery & Co. and Pascal, Dubedat & Co. The opinion in the first-cited case reads as follows:

SOMERVILLE, *General Appraiser*: The questions raised by these protests relate to the proper measurement or gauge of bottles containing vermuth and the assessment of duty based upon such gauge. These questions are precisely the same as those passed on by the Board *In re* Bush & Co., G. A. 5518 (T. D. 24858). Following that decision, we overrule the protests and affirm the decision of the collector.

Stanley Jackson, for the importers.

Robert T. Devlin, United States Attorney, for the United States.

VAN FLEET, *District Judge:* These cases involve five several appeals from decisions of the Board of General Appraisers sustaining the action of the Collector of Customs of San Francisco in ascertaining, assessing, and collecting duty on certain importations of vermuth from France. While the appeals are separate, they all involve but one and the same question, and that one of law, the facts not being in controversy; and having been briefed and submitted as one case may be so considered.

The importations were by the case of 1 dozen quart bottles each; and the ascertainment of the duty, except as to the rate, which is fixed by the reciprocity treaty with France, fell within the provisions of Paragraph 296 of the tariff act of 1897 (30 Stat., 174), by the terms of which, so far as pertinent, vermuth is taxed as follows:

In bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four botles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, one dollar and sixty cents per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of five cents per pint or fractional part thereof; but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs.

The bottles being found to contain an excess in quantity over the specified capacity, amounting to a fraction of a pint each, the collector construed the paragraph to require the imposition of the excess rate upon each bottle—that is to say, in addition to the prescribed case rate he imposed the excess duty prescribed by the treaty upon the excess in each bottle of the importation as a fractional pint.

The contention of the importers was that this excess duty should be levied upon the whole or aggregate quantity of the excess found in the importation, at the specified rate per pint or fraction thereof; or as an alternative, that as the unit of duty is the case the duty should be levied on the excess per case at the rate provided, and not on the excess in each bottle assessed separately. Their protests to the Board of General Appraisers having been overruled, they have appealed to this court for a revision, the sole question being as to the propriety of the construction thus given the act.

As a matter of first impression, the appellants make a strong and persuasive presentation in favor of their construction of the paragraph in question; and their view is sustained by the United States District Court of Porto Rico in the case of United States *v.* Cerecedo Hermanos (T. D. 27706), where the precise point was involved. But unfortunately for that view the decision of the lower court in the Cerecedo case has, since the submission of these appeals, been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States (209 U. S., 337; T. D. 28954); and the construction given to the provision by the collector and the Board of General Appraisers sustained. As that case is decisive of the question here, it results that the ruling of the Board of General Appraisers must be affirmed in each instance.

Judgments may be entered accordingly.

(T. D. 1489.)

Stamping of packages—Modification of T. D. 1476.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1909.

To collectors and internal-revenue officers:

By T. D. 1476 of March 26, 1909, this office announced its acceptance of the ruling of Judge Boyd of the United States District Court, western district of North Carolina, that Section 3289, Revised Statutes, requires all packages capable of containing 5 gallons or more of spirits to be stamped.

Numerous protests against this ruling have been made by manufacturers of glass, wicker-covered demijohns, and manufacturers of earthenware jugs, also wicker covered. Some of them state that if the ruling is enforced in respect to their product it will entail a heavy loss not only to them but to their customers in the liquor trade. They claim that their 5-gallon packages have been manufactured from time immemorial and that the demijohns of 5 gallons' holding capacity have been regularly used to contain slightly less than 5 gallons; that containers of glass and earthenware must have some wantage to allow for expansion of the liquor from rise of temperature, and that it is practically impossible to affix a stamp to a wicker-covered container.

This office recognizes the difficulties of the situation, and as it is unwilling to enforce a regulation which is not an imperative requirement of the law and which the interests of the Government do not seem at this time to absolutely demand the ruling is hereby modified and glass and earthenware containers, wicker covered or otherwise, will be exempted from the operation of T. D. 1476.

It should be understood, however, that the law will be rigidly enforced in the case of any unstamped container of 5 gallons or more which is found filled with distilled spirits to its full capacity.

Of course, also in any case where there is reason to believe the spirits are untaxpaid they will be subject to seizure and forfeiture without regard to the kind of container.

ROBT. WILLIAMS, JR., *Acting Commissioner.*

(T. D. 1491.)

Caution notice on spirits bottled in bond.

Permitting the printing of distiller's name or other matter on caution-notice label placed on bottles containing spirits bottled in bond.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1909.

SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant has been received, inclosing one from ———, distillers in your district, in which they refer to the ruling of this office that neither the distiller's name nor any other printed matter should appear on the same paper

with the caution notice which distillers are required to place on bottles containing bottled-in-bond spirits, but that such notice should be so printed and placed on the bottle as to be and appear entirely independent of any other printed matter placed thereon, and request that said ruling be so far modified as to permit them to continue the practice of placing their name as distillers on the lower portion of the caution notice, but distinctly and visibly separated therefrom, as shown by the sample submitted.

It is urged by the distillers, for reasons stated very fully by them, that if they are compelled to put on a separate label to distinguish it from the caution label they will be put to a very great inconvenience and expense, not only by being obliged to rearrange their entire bottling house, but also to buy a new machine to put on this extra label and employ an extra hand.

In reply, you are informed that after a full and careful consideration of the matter this office has concluded to modify its former ruling so as to permit the printing of the distiller's name, the number and location of the distillery, or any other printed matter that may properly be placed upon the bottle, on the same label with the caution notice, provided the same be distinctly and visibly separated from the printed matter in the caution notice so as not to encroach in any way upon the space occupied by such notice, and provided further that the distiller's name when so placed shall not be less conspicuous than any other label containing the trade-mark or special name of the spirits.

It is indispensable that the distiller's name shall be as conspicuous as the trade-mark or special name of the spirits, or any other name or printed matter that may be placed upon the bottle.

Respectfully, ROBT. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
Acting Commissioner.

MR. P. G. RENNICK, *Collector Fifth District, Peoria, Ill.*

(T. D. 29721.)

Reciprocity between the United States and Italy under provisions of Section 3, act of July 24, 1897.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 4, 1909.

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

The appended proclamation by the President of a supplementary commercial agreement between the United States of America and Italy is published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned.

The Department holds that sparkling wines, under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose, for which no permit of delivery has been issued, come under the effect of the proclamation.

Following the Department's decision of August 15, 1898 (T. D. 19867), the products of Italy exported to the United States from any other country will not be entitled to the privileges conferred under the proclamation.

JAMES B. REYNOLDS, *Assistant Secretary.*

Supplementary commercial agreement between the United States and Italy.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, His Majesty the King of Italy has entered into a supplementary reciprocal Commercial Agreement with the United States of America pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Tariff Act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, which supplementary Commercial Agreement is, in the English and Italian texts, in the words and figures following, to-wit:

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Italy, considering it appropriate to supplement by an Additional Agreement the Commercial Agreement signed between the two Governments at Washington, on February 8, 1900, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to-wit:

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable Robert Bacon, Secretary of State of the United States; and

His Majesty the King of Italy, His Excellency the Baron Mayor des Planches, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington,

Who, after an exchange of their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed on the part of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Tariff Act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, that the rates of duty heretofore imposed and collected, under the said Act, on Italian sparkling wines upon entering the United States, including the Island of Porto Rico, shall be suspended during the continuance in force of this agreement, and, instead, the following duties shall be imposed and collected, to-wit:

On all sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, six dollars per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, three dollars per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to six dollars per dozen bottles on the quantities in excess of one quart, at the rate of one dollar and ninety cents per gallon.

(T. D. 1494.)

Warehouse certificates for bonded spirits.

As warehouse certificates for bonded spirits form no part of our revenue system, the affixing of United States gaugers' names thereto can not be permitted under any circumstances.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1909.

SIR: This office is in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in reference to Circular 735, concerning warehouse certificates for bonded spirits, and inclosing copy of a letter received by you from ——— Company, in which letter it is stated:

We have on our certificates a space provided therefor with a heading printed in "Gauged by ———," under which we write or stamp with a rubber stamp the name of the gauger by whom the goods were inspected. As this is merely a correct statement of a fact and a copy of the original records, we are satisfied that there can be no objection to such practice, which is certainly not calculated to deceive the purchaser.

We assume, therefore, that the circular referred to is directed exclusively against so-called or "bogus" bonded warehouse certificates.

The circular, while containing a reference to so-called warehouse certificates issued by companies not the depositors or warehousemen, forbids internal-revenue gaugers signing all

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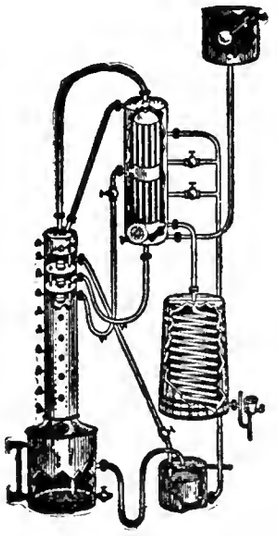

OUR SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF STILLS, FILTERS, PASTEURIZERS AND COPPER AND BRASS WORK FOR WINERIES, DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES, ETC. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

warehouse certificates, "however issued," and this inhibition applies to the *use* of gaugers' names on all such certificates.

As indicated in the circular, no provision whatever is made in our revenue laws for the registry or verification of these certificates, and this office can not, of course, undertake to decided whether such unverified certificates have or have not been regularly and properly used.

In the absence of any authority, it is equally clear that neither the gauger nor any other Government officer has the right to sign these negotiable certificates, even if known to be genuine and to cover spirits actually in warehouse, as represented; and it is noted that the company in its letter states: "Gaugers at our distillery have never been asked to and have never signed any warehouse certificates"; and yet the company asks that it be allowed to affix to its certificates the name of the gauger, who, presumably, never sees the certificates, and which, if seen and verified by him, he would not be permitted to sign. It seems hardly necessary to say that such a proposition does not commend itself, either from a legal or commercial standpoint.

The fact that all spirits deposited in bonded warehouses are first gauged by a Government officer is well known to all purchasers of such spirits; and the affixing of the gaugers' names to warehouse certificates is obviously not for the purpose of establishing this fact, but solely for the purpose of giving the certificates the appearance of having been *verified* by a Government officer; and where, as in all cases brought to the attention of this office, the certificates apparently bear the autograph signature of the gauger, the purchaser may be easily misled into the belief that the genuineness of the certificates has been so verified.

The *stamping* of the gauger's name, while less objectionable than the practice last referred to, is nevertheless open to the objection that these warehouse certificates are not recognized in our revenue laws and form no part of our revenue system.

Until, therefore, Congress has made some provision for the verification and registry of these certificates this office can not permit the names of gaugers or other internal-revenue officers being affixed thereto.

Respectfully, ROBT. WILLIAMS, JR.,
Acting Commissioner.

Mr. ——— ———, *Collector Internal Revenue.*

The recently adopted liquor prohibition ordinance has gone into effect at Oceanside, and now no liquor can be legally bought in that town without a prescription from a physician for medicinal purposes. The law does not permit liquor to be sold by restaurants or hotels with meals, and makes it unlawful for buildings to be rented to persons for the sale of liquor or even to transport liquor to places in the town where it is likely to be sold, other than drug stores.

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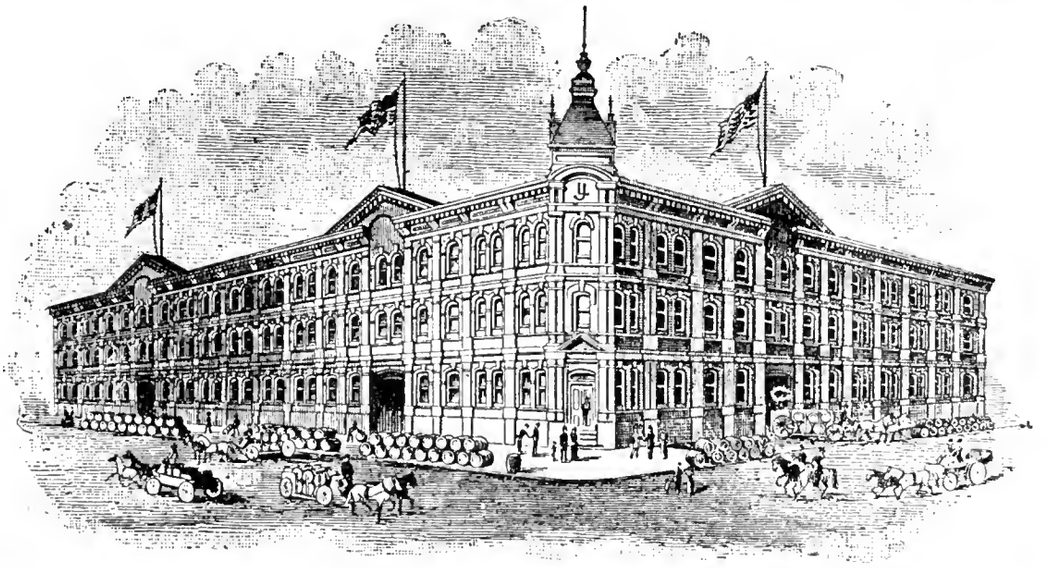

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The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the Wholesale and Retail Wine, Spirit and Beer Dealers of the Pacific Coast, the Wine Makers and Brandy Distillers of California, the Wine and Brandy Buyers, and the Importers, Distillers and Jobbers of the United States.

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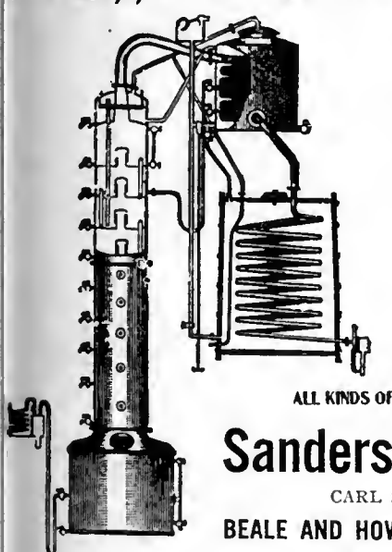

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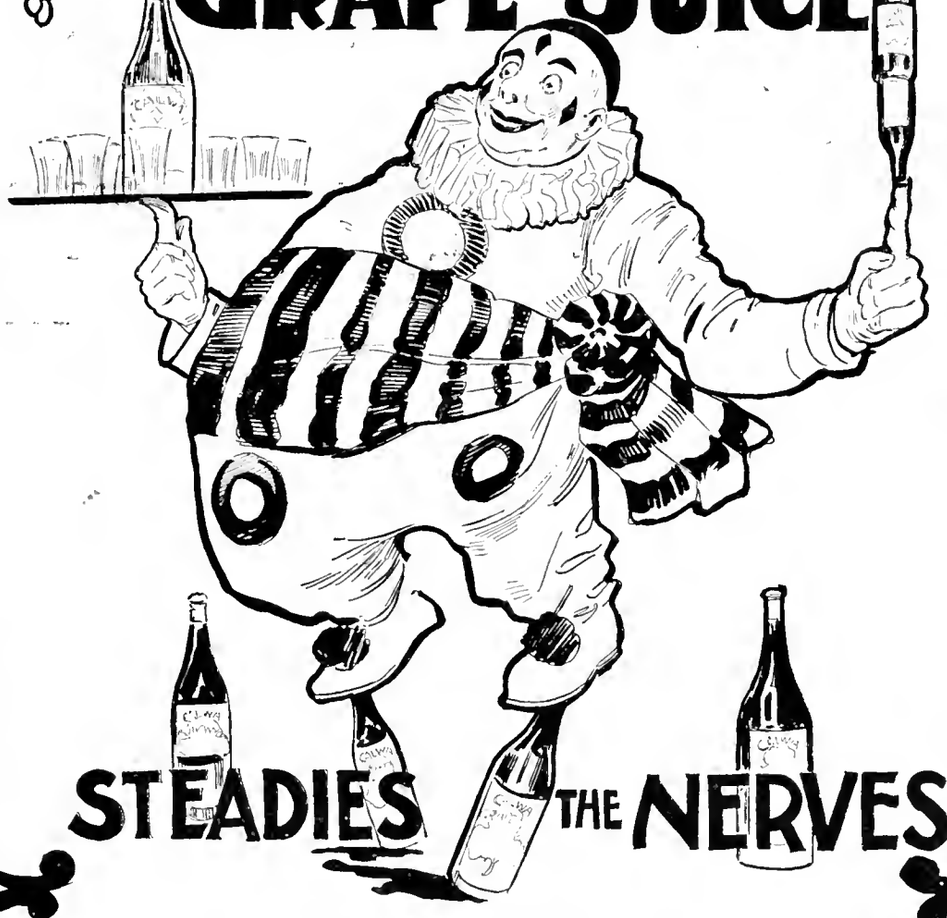

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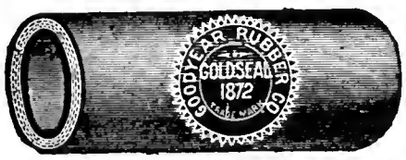

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Grape Growers Hold First and Successful Annual Meeting

THE first annual meeting of the Grape Growers of California was held on Friday, the 18th instant at the Merchants' Exchange, President Sbarboro presiding. There were 150 delegates present, covering every grape growing section of the State and representing some 10,000 grape growers and 50,000 of our citizens more or less interested in the success of viticulture. A remarkable feature of this important meeting was the unanimity of the delegates present, many of whom never met before. It was the greatest compliment that could be paid to the officers of the association, as it showed perfect satisfaction in the work done, and implicit confidence in the future. In this they were perfectly justified, for it is doubtful if the funds raised by the growers could have been put to better use, and the immense amount of work done upon so small a sum speaks volumes for the management of the association by the president, secretary and board of directors.

Chairman Sbarboro in his introductory address recapitulated much that has already been printed in the REVIEW, on the occasion of the wine makers' meeting last month. He showed what had been accomplished in the past year and laid out a plan of campaign for the future. Particular attention was drawn to an article in the New York Evening *Journal* from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, which we give elsewhere in this issue. This article he contended showed that the work of the association had done much to prove the fallacy of the arguments of the prohibitionists that the viticultural industry of California is in any way responsible for or productive of intemperance.

Mr. Sbarboro then went on to describe the successful meeting of wine makers on the 18th of May. He said they heartily approved of the work performed by the growers and have unanimously agreed to co-operate with them in placing the viticultural industry on a sound paying basis. He maintained that the American people must be educated to the use of the health-giving, non-intoxicating beverage of wine at their meals, and drew attention to the fact that wine was food as well as drink, and that when taken with more solid food aided and promoted digestion.

The president then got down to business and told the grape growers that they must set a good example, and practice what they preached. He said: "Now I want to show how the grape growers themselves can assist in inducing the American people to use wine in their homes. I will take you, gentlemen, you grape growers of the State, for an example. You raise wine grapes. You must expect to sell those grapes to the wineries for the purpose of making wine. And still, I venture to say, there is not one grape grower in ten of you gentlemen who uses the juice of his own grapes on his table and brings up his children to do likewise. In this regard, I want to say that I recently received a letter from a grape grower and wine maker who says: 'If we expect to teach the great American people to use wine, the grape grower himself must set a good example. Many do not drink wine themselves and will not give it to their children. How can we expect others to use our wines if we do not do so ourselves?' Now, grape growers, who grow grapes and perhaps have your little fortune invested in this industry, commence right from tomorrow when you get to your home and give wine and water to your sons and daughters and you will never be disgraced by a drunkard in your family. You must also see that every employe on your farm and every friend who comes to your house, is treated with the healthy beverage of wine; then your employes will give wine to their own families and their friends, and little by little the habit of using the beverage of wine will spread and become general.

Why just think, there are ten thousand men employed in the grape industry of this State. This represents about fifty thousand souls connected with the wine industries. If each one of these people would drink a glass of wine per day, it would mean over 12,000,000 glasses a year, which would naturally help to remove the surplus of wine which we annually produce, and thus enable our grapes to be sold at a very fair living price."

Mr. Sbarboro canterized the Regents of Stanford University and said that their prohibition teaching is equivalent to their saying:

"It is all right for us to grow grapes and to make wine from the grapes, but we must not give this injurious beverage to the students of the University which the product of this vineyard helps us to sustain." Now, gentlemen, I say, if wine is injurious, why sell it to the public? And if it is not injurious, but a healthy beverage, and we know it certainly is, why not furnish it to the teachers and students at the University, as is done in other civilized countries of the world?

The speaker advocated the re-establishment of the canteen and then went on to quote the report of Dr. O'Reilly, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, to the effect that the army of this country is the most drunken in the world. Since the abolishment of the canteen thirty soldiers per thousand are treated for alcoholism every year at the Military Hospital, whilst in the armies of Europe, such as France, Italy and Spain, where every sailor and soldier is furnished with a ration of wine at his meals, the number of cases treated for alcoholism in those countries is shown to be only one-eighth of a man per thousand per annum. A ratio of one drunkard to 240 in the United States Army.

President Sbarboro advocated an aggressive campaign, declaring that grape growers and wine makers must co-operate and contribute their share to this important movement, which means so much to them. He touched upon the exhibition of wine at the Yukon-Alaska Exposition and elsewhere, and thought that if a "vintage day" were established it could be made very productive. In conclusion he said:

"It is also proposed to open California Grape Growers dining rooms in San Francisco, and in the principal cities of this State and of the United States; restaurants that will furnish a good square meal at a reasonable figure, including with every meal a pint of good sound wine. This will bear the label only of the Grape Growers of California, the wine to be produced impartially from the different wineries throughout the State. In this way we hope to be able to induce the laboring man, who is the best consumer, because he is the most numerous, to use wine at every meal, and thus in a comparatively short time to be able to sell every drop of wine which can be squeezed from the grapes produced in the State of California, and then, and only then, prosperity and happiness will soon again come to the grape grower."

Upon the close of the president's address the secretary read the financial statement of receipts and disbursements. This showed that the subscriptions received from the growers amounted in all to $7616.23, out of which $7042.53 had been expended, leaving a balance in bank of $573.70. The reading of this report was received with applause, as the figures showed conclusively that while expenses had been kept at the lowest figure, the money had been freely spent with good judgment in carrying out the principal object of this association, viz. the education of the masses in the use of light wines by the circulation of books and pamphlets calculated to produce the desired result.

Resolutions were then in order and the first offered was most properly a vote of thanks to the president and directors, which was received and carried with applause. It was proposed by Judge W. A. Washington of Woodbridge and ran thus:

Whereas, Andrea Sbarboro, President of the Grape Growers of California, has generously devoted his time, energies and talent during the past year, without any expense to the grape growers of California, in an aggressive campaign to teach the American people the proper use of wine at table; and

Whereas, The eleven members of the Board of Directors have ably seconded the efforts of their President and successfully conducted the affairs of the association during his absence abroad; be it

Resolved, That we, the grape growers of California express our sincere appreciation of and our sincere thanks to Mr. Sbarboro and the Board of Directors for their valuable work—a work that is of the utmost importance not only to the grape growers and people of our own State, but to the whole American nation.

The second resolution was offered by W. C. Chisholm of Windsor. It contained a vote of thanks to the secretary, Horatio F. Stoll, endorsing the good work he had accomplished in organizing branch associations in all parts of the State. It was a well deserved tribute and was unanimously endorsed.

The following important resolution was then proposed by M. F. Tarpey of Fresno, and met with the approval of all the delegates:

Whereas, The work accomplished by the Grape Growers of California during the past year has laid the foundation for the education of the American people to the merits of California wines and the benefits derived from using same at table, and

Whereas, The wine makers of the State have agreed to co-operate with the grape growers, and

Whereas, We consider it to the best interest of the grape growers that this work should be made permanent until the American people become educated to the use of wine at table and the industry is put on a sound financial basis as it deserves to be, now; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grape Growers of California, at their first annual meeting, agree to continue their membership in the association and use all efforts to induce every one of their neighbor grape growers to join their meritorious movement which is the only means by which our grape industry can be protected, fostered and improved.

A resolution proposed by C. J. Wetmore of Livermore was also unanimously adopted.

Whereas, San Francisco is the principal city in California, and California is the State producing the largest quantity and the finest quality of wine in the United States, and

Whereas, It behooves the metropolis to set a good example to other cities and States to encourage the use of wine, which is destined to become the principal industry of California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco be, and is, hereby respectfully requested to pass such ordinances as may be required to permit the serving of California wines, by the payment of only a nominal license, in restaurants, hotels and boarding houses.

E. C. Prieber introduced the following resolution which was also adopted without dissent, tendering thanks for past favors received from Federal and State governments:

Whereas, There are already more than 250,000 acres in California devoted to the viticultural industry, representing an investment of over $100,000,000 and producing a yearly income of about $25,000,000, and

Whereas, The State of California, which is one-third larger than the Kingdom of Italy, having the same soil and climate, is capable of increasing its output to over one billion gallons of wine, which will bring an additional revenue to the State of two hundred million dollars per annum; now, therefore, be it.

Resolved, By the Grape Growers of California, at their first annual meeting, that we heartily thank the Untied States Congress and our State Legislature for their valuable efforts to conserve, protect and foster the viticultural industry of California; and we heartily recommend the encouragement of the viticultural industry in our State, which is eventually destined to become the industry which will give the largest revenue, and make the State the best known throughout the world; and that we urgently request the towns, cities and counties, in the State, to favor the adoption of such rules and regulations as will facilitate the free distribution of pure wines, made from Caalifornia grapes, and permit the sale of same to families, without any impediment or exacting any license for the sale of wine any more than is now charged for the sale of tea, coffee, cider and like beverages. By so doing, our people will achieve two great blessings, that of reducing and eventually removing the evil of drunkenness, and turning our sheep pastures into beautiful vineyards, giving employment to millions of industrious farmers, thus populating our sparsely settled State and increasing the wealth and prosperity of California.

President Sbaboro notified the meeting that he had selected the following wine makers to arrange for the display of California wines and statistics to be exhibited at the State Fair, at Sacramento, and later at Idora Park, Oakland: Theodore Gier (chairman), C. J. Wetmore, E. M. Sheehan, of Sacramento; Secondo Guasti and Paul Masson. They have all expressed their willingness to serve. The chairman, Theodore Gier, has promised to call a metting at an early date. As soon as definite arrangements are made, the wine makers of the State will be notified, and it is hoped that every one will show an interest in the exhibit and make it one of the largest and most impressive that has ever been collected in California.

The secretary read a paper written by F. Got, a French gentleman now visiting San Francisco to the effect that he believed from his experience of the methods employed in Europe for the popularization of the consumption of wines, that the introduction of cheap restaurants which would serve a good meal, including wine, at a fixed rate, and the opening of "sample wine houses" would give the best results. These sample wine houses act as an information bureau, where all the wines produced in the state can be tasted, and should make an elegant display of all qualities and brands. Mr. Got's suggestion was taken under consideration and will probably be acted on later.

During the meeting a list containing the names of growers and the number of tons of grapes they expected to haul to the winery and were willing to subscribe 10 cents a ton for, was distributed.

The total amounts to over 80,000 tons, with many more members to hear from. In fact, already several special meetings have been held in various places for the purpose of receiving signatures. When haying is over many more will be called, and Secretary Stoll expects a busy time in July attending them. When all members have signed, the present total of 80,000 tons will be largely augmented. The association is found therefore to enjoy a larger revenue this year than last, and the wine makers being satisfied that the growers intend to hold up their end will keep their agreement made a month ago. With the enlarged income will come renewed activities and it is intended to push the education of the public in the use of light wines to the full extent of the funds raised.

Next came the election of officers which was conducted with much enthusiasm and resulted as follows: Andrea Sbarboro, president; C. J. Wetmore, first vice-president; E. C. Prieber, second vice-president; John P. Overton, treasurer; Horatio F. Stoll, secretary. Directors were chosen as follows: W. W. Lyman, Napa; W. C. Chisholm and A. E. Burnham; W. A. Washington, San Joaquin; C. H. Wente, Alameda; William Wehmer, Santa Clara; C. H. Laroux, Sacramento; Frank T. Swett, Contra Costa; A. B. Schoemake, Stanislaus, and Theodore Gier, Oakland.

It must be understood that caucuses were held by delegates from certain sections to name the directors for their particular district. The districts of Fresno and Southern California have yet to be heard from and when directors have been decided upon for those sections they will be added to the above list.

This most unanimous and successful meeting then adjourned to the call of the chair.

International Exposition of Olive Oils

Consul John C. Covert of Lyons advises that Monsieur Gabriel Baron has announced that an Exposition of Olive Oils will be held in France at Aix-en-Provence (Bouches du Rhone) in February, 1910. It is expected that olive oil will be exhibited from all the countries in the world where it is produced, and that the subject of adulterations of oils will be thoroughly investigated.

Prohibition Fails to Prohibit

THE fact that the Federal Government derives no inconsiderable revenue from the sale of liquors in those States which have positively prohibited the traffic is one of the strange anomalies so frequently found by students of this government. This is a fact also regarded with great disfavor by the prohibitionists, who are petitioning Congress daily to legislate against the liquor traffic now permitted between those States which allow the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and those which do not.

The prohibitionists maintain that when the Federal Government accepts revenue for the sale of intoxicating liquors it tacitly encourages the violation of prohibitory laws against the traffic, which certain States have adopted, and goes far toward retarding the growth of the prohibition movement.

The amount of revenue derived by the government from this practice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, was $275,910. This was collected in five States which up to that time had enacted prohibitory laws.

There are now eight States which have statewide prohibition. Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina have declared for the exclusion of liquor during the present fiscal year.

The report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner brings out the astonishing fact that there are about as many liquor dealers, proportionate to population, in prohibition States as are to be found in States where there is no restriction upon the sale of alcoholic beverages.

The larger and more populous States, especially those having large cities, are exceptions in this comparison, but in a general way the fact remains.

Maine, the pioneer of prohibition States, has as many liquor dealers in proportion to population as Virginia, and Kansas compares in the same way with Connecticut.

The report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner proves that, under existing conditions, prohibition does not prohibit. No better argument for the reasonableness and desirability of high license could be made than the revelations of the Internal Revenue Commissioner's report on the practical working of the prohibition policy.—*San Francisco Examiner*, June 11, 1909.

French School Canteens

In reporting that school canteens opened in Nantes in November, according to a recent vote of the municipal council of that French city, Consul Louis Goldschmidt describes their operations:

These are installed in each nonsectarian (public) school and are intended to furnish poor children with hot and nourishing food. In one of the rooms of the school there is a refectory where the meal takes place. At five minutes to 11 the children get out of their classes. They go into the courtyard, where under the vigilant care of one of the schoolmasters, they wash their hands at the washstands. Then at 11 o'clock they place themselves in regular order and walk into the refectory.

Each child, before entering this room, gives a check to the master. This check is given to the poorer children in an unobserved manner and without charge, and is sold at 15 centimes (3 cents) to the scholars whose parents are more able to pay. Thus the children's pride is not hurt, there being no difference between the one who pays and the one who does not.

The meal lasts three-fourths of an hour. Two of the older children are appointed to watch over the younger and see that they all secure their food. One of the masters also superintends the meals. The weekly bill of fare has been arranged as follows:

Monday—Cabbage soup; sausage and beans.
Tuesday—Bean soup, stew, jam.
Wednesday—Meat soup, rice, pie.
Thursday—No school takes place.
Friday - Vegetable soup, codfish, rice.
Saturday—Meat soup, sausages or blood pudding, beans.

In addition each child receives half a pint of wine mixed with water. The food is cooked in the municipal free soup houses, called Fourneaux Municipaux. From there it is brought to the schools, where, if necessary, it is heated again before being served to the children.

In one of the schools on the first day 112 scholars were present, and a larger number has since partaken of the meals. The school canteens are useful and humanitarian, will certainly tend to the betterment of the poorer classes, and will no doubt help in securing better educational results.—From U. S. Daily Consular and Trade Reports, January 19, 1909.

"Monopole" (Red Top) Champagne
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"White Horse" Scotch Whisky
From Mackie & Co., Islay, Scotland
"Boord's" Old Tom and Twilight Gins
From Boord & Son, London, Eng.
"R. B. Hayden" Sour Mash Whisky
From the Greenbrier Dist. Co., Nelson Co., Ky.
"Nolet's" Double Eagle Gin
From the Federal Dist. Co., Baltimore, Md.

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LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, June 15.—Trade conditions show some improvement locally, both in the wholesale and retail business. Among the large wholesale wine houses the shipping end of the business is about normal, there being more or less wine moving to Eastern centers. Local demand is showing up better this month, particularly in this city, where the retail trade are laying in stocks to meet the anticipated demand caused by the influx of people coming to the Elks' convention next month. The coming this month of thousands of desert dwellers whom the intense heat has driven to the Coast, has decidedly augmented our summer population and are in a measure responsible for the improvement in business that has been manifest the past three or four weeks. All along retail row the cafes seem to be doing a good business, while the family liquor stores in most cases report business much better and fast assuming satisfactory proportions.

Of the 44 Japanese caught in the raid last month 40 appeared before the court this month and pleaded not guilty. Their trials will be set July 14 and at present they are all out on bail of $100 each. They have engaged attorneys and will fight the case.

The Police Commission has adopted a new ruling on the license question. Heretofore licenses have been granted to the corporation, firm or individual asking therefor. Hereafter when corporations or firms apply for a license, a member of the firm or corporation must make the application individually and the licenses will be granted to him personally. This ruling was made with the idea of having someone who could be held responsible for violations of the liquor ordinances.

The petition started by those dealers who were shut out when the liquor zone limits were constructed, lacked the requisite number of names when finally checked up by the city clerk and consequently the Council has passed the matter by. As the Liquor Dealers' Association here is adverse to stirring up the zone matter it is probable that the initiative petition will not be resurrected.

The popular old Wellington Cafe on Third street, still remains the Mecca for the thirsty ones of that neighborhood and proprietors Knight & Oakes report business very satisfactory and showing a very gratifying increase for the summer months.

Adolph Becker, of Becker Brothers, is down from San Francisco on a visit and is greeting his old friends at the Waldorf Cafe, the firm's swell up-town cafe. They will all come down when the Elks are here.

John Davin's "Faust" Cafe will be in the center of the Elk festivities here next month. The Elks have secured the old Hamburger store building on Spring and Franklin streets as headquarters for the various committees appointed to entertain the visiting Elks. Here will be located the Registration Bureau, Validating Ticket Office, Elks' Postoffice, rest rooms, etc. As the Faust is opposite the headquarters, John will probably see most of his brother Elks during their visit to Los Angeles.

The Edward Germain Wine Company is doing a good business at its old stand on Main street, opposite the Pacific Electric Building, and in addition to its fine family and shipping trade picks up a nice little bunch of business from the patrons of the Huntington roads leaving this depot.

The new administration is looking closely after the offenders of the liquor ordinances and in doing good work in cleaning up some of the dives, having put several of that class of dealers out of business. Some of the dealers who have in the past been somewhat lax in their observance of the quantity they can sell under wholesale licenses are finding that the laws are being enforced and several have been haled into court and fined $100 for selling in quantities of less than one-fifth of a gallon.

Norman E. Rich, of the "Laurel Palace" reports that business shows a decided improvement this month and that the outlook is very satisfactory. Rich, with his associates, have developed their mining properties and installed a $200,000 plant and are now getting ready to draw dividends as the mine is making a splendid showing of value.

At the Nadeau Bar, R. L. Knowles has taken the day shift formerly held down by the late James A. Donahoe and Con O'Rorick has the night watch. Knowles reports business as improving and that the old Nadeau is holding its own.

Rol King, of the Hollenbeck Bar, is contemplating some elaborate improvements at his popular cafe, to enable him to take care of trade during the Elks' convention. He has already added to the bar until it is now 50 feet in length, in the effort to care for his patrons and to accommodate the increased patronage incident to the Elks' visit, he will install another bar in the space now used as a lounging and reading room.

All Los Angeles is now busy formulating and executing plans for the reception and the entertainment of the Elks who are to hold their convention here during the month of July. Into all these plans the liquor men, the majority of whom are members of the order, have entered with a most liberal spirit and generally speaking the visiting Elks will have the time of their lives during their sojourn here.

While it is yet too early to form any definite idea as to the grape crop in this section, so far conditions have been favorable and a normal crop is expected by the growers. Wineries are preparing to take care of it as usual and many additional improvements are being projected and are under way at the principal wineries. Most of the improvements are in the nature of increased storage capacity and tankage.

The Italian Vineyard Company, in addition to the building of the immense fermenting cellars, are installing an ice plant and contemplates the manufacture of grape juice as a regular production hereafter.

The West Glendale Winery of the Los Angeles Wine Company is making extensive additions to the cooperage, which will about enable it to successfully handle the products of the vineyards of their vicinity.

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"Maurry" Summerfield, the Southern California agent of the Guckenheim ryes, is circulating among the trade here this week and filling up his order book with orders for this popular whisky.

This summer will mark the beginning of the fifteenth year that Dan B. Jerrue has conducted the cafe at 228 South Spring street, and while Dan is averse to the "limelight" it is not out of place here to state the fact that if all cafes were conducted along the same lines as rule at his popular place, much of the stigma clinging to the retail liquor business would be effaced.

Leon Escallier is doing a good business with his two leaders, Hunter Rye and Jackson Club whiskies these days, and it would be hard to find any bars that do not have these goods on hand for those who wish them, in this section.

The branch of Carl Schalitz's Sanders Copper Works of San Francisco, operating here on North Main street, has practically a monopoly of the brewery and winery trade work of Southern California and the force is kept quite busy in getting out the work offered them these days.

At Vallejo, California, Charles F. Grennan, O. L. Rose, and L. B. Kittrelle, forming the committee appointed by the Knights of the Royal Arch to collect $1000 for the celebration of the 4th of July in that city, have nearly completed their task. The money was forthcoming as soon as asked for, the local saloonmen favoring a big celebration.

S. P. Railroad Official Praises the A. Y. P.

Chas. S. Fee, passenger traffic, manager of the Southern Pacific, recently sent from Seattle the following telegram relative to the beauties and wonders of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to railroad officials here:

"Twenty S. P. passenger agents from all parts of the Pacific System visited the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition today and were unanimous in their praises of all that they saw. It's a wonder, unique among all similar expositions. It tells a big story to people of all this nation, true story of what there is to be found today in Alaska and the great Northwest. Every building was ready on opening day, June 1, and flags flying and bands playing just as they will continue until closing October 15. The exposition as it stands represents an investment of about ten million dollars. The forestry building, made of monster timber from forests of Washington, is most remarkable of all buildings, while Alaska exhibit tells in detail of the country that has yielded $296,000,000 worth of products in past 30 years. Buildings and grounds are remarkably well arranged so that one can get about easily without weariness and all of the details are most artistic in conception."

The Portland, Oregon, Retail Druggists' Association, which includes 90 drug stores in that city and represents several million dollars of invested capital, is up in arms against Section 23 of McKenna's amendment to the city charter. It requires a record of the sale of alcoholic medicines in books, which are to be kept open for inspection. Such a law it is urged would ruin the patent medicine business, prevent the sale of alcoholic liquors on doctors' prescriptions or their use in cases of accident as restoratives, and would incalculably injure the drug business.

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Mansart Pere & Fils (Champagnes to Buyers' Brands),	Epernay, France
Veuve Amiot (French Sparkling Wines),	St. Hilaire-St. Florent, France
Mouchotte & Fils (Saint Jacobin de Toulouse and other Liqueurs),	Saint Mandè (Seine), France
Maire & Fils (Burgundies),	Beaune (Côte d'Or), France
The United Vineyard Proprietors of Cognac (Brandies),	J. G. Monnet & Co., Cognac, France
Boutelleau Fils (Olive Oils),	Nice & Barbczieuz, France
Joh. Bapt. Sturm (Still Hocks and Moselles),	Rudesheim a/Rh., Germany
Burgeff & Co. (German Sparkling Wines),	Hocheim a/Main, Germany
Charles Teyssonneau, Jne. (Conserves Alimentaires),	Bordeaux, France
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Sherries),	Jerez de la Frontera, Spain
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Ports),	"Rebello Valente" Brand, Oporto, Portugal
A. M. Hirschfeld & Co. (Clarets and Sauternes and Château Bottled Wines),	29 Rue Poyenne, Bordeaux-les-Chartrons, France
James Leslie & Co. (Ginger Ales, etc.),	Belfast, Ireland

WHISKY BLENDERS WIN FIRST SKIRMISH

Washington, June 7 (Special).— President Taft today made public the text of the decision of Solicitor General Bowers with respect to the question, "What is whisky?" so long labored over by Attorney General Bonaparte, and recently made the subject of lengthy and hotly contested hearings before the solicitor by order of Mr. Taft.

Solicitor General Bowers' opinion places the whisky question upon a somewhat new basis and leaves open the way for a fresh set of rulings with respect to whisky, since he takes ground which is different from any that has as yet been accepted in the course of the controversy.

Mr. Bowers first reviews the history of the whisky controversy, and especially of the hearings before him. He summarizes the issues raised in the controversy and then continues as follows:

"What was the article called whisky as known (1) to the manufacturers, (2) to the trade, and (3), to the consumers, at and prior to the date of the passage of the Pure Food law?

"My opinion upon, and answer to, this question is:

"(1). The article called whisky as known to the manufacturers at and prior to the date of the passage of the Pure Food law was:

"(A). What is often spoken of as 'straight whisky' made from grain.

"(B). Also, what is often spoken of as 'rectified whisky,' made from grain, when not a mere neutral spirit, as described in section (D) below, of the answers to this question I.

"(C). Also a mixture of straight whiskies, or of rectified whiskies, or of straight whisky and what is often known as neutral spirit (made from grain), or of rectified whisky and such neutral spirit (made from grain), or of straight whisky, rectified whisky and such neutral spirit (made from grain), if in the particular case the mixture satisfied the description of whisky given below in answer to question II.

"(D). Also, neutral spirit—being a distillate from grain, which lacks a substantial amount of by-products (other than alcohol) derived by distillation from grain and giving distinctive flavor and properties—when, but only when, colored and flavored and sold by the manufacturer to a retailer; but the purchasing retailer in such case seldom knew that in fact he was getting neutral spirit, colored and flavored.

"Such neutral spirit made from grain was not known to the manufacturer as whisky in the dealings of distillers with rectifiers; and I do not consider that it is proved to have been known as whisky in the dealings of distillers or rectifiers with wholesalers. A neutral spirit made from molasses, potatoes, or any other substance than grain has not been known to manufacturers as whisky, except in very rare cases.

"(2). The article called whisky as known to the trade at and prior to the date of the passage of the pure food law was:

"(A.) What is often spoken of as 'straight whisky,' made from grain.

"(B). Also, what is often spoken of as 'rectified whisky,' if conforming to the description of whisky given below in answer to question II.

"(C). Also, a mixture of straight whiskies, or of rectified whiskies, or of straight whisky and rectified whisky, or of straight whisky and what is often known as neutral spirit (made from grain), or of rectified whisky and such neutral spirit (made from grain) or of straight whisky, reetified whisky, and such neutral spirit (made from grain), if in the particular case the mixture satisfied the description of whisky given below in answer to question II.

"(D. Also neutral spirit—being a distillate from grain which lacks a substantial amount of by-products (other than alcohol), derived by distillation from grain and giving distinctive flavor and properties—when colored and flavored; except that neutral spirit was not known to retail dealers as whisky, because such retailers seldom were aware that the article which they were buying or selling was in fact neutral spirit.

"A neutral spirit made from molasses, potatoes, or other substance than grain has not been known to the trade as whisky.

"(3). The article called whisky, as known to the consumers at and prior to the date of the passage of the pure food law, was—

"(A). What is often spoken of as 'straight whisky,' made from grain.

"(B). Also, what is often spoken of as 'rectified whisky,' if conforming to the description of whisky given below in answer to question II.

"(C). Also, a mixture of straight whiskies or rectified whiskies, or a straight whisky and rectified whisky, or of straight whisky and what is often known as neutral spirit (made from grain), or of rectified whisky and such neutral spirit (made from grain), or of straight whisky, rectified whisky, and such neutral spirit (made from grain), if in the particular case the mixture satisfied the description of whisky given below in answer to question II.

"A neutral spirit derived by distillation from anything else than grain has not been known to the consumer as whisky, whether or not it was colored or flavored or both colored and flavored; and a neutral spirit derived by distillation from grain but lacking a substantial amount of by-products (other than alcohol) which are derived by distillation from grain and give distinctive flavor and properties, has not been known to the consumer as whisky, whether or not it was colored or flavored or both colored and flavored."

The second question is:

"II. What did the term whisky include:

"My opinion upon, and answer to, this question is:

"The term 'whisky' included, both at and prior to the date of the passage of the Pure Food law, and has since included, the spirituous liquor composed of (1) alcohol derived by distillation from grain; (2) a substantial amount of by-products (often spoken of as congeners) likewise derived by distillation from grain and giving distinctive flavor and properties; (3) water sufficient without unreasonable dilution, to make the article potable; and (4) in some cases—though such addition is not essential—harmless coloring or flavoring matter, or both, in amount not materially affecting other qualities of whisky than its color and flavor.

"A mixture of two or more articles, being each a whisky, within the foregoing description, was at and prior to the date of passage of the Pure Food law, and has since been, whisky. A mixture of one or more whiskies, being each whisky within the foregoing description, with alcohol or a neutral spirit—being an artiele different from whisky through lack of a substantial amount of by-products derived by distillation from grain, and giving distinctive flavor and properties—is whisky, if the alcohol or neutral spirit is derived by distillation from grain, and if the mixture still conforms to the above general description of whisky; and so it was at and prior to the date of the passage of the Pure Food law.

"A spirit derived from any other substance than grain was not at or prior to the date of passage of the pure food law, and has not since been, whisky; and a mixture of a whisky with such spirit was not at or prior to the passage of the Pure Food law and has not since been whisky.

"A neutral spirit derived by distillation from grain, but lacking a substantial amount of by-products derived by distillation from grain and giving distinctive flavor and properties, was not at or prior to the passage of the Pure Food law and has not since been whisky."

The third is:

"III. Was there included in the term whisky any maximum or minimum of congeneric substance as necessary in order that distilled spirits should be properly designated whisky

"My opinion upon and answer to this question is:

"There was included in the term whisky a minimum of congeneric substance as necessary in order that the distilled spirit should be properly designated as whisky, viz., such substantial amount of those congeneric substances as is requisite to give to whisky distinctive flavor and properties differing from the flavor and properties of alcohol and of other distilled spirits. There was no maximum of such congeneric substances, however, except as potability might demand."

The fourth question is:

"IV. Was there any abuse in the application of the term whisky to artieles not properly falling within the definition of that term at and prior to the passage of the Pure Food law, which it was the intention of Congress to correct by the provisions of that act?

"My opinion upon, and answers to, this question is:

"There was such abuses. The evidence, however, has not been such as to make possible, or to justify an attempt at, enumeration of the particular abuses, beyond saying that they ineluded the applieation of the term 'whisky' to spirits distilled from other substances than grain, or to mixtures of such spirits with whisky, or to neutral spirits derived from grain, but not whisky within the description of it given in answer to question II, or to such mixtures of neutral spirits and whisky as do not fall within the description of whisky given in answer to question II."

The fifth question is:

"V. Is the term whisky as a drug applicable to a different product than whisky as a beverage? If so, in what particulars?

"My opinion upon, and answer to, this question is:

"The term whisky as a drug is not applicable to a different product than whisky as a beverage."

After thus stating his conclusions, Mr. Bowers turns to a review of the testimony and argument for the purpose of justifying his conclusions so far as possible. He cites various court decisions and then says:

"I turn now to the question which is perhaps of chief moment in the controversy over whisky, whether a so-called neutral spirit, i. e., a distillate of the grain which is not substantially different from pure ethyl alcohol (likewas made from grain) may properly be called whisky, which question in view of the decisive influence of general popular usage is really whether neutral spirit has come to be called whisky by the people at large, I have found that such neutral spirit, at least when colored and flavored like some whisky, has been actually called whisky for a long period by manufacturers in their sales to retailers and by wholesale and retail dealers in their dealings with one another and with consumers, but I have likewise found that this same neutral spirit was being sold during the same period by distillers to rectifiers as neutral spirit and not as whisky and that retail traders seldom knew that they were receiving or were selling a mere neutral spirit and that consumers have not known that in fact they were using a more neutral spirit given them under the name of whisky. Under these conditions I have been unable to accept the view that such neutral spirit has become entitled to the name whisky and several reasons seem to forbid any such view."

Mr. Bowers then goes on to state these reasons in full and concludes strongly in favor of the view that whisky is never and can never be made from anything but grain and that it must contain some congeneric products. Mr. Bowers, however, states that "the inquiry before me as to what is whisky under existing law and fact in the United States, does not permit my taking into account the relative advantages of different legislative possibilities, for practical treatment of the situation."

While the opinion of Mr. Bowers is not final, and may be overturned by a subsequent proceeding, it is distinctly a victory for the contention of the blended whisky distillers, and is a reversal of the position heretofore taken by the Department of Agriculture. The opinion is very voluminous, consisting of thousands of pages of testimony and a resume of the testimony and the opinion of Solicitor General Bowers.

President Taft authorized the opinion of Solicitor General Bowers to be made public, but announced no opinion himself, because it was his desire to hear further testimony taken from what are known as "straight whisky" distillers.

A representative of the blending interests expressed great satisfaction yesterday with the opinion. He said:

"The question of vital importance to the blenders is whether a mixture of 'neutral spirits' and 'straight whisky' is entitled to the name 'whisky.' Dr. Wiley has maintained that such a mixture should be termed 'compound' or 'imitation.' The report of the Solicitor General reverses Dr. Wiley.

"The Solicitor in his report says that a mixture of neutral spirits with straight whisky has always been known as whisky and is entitled to be so called. Local blenders feel that the report is a vindication of the product which they have always sold as blended whisky.

"Blended whisky will continue to be made as it always has been made, and will continue to be sold as it always has been sold, namely, as whisky. They are elated that the report has proved groundless those charges made by Doctor Wiley in his attempt to enforce his interpretation of the Pure Food law."

The blended whisky interests were represented at the hearings before Solicitor General Bowers by Warwick M. Hough, general counsel of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, and the National Blenders' Association. Associated with Mr. Hough were Joseph H. Choate, Lawrence Maxwell of Cincinnati, and W. W. Armstrong, of this city.

Bowers Ruling Discussed

Washington, June 10.—It was learned today that the Bowers decision in the whisky controversy is almost identical with the decision of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson during the Roosevelt administration, which decision was never made public, but was overruled by the then Attorney General Bonaparte, that overruling being accepted as final by the President.

At the request of the rectifiers President Roosevelt asked Commissioner of Internal Revenue Capers, Dr. Dunlap of the Department of Agriculture, and Secretary Wilson to investigate the whisky question and report their findings to him. The investigation was made and reported to the President, and the report then rendered is said to have been almost identical with the Bowers decision. Mr. Bonaparte objected to the decision, and, consequently, President Roosevelt ordered the commission's opinion pigeon-holed and re-sustained the Bonaparte ruling.

This, it is asserted, shows that Dr. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and the "straight" whisky interests are now practically alone in their contention as to what whisky is. Dr. Wiley is now in England, and while a copy of the Bowers decision was mailed him upon the day it was made public, his subordinates here are of the opinion he knows nothing of what has happened at home unless he has read of it in the English newspapers. The Department has received no word from him in regard to this matter.

Government officials are further of the opinion that because President Taft offers the lawyers a chance to dissent from the Bowers decision does not mean that it will not be finally accepted as an executive opinion later. This action on the part of the President, they say, is merely the result of his judicial training and merely means an official courtesy to the lawyers concerned in the litigation.

This news has caused some anxiety in the "straight" whisky ranks here, but the lawyers are determined to make a final struggle, and if they cannot effect a reversal of the executive order from the Bowers decision they signify their intention of continuing the contest in other directions.

U. S.

AGRICULTURAL CLASSIFICATION UNDER
THE NATIONAL PURE FOOD LAW

No. 12279

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HUNTER

BALTIMORE

RYE

UNDER WHICH THE PROPRIETORS GUARANTEE IT TO BE AN ABSOLUTELY PURE RYE WHISKEY. RIPE, REFINED IN QUALITY AND MELLOW IN TONE.

HENRY CAMPE & CO., INC.,
Distributors for California and Nevada,
San Francisco, Cal.

Olive Crop in Europe

The series of reports on the present season's olive and olive-oil yields of Mediterranean countries is supplemented by the following from Vice-Consul-General Oscar S. Heizer of Constantinople:

It is estimated that the entire Turkish output of olive oil will not exceed 900,000 quintalas (Turkish), or say, 50,000 tons. The principal centers of production are Aidin, Baindir, Odemich, island of Mitylene, Edremit, Aivaly, Kulluk, and the islands of the Archipelago. This crop is below the average of 70,000 to 75,000 tons. It is, therefore, relatively insufficient to meet local requirements and foreign demands.

The olive-oil crop in Greece, Crete, Italy, and Morocco has completely failed. The crop of Tunis is estimated at about 10,000 tons, or about one-fourth of its average crop.

As far as Spain is concerned opinion is divided, but it is believed that the country possesses a very considerable stock of last season's oil, and that the present crop will reach about one-third of that of a good year. Spain is the largest olive-oil producing country in Europe. A good harvest gives about 500,000 tons of oil. Its home consumption is very considerable, and it is probable that the high market price will prevent its exportation. If next spring the olive groves give hopes of a large crop, the prices of Spain will drop, affecting foreign markets, the American included.

The crop of Turkey alone gives any hopes whatever of export. Southern Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, northern Asia Minor, Egypt, Tripoli, etc., draw their supplies from the Levant, which includes Greece and the island of Crete.

The stocks on this market are nil, and the arrival of the newly pressed oil is anxiously awaited. Important orders are expected from France and Italy, which have already sent their agents to Smyrna to make important purchases. From the foregoing it is only natural that this market is firm and the prices paid for local consumption as well as export are in the ascendant. Compared with the yield in Spain, which often reaches 500,000 tons, the Turkish crop this season is an insignificant 10 per cent, which is all the more to be regretted as the climatic conditions are eminently favorable to olive culture and the trees grow wild in more than one province.

The exportations from Turkey amount to about 12,000 tons, valued at $1,851,529 for the year ending March 13, 1906, while the imports were 2550 tons, valued at $380,287. Both exports and imports average 6 to 7 cents per pound, although the oils imported are superior French and Italian oils.

Another fact bearing upon the quality of this product must not be overlooked, and it is that in many regions the system of olive pressing is most rudimentary and in some districts is very similar to that employed by the ancient Jews. There is certainly great need of modern machinery and more scientific methods in order to secure the best results from the oil industry in this Empire, which is so well adapted by nature and climatic conditions to be one of the leading olive-oil producers of the world.

The "drys" were sorely disappointed in Indiana, when Spencer County, which was at first reported to have voted "dry," showed by later returns that it had voted "wet" by a majority of 53. The rural precincts did not work out as satisfactorily for the "drys" as had been anticipated, and Spencer is the sixth county in the State that has been won by the "wets." The "wets" are rejoicing; the "drys" are correspondingly sad.—*Bonforts.*

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Largest Independent Distillers in the United States

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Old Quaker Bourbon, Bottled in Bond

Coronet Dry Gin

The Acme of Perfection in Liquors. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law

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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

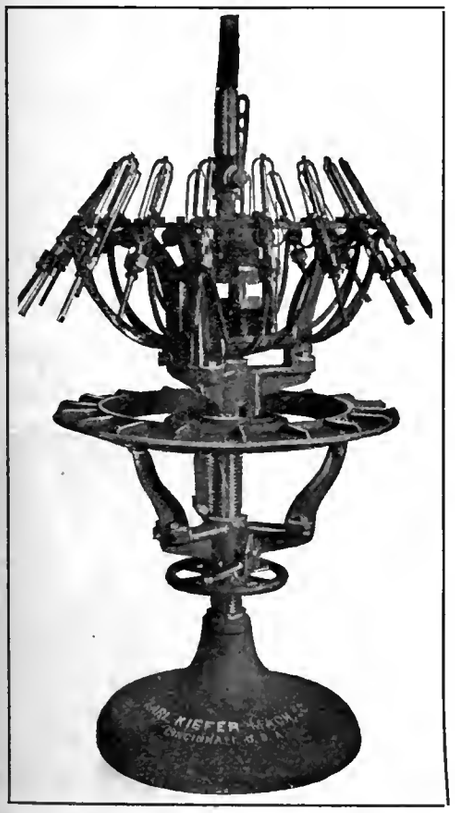
FIRST DISTRICT—Month of May, 1909.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	124,31.9
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California.	3,866.8
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	29,614.7
Exported	
Tax paid	36,734.9
Used in Fortification of Wines.	
Remaining in bond, May 31, 1909	1,564,027.8

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of May, 1909.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	13,178.1
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	3,866.8
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	16,229.1
Exported	
Tax paid	10,167.1
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, May 31, 1909	696,411.2

The Karl Kiefer "Rapid" Rotary Filling Machine



It fills 18 bottles at one time

It fills every bottle to an exact height.

It has a capacity of from 25 to 35 full quart bottles per minute.

With the KIEFER ROTARY FILLER, there is no loss of liquid due to evaporation, dripping of stems, leakage or overflowing of bottles.

Write for catalogue and prices.

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Pacific Coast Agent P. JORGENSEN, 501 Santa Marina Bldg.; San Francisco, Cal.

WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

FROM MAY 20, 1909, TO JUNE 20, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	667	4,371	$6,731
" British Columbia	3	2,154	844
" Central America	27	12,421	5,094
" China	....	347	184
" Hawaiian Islands	87	133,416	45,881
" Japan	20	3,139	1,367
" Mexico	5	2,209	1,136
" New York	162	697,109	258,346
" Philippine Islands	2	28	38
" Society Islands	2	1,039	446
" Samoan Islands	....	50	85
" Mamburg	....	2,040	893
" Chemulpo	....	65	40
" Samarang	....	255	200
" South America	24	510	357
" Antwerp	18	2,322	920
Total	1,017	861,475	$322,562

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	873	6	$11,674
" Hawaiian Islands	50	351	1,555
" Mexico	6	.....	80
" Society Islands	44	.....	383
Total	973	357	$13,692

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	790	9,547	$33,951
" British Columbia	50	.....	257
" Central America	50	.....	286
" Hawaiian Islands	382	1,395	7,658
" Mexico	55	75	341
" Philippine Islands	712	1,425	5,031
" Samoan Islands	5	.....	30
" Chemulpo	10	.....	65
Total	2,054	12,442	47,619

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	173	383	$4,253
" British Columbia	25	.....	125
" Hawaiian Islands	5	.....	40
" Mexico	....	100	75
" New York	....	8,469	7,918
Total	203	8,952	$12,411

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	25 cs Stout, 2 cs Syrup, 6 cs Cherries in Maraschino 6 cs Porter, 31 cs Rock and Rye, 10 cs Ale, 25 bbls Cider 18 cs Kummel, 16 cs Vermouth, 5 cs 1 kg Apricot Brandy 3 cs Creme de Menthe, 4 cs Cocktail, 1 cs Benedictine 1 cs Creme de Cocoa, 2 cs Curacoa, 1 cs Fernet, 3 cs Absinthe 2 cs Chartreuse, 91 cs Cordials, 83 cs Bitters, 18 cs Liquors 131 cs Liqueurs, 49 cs Grape Juice, 4 cs Blackberry Brandy 12 cs 3 bbls 1 hf bbl 20 kgs Rum, 44 cs Champagne 161 cs 3 bbls 1 kg Gin, 17 cs 1 kg Alcohol 51 cs 2 bbls Mineral Water, 17 cs 36 bbls 4 csks Ginger Ale
" British Columbia	22 cs Fruit Juice, 5 cs Bitters, 35 cs Champagne 27 cs Mineral Water, 5 cs Fernet, 2 cs Vermouth
" China	25 cs Curacoa, 5 cs Cordials, 4 cs Grape Juice, 5 cs Mineral Water
" Hawaiian Islands	120 cs Vermouth, 9 cs Mineral Water, 15 cs Grape Juice, 32 cs Liquors. 2 cs Liqueurs, 825 cs 12 bbls Gin, 2 bbls Cider, 1 bbl China Wine 5 cs 3 bbls 115 gals Alcohol, 4 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Japan	4 cs Grape Juice, 17 cs Mineral Water, 3 cs Champagne, 2 bbls G. Ale.
" Mexico	10 cs Gin, 28 cs Mineral Water
" New York	50 cs Grape Juice, 5 cs Liquors, 36 cs Cassia
" Philippine Islands	381 cs Alcohol, 30 cs Grp Juice, 10 cs Bitters, 5 cs Cordials 5 cs Rock and Rye, 10 gls Liquors, 10 cs Curacoa 27 cs 1 hf bbl Creme de Menthe, 4 cs Creme de Cocoa
" Samoan Islands	1 cs Grape Juice
" Society Islands	1 bbl Ginger Ale, 4 kgs Cider
Total	2562 cs, 91 bbls, 2 hf bbls, 4 csks, 69 kgs, 125 gals
Value	$26,611

To Alaska, 16 cases Champagne in bond.

IMPORTS BY SEA

DOMESTIC.

FROM MAY 20, 1909, TO JUNE 20, 1909.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, May 20.
100 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
150 qr bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
88 bbls Gin ..... Order.
25 bbls Whisky ..... St. Francis Hotel.
1 bbls Whisky ..... E. J. Sears.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer Santa Rosa, May 24.
20 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
20 pkgs Coco Cola ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, May 25.
50 cs Near Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
110 hhds Near Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
10 bbls Near Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer Governor, May 28.
27 bbls Wine ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer President, May 30.
106 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, June 1.
837 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, June 25.
6 cs Whisky ..... Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co.
1 cs Gin ..... J. Buchanan.
25 csks Beer ..... Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer President, June 5.
106 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM EUREKA—Per steamer City of Topeka, June 6.
85 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer Santa Rosa, June 7.
139 cs Cider ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
68 cs Wine ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, June 7.
450 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, June 10.
330 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
60 hf bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
100 qr bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM SAN PEDRO—Per steamer Coos Bay, June 14.
6 bbls Cider ..... Order.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer Santa Rosa, June 14.
30 cs 50 kgs Coco Cola ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Queen, June 12.
80 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
40 qr. bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, June 18.
255 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
160 hf bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
300 qr. bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

IN TRANSIT.

To Oakland ..... 442 bbls, 282 hf bbls, 314 qr bbls, 5 csks, 294 hhds
To Santa Cruz ..... 120 bbls
To Alameda ..... 155 bbls
To San Diego ..... 4 bbls
To Honolulu ..... 200 bbls
To Vallejo ..... 129 bbls, 64 qr bbls
To Santa Clara ..... 100 bbls, 40 qr bbls
To St. Helena ..... 45 hhds, 36 qr bbls
To Fresno ..... 150 bbls
To Stockton ..... 195 bbls, 8 hf bbls
To Reno ..... 127 bbls, 125 csks

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SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES

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809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONE KEARNY 709 CABLE ADDRESS: FINKE

FROM MAY 20, 1909, TO JUNE 20, 1909.

FOREIGN.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Virginian, May 22.

8 octs Sherry .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
25 cs Sherry .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
3 cs Mineral Water .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
5 cs Mineral Water .....Langley & Michaels Co.
25 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
50 cs Mineral Water .....Coffin, Redington & Co.
2 csks Vermouth .....Crown Distilleries Co.
10 cs Wine .....C. F. Schmidt & Peters.
125 bbls Bottled Beer .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
20 cs Brandy .....J. Castaloupes.
5 cs Mineral Water .....Blumauer & Frank, Portland, Ore.

FROM LIVERPOOL—SAME VESSEL.

550 bbls Stout .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
1 bbl Ginger Ale .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
15 octs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
1 csk Whisky .....S. F. Golf Club.
35 cs Brandy .....Order, Portland, Oregon.

FROM CHRISTIANA—SAME VESSEL.

150 cs Porter .....J. W. Peterson.
160 cs Porter .....Order, Seattle, Wash.
2 cs Liquors .....Armstrong & Co., Seattle, Wash.

FROM LONDON—SAME VESSEL.

6 qr csks Wine .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
1 oct Wine .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
24 octs Wine .....De Fremery & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX—SAME VESSEL.

80 cs Wine .....A. Vignier & Co.
10 cs Liquors .....A. Vignier & Co.
2 csks Liquors .....H. Harwege.
2 cs Curacao .....H. Harwege.
2 cs Brandy .....H. Harwege.
150 cs Champagne .....Chas. Meinecke & Co.
5 cs Brandy .....Alaska-Yukon Exposition, Seattle.
2 cs Cognac .....Alaska-Yukon Exposition, Seattle.

FROM GENOA (VIA COLON)—Per San Jose, May 22.

500 cs Wine .....Garbini Bros. & Co.
25 bbls Wine .....Garbini Bros. & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX—SAME VESSEL.

4 bbls Wine .....J. F. Flumel & Co.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Amiral Hamelin, May 26.

400 cs Gin .....Wm. Wolff & Co.
225 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
5 csks Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
75 cs Gin .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
15 cs Rum .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
50 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
6 one-sixth casks Wine .....Roth & Co.
10 one-eighth pipes Gin .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
325 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
505 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
5 csks Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
35 cs Liquors .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
1 hhd Whisky .....Pacific Union Club.
500 cs Whisky .....F. de Bary & Co.
50 cs Whisky .....Jesse Moore-Hunt Co.
150 cs Mineral Water .....Order.
1174 cs Champagne .....C. F. Schmidt & Peters.
45 cs Liquors .....James de Fremery & Co.
900 cs Amer Picon .....James de Fremery & Co.
100 cs Absinthe .....Delsol Bros.
25 cs Beer .....Crown Distilleries Co.
25 cs Wine .....Rathjen Co.
100 cs Absinthe .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
5 cs Kirsch .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
101 cs Wine .....Blumauer & Hoch, Portland, Ore.

FROM GENOA—SAME VESSEL.

250 cs Fernet .....Levaggi, Granucci Co.
150 cs Vermouth .....Bertin & Leporl.
250 cs Vermouth .....A. D. Shaw & Co.

FROM MARSEILLES—SAME VESSEL.

1 cs Wine .....Fritz Muller & Sons.
6 octs Wine .....Delsol Bros. & Co.
24 octs Wine .....Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
49 cs Byrrb .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
200 cs Absinthe .....A. Guirlani & Bro.

FROM LA ROCHELLE-PALLICE—SAME VESSEL.

30 cs Cognac .....L. D. McLean & Co.
350 cs Cognac .....Wm. Wolff & Co.
9 cs Cognac .....Delsol Bros. & Co.
100 cs Cognac .....Levaggi Co.
98 cs Wine .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
50 cs Liquors .....Cerutti Mercantile Co.
134 cs Liquors .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
1 csk Cognac .....Bernhard & Dorr.
5 csks Cognac .....Wilmerding, Loewe & Co.
1 csk Wine .....C. Neuberger.
3 csks Cognac .....C. Neuberger.
100 cs Cognac .....Roth & Co.
27 cs Wine .....Delsol Bros. & Co.
10 cs Rum .....Delsol Bros. & Co.
6 csks Wine .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
105 cs Liquors .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
25 cs Rum .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
10 cs Liquors .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
595 cs Cognac .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
100 cs Bitters .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
3 cs Liquors .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
100 cs Cognac .....F. de Bary & Co.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

80 cs Mineral Water .....James de Fremery & Co.
100 csks Wine .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
10 csks Cognac .....Crown Distilleries Co.
25 cs Cognac .....Costa Bros.
3 csks Brandy .....Blumauer & Hoch, Portland, Ore.
25 cs Cognac .....Escallier & Co., Los Angeles.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Crown of Germany, May 27.

108 cs Absinthe .....American Mercantile Co.
500 cs Vermouth .....A. Vignier Co.
150 cs Bitters .....American Mercantile Co.
250 cs Absinthe .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
15 cs Kirsch .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
8 csks Wine .....A. Vignier Co.
6 cs Wine .....A. Vignier Co.
20 qr csks Wine .....Chas. Meinecke & Co.
18 octs Wine .....Chas. Meinecke & Co.
10 csks Wine .....A. Vignier Co.
225 cs Absinthe .....A. Vignier Co.
15 cs Kirsch .....A. Vignier Co.
10 cs Liquors .....A. Vignier Co.
100 cs Spirits .....A. Vignier Co.
40 cs Gin .....Kuhls, Schwarke & Co.
5 csks Gin .....Kuhls, Schwarke & Co.
1 csk Wine .....Ahrens, Bullwinkel & Co.
100 cs Mineral Water .....A. Vignier Co.
50 cs Benedictine .....Simon Levy & Co.
250 cs Vermouth .....E. Martinoni.
250 cs Gin .....Wm. Wolff & Co.
10 csks Wine .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
250 cs Bitters .....E. Martinoni.
225 cs Mineral Water .....Order.
50 cs Mineral Water .....American Mercantile Co.
10 csks Whisky .....Hellman Bros. & Co.
300 cs Whisky .....Chas. Meinecke & Co.
300 cs Gin .....Chas. Meinecke & Co.
25 cs Gin .....Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
25 cs Cordials .....Chas. Meinecke & Co.
5 csks Rum .....Chas. Meinecke & Co.
150 bbls Ginger Ale .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
1 csk Whisky .....Swayne & Hoyt.
2 csks Wine .....Swayne & Hoyt.
150 cs Gin .....Wm. Wolff & Co.
100 cs Gin .....E. G. Lyons & Raas Co.
50 cs Gin .....A. Vignier & Co.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Mexican, May 29.

10 octs Sherry .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
3 csks Brandy .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
1 cs Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
1 cs Cordials .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
5 hf bbls Gin .....W. Hoelscher & Co.
5 csks Gin .....W. Hoelscher & Co.
70 cs Brandy .....J. Castaloupes.
12 cs Liquors .....Roth & Co.
670 cs Whisky .....W. H. Campbell.
150 cs Whisky .....Wm. Wolff & Co.
24 bbls Whisky .....Wm. Wolff & Co.
2 crates Liquors .....Wm. Wolff & Co.
10 cs Wine .....A. Guirlani & Bro.
50 cs Liquors .....A. Guirlani & Bro.
65 cs Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co.
30 cs Wine .....C. F. Schmidt & Peters.
5 csks Gin .....H. Campe & Co.
5 octs Gin .....H. Campe & Co.
114 cs Gin .....H. Campe & Co.
10 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
77 bbls Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
25 cs Liquors .....Simon Levy & Co.
20 cs Brandy .....A. Livas, Sacramento.

FROM HAMBURG—SAME VESSEL.

100 cs Aquavit .....J. W. Peterson.
25 cs Champagne .....Chapman & Wilberforce.
25 cs Liquors .....Kuhls, Schwarke & Co.
30 cs Liquors .....Roth & Co.
2 cs Wine .....Hackfeldt & Co., Honolulu.

FROM LIVERPOOL—SAME VESSEL.

51 cs Wine .....F. de Bary & Co.
45 bbls Bottled Beer .....James de Fremery & Co.

FROM ANTWERP—SAME VESSEL.

30 cs Wine .....James de Fremery & Co.
8 hhds Wine .....James de Fremery & Co.

FROM NEW YORK (via Colon)—Per Acapulco, May 31.

16 cs Mineral Water .....Coffin, Redington & Co.

FROM GENOA—SAME VESSEL.

150 cs Wine .....New Granucci Grocery Co.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Sais, June 2, 1909.

296 crates Liquors .....De Fremery & Co.

FROM LONDON—SAME VESSEL.

30 cs Gin .....Chas Meinecke & Co.
125 cs Gin .....Jesse Moore-Hunt Co.
1806 cs Gin .....De Fremery & Co.
100 cs Gin .....Rathjen Bros.
100 cs Gin .....James de Fremery & Co.

FROM GENOA—SAME VESSEL.

506 cs Fernet .....James de Fremery & Co.
300 cs Absinthe .....James de Fremery & Co.
500 cs Vermouth .....A. D. Shaw & Co.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Queen, May 28.

200 cs Whisky .....Chas. Meinecke & Co.

FROM VANCOUVER—Per Queen, June 11.

622 cs Whisky .....South End Warehouse.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Puebla, June 18.

120 cs Whisky .....American Mercantile Co.

FROM KOBE—Per Nippon Maru, May 21.

50 csks Sake .....Macondray & Co.
87 csks Sake .....T. Kagawa & Co.

FROM KOBE—Per Manchuria, June 14.

30 csks Sake .....J. Tawara.
64 csks Sake .....T. Kagawa & Co.
1 csk Sake .....T. Kagawa & Co.
50 csks Sake .....Macondray & Co.

FROM KOBE—Per Siberia May 30.

60 csks Sake .....T. Kagawa & Co.

FROM KOBE—Per Chiyo Maru, June 8.

95 csks Sake .....T. Kagawa & Co.
34 cs Sake .....T. Kagawa & Co.
82 csks Sake .....N. A. Mercantile Co.

(See next page.)

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Tacoma)—Per Watson, May 25.

5	octs Whisky	L. Taussig & Co.
200	cs Whisky	L. Taussig & Co.
500	cs Gin	Jas. Buchanan & Co.
52	cs Whisky	Hillebrandt Posner & Co.
50	cs Whisky	Wilmerding, Loewe & Co.
25	cs Whisky	Rathjen Bros.
100	cs Whisky	Wm. Wolff & Co.
50	cs Whisky	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
5	octs Whisky	Sherwood & Sherwood.
26	cs Whisky	J. Rothschild & Co.
15	cs Whisky	F. Chevalier Co.
250	cs Whisky	Johnson-Locke Mer. Co.
10	octs Whisky	Johnson-Locke Mer. Co.

Imports by Rail in Bond

FROM MAY 20, 1909, TO JUNE 20, 1909.

Via New York—			
139	cs Wine	From	Rotterdam.
4	bbls Wine	"	"
2	csks Wine	"	"
25	cs Wine	"	Genoa.
2	csks Wine	"	Havre.
Via New Orleans—			
25	cs Wine	From	Liverpool.
25	cs Champagne	"	"
6	cs Champagne	"	Hamburg.
6	cs Wine	"	"
50	cs Mineral Water	"	"
61	cs Cider	"	"
550	cs Champagne	"	Antwerp.
20	cs Champagne	"	Bordeaux.
10	cs Wine	"	"
2	cs Cognac	"	"
Via Detroit—			
199	cs Champagne	From	Antwerp.
200	cs Whisky	"	Canada.
50	bbls Whisky	"	"

Important to Rectifiers

(T. D. 1509.)

Distilled spirits.

Question of substitution or addition of caramel.—Test case decided in favor of the Government.—T. D. 1325 revoked.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., June 9, 1909.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue, Revenue Agents, and all Others Concerned:

By T. D. 1325 of February 26, 1908, this office gave notice that no further seizures of (double-stamped) spirits would be made on the ground of the addition of caramel, or for substitution, when the proof of substitution depended upon the presence of caramel, or upon the result of chemical analysis, until a test case then pending had been heard. All packages of spirits then under seizure for this cause were ordered released.

The test case has now been tried and decided in favor of the Government and against the claimant. And upon the advice of the honorable Attorney-General the suspension of action by internal-revenue officers directed by T. D. 1325 is hereby revoked, to take effect July 1, 1909, and all internal-revenue officers and others concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

ROBT. WILLIAMS JR., *Acting Commissioner.*

"Doctored" Whisky Subject to Seizure

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Dishonest wholesale liquor dealers who substitute inferior "doctored" whisky for aged whisky in distillers' original packages, bearing government warehouse and tax paid stamps, will hereafter run the risk of the seizure of their goods by revenue agents. A decision to that effect was made today by Acting Commissioner Williams of the internal revenue bureau, who ordered the seizure of all distillers' packages when, by chemical test, it shall be shown that other spirits than those inspected had been substituted.

J. F. Moroney Retires from Jesse Moore-Hunt Co.

THE trade will read with considerable interest the announcement that Mr. J. F. Moroney, who for the past eight years has been president of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Company, has resigned his position, to take effect August 1st next. Mr. Moroney has been with the company 14 years, during which time he has made a study of it from the ground up.

Mr. Moroney has accepted a position with A. P. Hotaling & Co. of this city, and will enter the services of that big institution on August 1st as its general manager. It is said by those who are in a position to know, that the salary offered Mr. Moroney

J. F. MORONEY

is the highest of any man in the business—at least on the Pacific Coast. The gentleman is well qualified for such a responsible position. He has gained a thorough knowledge of the business during the 14 years he has been identified with it. He is well posted on trade conditions, an excellent judge of whisky, an expert on blends, has an unusually wide acquaintance not only on the Coast but in the East, and knows the trade from British Columbia to the Mexican line. Being a comparatively young man and full of energy and enterprising, we are safe in predicting that he will make an enviable record in his new position.

Mr. Moroney is Chairman of the California Branch of the National Model License League, one of the Executive Committee of the Importers and Wholesalers' Liquor Association, etc. We present herewith a very good portrait of the young man.

Kentucky Opens Arms to Saloon Interests

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 25.—Through resolutions passed by Louisville's chief commercial organizations the past two days, Kentucky has opened her doors to the liquor interests of the United States. Particularly was the invitation directed to distilleries and plants in the prohibition States of the South, notably Tennessee, which will have to move out shortly.

Both the Commercial Club and Board of Trade, by overwhelming majorities, passed resolutions against state-wide prohibition, and the Board of Trade offering an original resolution inviting liquor men to come to this oasis.

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—The conditions remain about the same, except that as compared with business during the same period of last year the exports by sea have shown marked improvement, but at the same time they are not as large as the May exports by sea. In June, 1908, the movements by sea were 588 cases, 132,336 gallons, valued at $56,858. The figures for the past month were 1017 cases, 861,475 gallons valued at $322,562. In the previous month of this year the volume of bulk goods was larger, but the value was smaller, being $264,035. There is no reason to expect any material improvement during the midsummer months.

The consensus of opinion throughout the grape growing sections of the State is that an unusually large crop may reasonably be expected. In Napa Valley no damage was done by the frost of the middle of May south of Larkmead. In Fresno County the sprinkle of rain which fell during the month necessitated re-sulphuring to prevent mildew. Some experts believe also that this untimely moisture may do damage in causing grapes to crack, extending perhaps to as much as 10 per cent of the crop. Otherwise there is a promise of a bounteous crop of first quality grapes.

Imports of wines by rail in bond were 205 cases, 4 barrels, 4 casks. By sea, 1398 cases, 56 barrels, 8 hogsheads, 123 octaves, 38 casks, 26 quarter casks, 6 one-sixth casks.

Throughout the various wine districts come reports that every possible effort is being made by wine makers to handle the increased crop.

BRANDY:—The state of the market remains as it has been for some time with no special feature. Production in the two districts for the month of May totaled 25,610 tax gallons. There remained in bond in the State on May 31st, 2,260,439 tax gallons. This is a reduction from the preceding month, of more than 50,000 gallons.

Exports by sea were larger than usual, being 203 cases, 8952 gallons, valued at $12,411. Imports were 154 cases, 6 casks.

WHISKIES:—Business remains dull—much more so than it naturally should be. This remark applies to the entire Coast and as this section is certainly in the prosperous classification, the only reason given by those who are supposed to know, is that things are thus tied up by reason of the tinkering of the tariff bill which reflects disastrously upon every line of trade. As this is the time of the year when everybody goes away into the country and the country people flock to the seaside, a very quiet two months may be looked for, but with the advent of fall we believe that business will revive in good shape.

Exports by sea were unusually good during the month, the total being 2054 cases, 12,442 gallons, valued at $47,619. Imports by rail in bond were 300 cases, and by sea 4056 cases, 127 barrels, 22 casks, 35 octaves, 1 hogshead. Exports of miscellaneous articles totaled 2562 cases, 91 barrels, 2 half barrels, 4 casks, 69 kegs, 125 gallons bulk, valued at $26,611.

BEER:—These are the active days for the brewers and they are doing a fairly good business considering the exceptional quietness in all lines of trade. Most of them are in a campaign of special advertising—some of which is meritorious. The export trade was somewhat improved during the month, the figures being 973 packages, bottled 357 bulk, valued at $13,692. Imports aggregated 210 hogsheads, 75 cases, 25 casks, 2429 barrels, 220 half barrels, the most of which comes from domestic ports.

IMPORTATIONS:—By reason of the fact that the attitude of Congress indicates that there is to be an increase in duties on imported wines, liquors, etc., the importers are enjoying a better trade than could be expected in these times. In order to be prepared for the contemplated rise, the trade have been rushing in goods as fast as possible. It is only necessary to look at our import tables in this issue to be satisfied of this fact, because in the number of items of imports and in variety, throughout, this is the record month since these figures have been published in the REVIEW. The items of imports follow:

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Wine, 205 cases, 4 barrels, 4 casks. Champagne, 825 cases. Mineral Water, 50 cases. Cider, 61 cases. Cognac, 2 cases. Whisky, 300 cases.

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Beer, 210 hogsheads, 75 cases, 25 casks, 2429 barrels, 220 half barrels. Bitters, 500 cases. Benedictine, 50 cases. Spirits, 100 cases. Cordials, 20 cases. Brandy, 152 cases, 6 casks. Champagne, 1349 cases. Curaçoa, 2 cases. Cognac, 1336 cases, 19 casks. Rum, 50 cases, 5 casks. Fernet, 750 cases. Byrrh, 49 cases. Amer. Picon, 900 cases. Absinthe, 1033 cases. Kirsch, 35 cases. Whisky, 4556 cases, 127 barrels, 22 casks, 35 octaves, 1 hogshead. Wine, 1398 cases, 56 barrels, 8 hogsheads, 123 octaves, 38 casks, 26 quarter casks, 6 one-sixth casks. Mineral Water, 684 cases. Vermouth, 1650 cases, 2 casks. Gin, 3946 cases 15 casks, 5 half barrels, 10 one-eighth packages. Stout, 550 barrels. Porter, 162 cases. Liquors, 486 cases, 298 crates. Ginger Ale, 171 barrels. Sake, 34 cases, 519 casks. Aquavit, 100 cases. Coca Cola, 50 cases, 50 kegs, 20 packages.

Wine and Brandy Receipts

The receipts of wine and brandy from interior points from May 26th to June 26th inclusive were: Wine, 607,000; brandy, 854 gallons.

American Whiskies in Bond

The quantity of American whiskies in United States Bonded Warehouses in San Francisco on May 31st, 1909, was 83,988 gallons.

Alex D. Shaw & Co., Take Big Agency

Messrs. Alex. D. Shaw & Co. of New York, Chicago and San Francisco, have recently been appointed the general agents for the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi River of Messrs. E. Cusenier Fils Aine & Co., Paris, France, for the sale of their celebrated Cusenier Cordials. They expect to carry a very complete line of these goods in bonded warehouses in San Francisco and in addition to such deliveries as they are prepared to make therefrom they are writing importation business f. o. b. Continental shipping points.

The Cusenier Cordials are particularly well known and are generally recognized as the "first brand in the world." This firm were the originators of the Creme de Menthe in the decanter and have for many years made a specialty of this particular cordial.

This account is quite an acquisition to the famous line of imported goods which this firm represents for the United States and unquestionably will meet with the same great success as has been enjoyed by all their other lines.

Borgfeldt-Propfe Co., in New Home

The Borgfeldt-Propfe Company (Inc.) is perhaps one of the wholesale liquor businesses of this city most generally liked in the trade, and go where you will you can hear nothing but good wishes for its success in its new and splendid location on the northwest corner of Front and California streets. As soon as it was known by the firm that it was about to be written up in the REVIEW, Chris. Borgfeldt, not only a splendid fellow but an extremely modest man, bolted to Europe, leaving his new partner, Arthur Bering, to bear the brunt of the interview. Everybody knows and likes Chris, and it would be hard to find more to be said than this in his favor, both as a man and wholesale liquor dealer. It is the hope of all that know him that he will thoroughly enjoy his well earned holiday.

The new partner, Arthur Bering, bought out the Propfe interests in the company. He is almost as bad as Borgfeldt when he comes to an interview, but being unable to escape he admitted that he was born in San Francisco and had been, since he left school, for the past twenty years connected with a large wholesale liquor house in this city. He is a married man and representative citizen, the proud father of two fine boys, is a firm

New Quarters of Borgfeldt-Propfe Co., California and Front Sts.

believer in the Rooseveltian theory. Mr. Bering is well known to the trade, and the REVIEW can bear witness that his courtesy and kindness to all comers augurs well for his business success, now that he has become a member of this popular company.

The company is sole distributer of "Old Oscar Pepper" and "T. B. Ripy" brand of Bourbon whiskies, and makes a specialty of "Meadville" Rye. It deals very largely in Cascade Whisky, is agent for the original "Bethesda" Water, together with one of the fullest lines of imported goods in the city, and expects to have the exclusive handling of that widely advertised brand of Scotch whisky, "Clan Mackenzie." Besides all the above, the company has its own private brand of "Menlo," as applied to a full line of whiskies, wines, gins, cocktails, etc., to which the attention of the trade is particularly called.

Altogether, the Borgfeldt-Propfe Company is one of the few wholesale establishments whereat a saloon can be fully supplied with everything necessary in the line of liquors, etc., without the possibility of going wrong. Customers and the trade generally are asked to give the company a call at its new permanent headquarters on the corner of Front and California streets.

Taft Will Hear California Spirits Men

MESSRS. BRANGIER, general superintendent of the Western Distilleries Company, of this city and Agnew, and Captain John E. Youngberg, the well known revenue broker, left on June 23d for Washington. President Taft granted a special hearing to the representatives of the Western Distilleries Company, separately, which was held on June 28th. This is an exceptional consideration on the part of the Chief Executive and shows his recognition of the importance of this big and growing industry on the Coast. The Western Distilleries Company is one of the large factors which lend to the prosperity of the Pacific Coast, their consumption of raw material and output of finished products of various kinds besides their spirits, make them a great institution and wealth producer.

There are certain concessions needed from the Government to relieve this enterprise of unnecessary hardships and it is believed in the case is so plain that the representatives of the institution will be able to secure what they want from the President.

A clever capture was made last month of a floating blind pig on the San Joaquin river. The barge contained beer, whisky and women of the lower world, and navigated the river in the neighborhood of Holt's Station, near Stockton. J. D. Thorpe, deputy constable, with another man, dressed as tramps, succeeded in getting the necessary evidence on board the barge, and Paul Du Boise, captain and proprietor, was arrested by the sheriff.

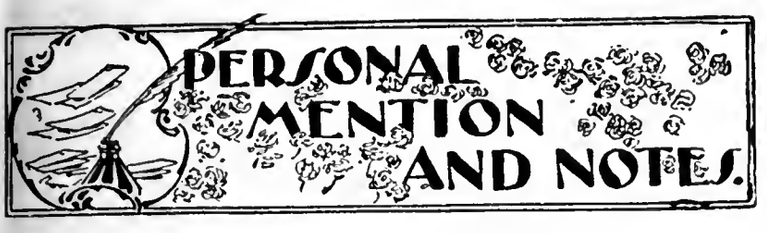
Old Ripy

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
IN BULK AND BOTTLED IN BOND

T. B. RIPY DISTILLERY
112-8th District
TYRONE, KENTUCKY

ALBERT DALLEMAND & COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILL.



The Johnson-Locke Company announce that they have taken the agencies of Hostetter's and Angostura Bitters and the Cysmic Spring Company of New York, for the Pacific Coast.

We have received an announcement from Weil Bros. & Sons, of San Francisco, advising us of their removal to 129-135 Fremont street, where they should be addressed in future. They extend an invitation to their friends in the trade to call upon them at their new location.

Smiling, courteous Fred Jacobi, has landed among his friends again with the intention of spending the good old Summer time in his old-time haunts and far from the miseries of Gotham. He is the same old debonair boy and seems to have found the secret of preserving eternal youth.

The steamer Montara, which sailed for Alaska June 5th, carried the largest cargo of wines and liquors that ever went out of this port. It was not only the largest, but the most valuable, and the items, which appear elsewhere in the export tables, will be found of much interest to the trade.

Mr. Emil Leuenberger, president of the Sutter Home Wine and Distilling Company of this city, will leave on the 7th of July for a three months' European trip, in which he will combine pleasure and business. During his travels he will cover all the interesting points in Switzerland and the Alps, and intends to have a thorough good time. Mr. Leuenberger knows the way of enjoying himself, and no doubt he will return well satisfied to resume the cares of business.

We are advised by the Susquemac Distilling Company, of Cincinnati, that they have entered into a contract with Mr. B. Hirschfield whereby Mr. Hirschfield will become interested in their corporation, with headquarters in St. Louis. Mr. Hirschfield, however, will retain a large part of his former territory. This arrangement will undoubtedly prove of mutual advantage to the Susquemac Distilling Company and to Mr. Hirschfield, the latter having a very extensive acquaintance among the jobbers throughout the country, is popular and commands a large trade.

Mr. Edward G. Uihlein and family (one of the branches of the numerous family that owns the Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee), passed through San Francisco on a visit to the Orient. Mr. Edward Uihlein's fad is orchids of which he has the finest collection in the United States. Another member of the family, Mr. Aug. Uihlein, makes a specialty of fine horses, one of which made a World's record recently, "The Harvester," which won the Kentucky three-year-old Futurity.

We have received a handsome souvenir from the Fred Krug Brewing Company of Omaha, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of that well known establishment. It is a well chosen and artistically executed souvenir in the shape of a china plate bearing the picture of the worthy founder of the company on its face, an admirable and striking likeness of the pioneer brewer of Nebraska. On the back are two pictures, the original premises in which he commenced business in 1859—a board shack 20x40 feet, and the present handsome and extensive edifice containing one of the most perfect brewing plants in the United States. We value this mark of the company's esteem and accept the same with many thanks.

Among notable "long-distance" travelers representing famous establishments, might be mentioned Graham Morrison, Esq., of London, who arrived here recently from the Orient in a globe-encircling journey for the famous Scotch whisky house of Messrs. John Dewar & Sons, Ltd. He had come via the Mediterranean, Red Sea, Indian Ocean, Sea of Japan and Pacific Ocean, visiting all the countries contiguous thereto, including China, Corea and Manchuria. He reported business excellent for the famous Dewar's Scotch whisky in all these distant lands. One does not wonder at the high standing of distillers and brewers in Great Britain when one realizes the magnitude of their business and their importance to the commerce of their country. Two members of Messrs. John Dewar & Sons have been Knighted by King Edward VII for distinguished services.

City's Power Supreme

The Supreme Court of the State of Washington has rendered a decision in which it is held that the city council of Seattle, under the charter, has the exclusive right to license saloons, which means that the regulation or limitation of saloon license does not fall within the initiative and referendum provisions of the charter. The decision was in the case of John Hartig, who brought suit against the city authorities because he was denied a saloon license under the contention that the initiative and referendum barred him.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID WHISKIES

Sole Distributors For OLD OSCAR PEPPER Bottled in Bond
OLD T B RIPY " " "
CASCADE WHISKEY
And The Original BETHESDA WATER

BORGFELDT-PROPFE CO.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS

WINE and LIQUOR MERCHANTS

TELEPHONE KEARNY 5177-5178

207 Front St. and 204-208 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Krug Fiftieth Anniversary

OMAHA has this month celebrated the golden jubilee of Frederick Krug, the veteran brewer of that city. Krug came to Omaha in '59, a year which occupies much the same place in the history of that Nebraska city as does '49 in the annals of San Francisco. In that year it commenced its development into a great city, and Fred Krug, the pioneer brewer of Nebraska, has been one of the principal factors in its success and prosperity. He started in business in a very humble way. He erected a brewery, 22x40 feet, in six weeks. In this small space he brewed good beer, which he delivered to his customers

FREDERICK KRUG

in a wheelbarrow. As the city grew so did his trade, and now that half a century has passed, he has the satisfaction of being the head of an institution employing 100 men, with branch offices and agencies established from the Mississippi to the Pacific Coast.

In his home town he is justly appreciated as having been one of Omaha's most energetic and successful builders. He has given talents, time and money when and where wanted, to upbuild both city and State. Mr. Krug came from Cassel, Germany, when quite a young man. He quickly drifted west and was soon recognized at Council Bluffs as an expert brewer. From there he reached Omaha, then a mere Western frontier town, but now, thanks partially to his labors, a great and growing city.

So this worthy brewer is receiving the congratulations not only of the people of Omaha, or the citizens of Nebraska, but from the brewers and beer drinkers of the civilized world. Honest and true, kind and generous, industrious and economical, he has achieved a success both as a man and a brewer, which is worthy of the highest commendation. Happy with his family and friends, proud of his two sons, William and Albert, now relieving him of the cares and troubles of a great business, he is certainly to be congratulated, and the semi-centennial celebration recently held in Omaha in his honor is no more than is his just due. It is also a mark of respect which shows that the great West knows how to appreciate the right kind of man when it finds one—a man like Frederick Krug!

OLIVINA WINERY FOR LEASE

Having leased my vineyards, I now desire to lease my cellars at the Olivina. Lease will cover cooperage, labels and good will of the business, with New York books of the business. Lessee will have the privilege of buying the grapes from the vineyards and making the wine.

SARAH B. SMITH,
Livermore, Cal.

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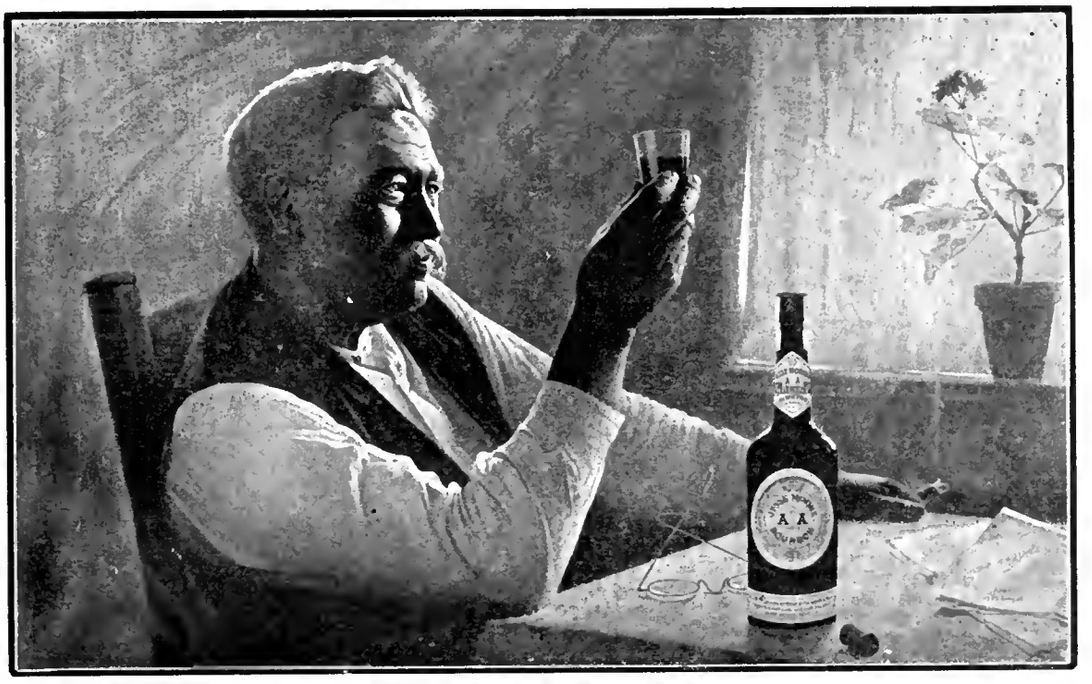

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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD ..... EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Room 304

Portola Toast Should Be Drunk in California Wine

HOW ridiculous it would be to toast Greater San Francisco at the Portola Festival in a cocktail, is clearly shown in a letter by President Sbarboro of the Grape Growers of California in a letter recently written to the President of the Portola Festival. He points out that Father Junepiro Serra came here with Portola. He was the founder of the Missions, also introduced the cultivation of the vine and the making of wine. From which facts he argues that the only proper liquid in which to drink this toast would certainly be California wine.

We quite agree with Mr. Sbarboro. The cocktail was unknown in the days of Portola, and he doubtless was in the habit of enjoying good old Spanish wine. Besides that even at the present day to drink a toast with a cocktail would certainly be bad form. The cocktail is an appetizer drank before the feast, after which it is the imprisoned sunshine in the juice of the grape which inspires the toasts.

In concluding his letter President Sbarboro trusts that the committee in charge of the Festival will follow the example of Gaspar de Portola and have everybody from the President of the United States to the casual visitor, drink the Festival toast to a glass of choice California wine—Amen.

Alameda Local Option "R. I. P."

TAKEN as a whole the Supervisors of Alameda county appear to be a level headed body. Members of it seem to be willing to vote against their own personal convictions, when such a course appears to be for the benefit of the public. It was this public spirit which actuated Supervisor Horner to join Mullins in defeating local option. Horner, while personally in favor of local option, clearly perceived that its continuous agitation was hurting the county he represented, as it proved detrimental to business interests, and he did not believe that 25 per cent of the people would care to have the matter brought up. If every man who favored local option would act with the self restraint and good sense, what a great deal of trouble, litigation and expense would be prevented.

Alameda is not only one of the largest, most wealthy and fertile counties in the State, but one in which the intellectual development of its inhabitants is far above the average. With the present feeling of its people it would be utterly useless to put this matter to the vote. Therefore the Supervisors were wise to sit down upon the proposition good and hard, and so prevent a great deal of ill feeling and very considerable injury to the prosperity of the county.

After the recent action of the Board we hope the question is buried for a long time. The members have now practically declared themselves. Kelley and Mullins are against the measure, and Horner, while personally favoring it, joins them in burying it until such time as a radical change in public opinion shall call for its resurrection. Meanwhile the motto on the headstone of local option in Alameda county reads "Rest in Peace."

Vintage Day

MR. SBARBORO'S belief that "Vintage Day" if properly inaugurated would prove a great success, seems to be entirely justified by the popular interest taken in what is called "Grape Day" at Escondido in the southern part of the State, a festival of the same nature—celebrating the conclusion of the vintage—as that proposed by the President of the Grape Growers of California. Escondido is very busy preparing for the festival, and on June 4th last the executive committee organized with G. W. Wisdom as chairman, Rev. J. W. Sherwood as secretary and W. H. Baldridge as treasurer. The other members of the committee are W. N. Bradbury, Sig Steiner, Arthur Jones, W. L. Ramey, W. E. Alexander, Frank O'Kelly. Last year the celebration drew large crowds from San Diego and Los Angeles, and the outing proved so pleasant that arrangements are being made to accommodate a far larger attendance at this year's festival.

Wholesalers and Retailers Review Sold

OUR esteemed contemporary, *The Wholesalers and Retailers Review*, one of the string of publications controlled by the now defunct Calkins Syndicate, was sold for a song during the month. The paper was purchased by Mr. A. Crofton, representing the Liberal Publication Company of Portland, Oregon—the price being $1700 and liabilities some $3000. The books show that at the time of the sale the publication had 250 subscribers and no term contracts.

A Beautiful Muddle

The prosecuting attorney's office at Seattle, Washington, is having a tough time in making people drink straight whisky, forswear blended goods, and enforce the law passed by the last legislature. He admits that he has a big task before him in seeking to establish the exceedingly fine point as to whether whisky has been mellowed by age or by artificial means, such as blending. So he has appealed to an analytical chemist, but has received but little help from that source. The gentleman employed states that "a chemist can detect the variation in age of the same whisky, and he can tell young whisky from old whisky, but he cannot take a miscellaneous whisky and prove beyond a doubt whether it is three, five or six year old wet goods." Still saloonkeepers are warned by the attorney not to handle blended whiskies, because it is, so he states, a comparatively easy matter to detect many compounded whiskies.

So the matter stands, while the prosecuting attorney continues to scratch his head and wonder if the anti-blending law can be enforced or not.

An Object Lesson in Tennessee

THE people of the State of Tennessee having performed that senseless operation of cutting off their nose to spite their face, are now on the stool of repentance, and would much like to get their nose back again. A recent telegram from Memphis shows just how the people feel. Governor Paterson, it will be remembered, vetoed the State-wide prohibition bill, but the Legislature passed it over his veto. On a recent visit to Memphis, when the Governor was on his way to the depot, surrounded by a crowd of personal friends and citizens, vacant buildings were pointed out as evidences of the hard times which were bound to come when Tennessee goes dry on July 1st. The Governor cried out: "Don't blame me, blame the Legislature. I had nothing to do with the coming drought!" And his declaration was received with cheers by those who escorted him to the station.

"Time to Sober Up"

WHEN such men and moralists as the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Moreland and David S. Rost, Mayor of Milwaukee, in discussing the liquor question condemn Prohibition, it is certainly time for every right-thinking and Freedom loving citizen of these United States to take immediate action to stop the waves of insanity and hypocrisy which have been flooding the country. Such citizens have the power when Election day comes round again by united action to put an end to this crying evil—an extraordinary mixture of ignorant fanaticism and political cunning—which is at present causing the loss of a vast amount of revenue, interfering with business, preventing prosperity, inducing lawlessness and intemperance and sowing the seeds of hatred, malice and all uncharitableness in the hearts of the people!

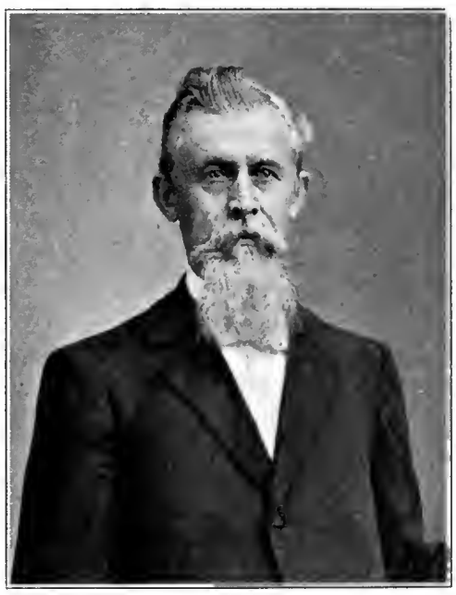
In Alameda county a new liquor law has been introduced to the Board by Supervisor Mullins. Summarized the Mullins ordinance raises the license of saloons in the county outside incorporated towns from $120 to $300 a year, and limits the number of saloons to one hundred and forty. While strong opposition is expected, it is believed the ordinance will be passed. Mullins has charge of the liquor department in a large grocery establishment in Oakland, and of course the fewer saloons the greater the demand for family trade. This is the little joker in the ordinance.

In the Portland, Oregon, city election held during the present month, Joseph Simon, the Republican candidate for mayor, was elected by a majority of 174. The questions relating to the liquor trade voted upon on that occasion were the Gothenberg scheme and Excise Board ordinance. The former was defeated by a majority of 17,794 against 1048 and the latter by 13,746 votes against it. The new city charter was also defeated by 710 votes.

The saloon men of Marysville, California, have united for the purpose of formulating a set of regulations that will remove some of the objections urged against them. They will ask that all gambling in saloons be stopped and side doors done away with. As soon as they have agreed upon the exact reform to be carried out the city council will be asked to pass an ordinance to that effect.

OBITUARY

We have to report the death of Ludwig Wagner, the pioneer coppersmith of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Wagner, who was a native of Germany, came direct to San Francisco in 1867 and entered the coppersmithing trade a year after his arrival. He located his factory on Mission street almost on the same spot —573 Mission street—where the firm of Wagner & Sons were doing business at the time of his decease. On May 31st last he died in his 66th year from heart trouble, after successfully carrying on his trade for 41 years. His specialty was winery, distillery and brewery work, and from his knowledge of his

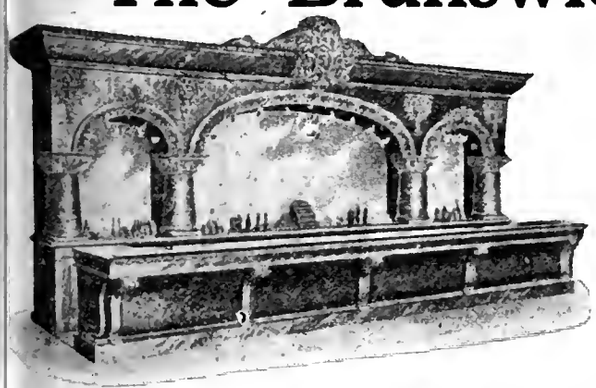


LUDWIG WAGNER

trade and honorable and straightforward methods, he has been well known and respected for many years by every wine man on the coast.

Mr. Wagner left a widow and two sons, Richard and Edward, to mourn his loss. The boys have been in partnership with their father for many years and are now carrying on the business. The deceased was a retiring man who had a very happy home life and enjoyed the pleasure of possessing a large circle of friends. He died well off and leaves behind him an enviable record both as a man and an artisan.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.



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BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES---BAR FIXTURES---BOWLING ALLEYS AND SUPPLIES

Police Commissioners Must Be Daffy

THE assininity of the Police Commissioners in closing the saloons of the city on every dinky bond election day that the Supervisors happen to think about, such as the Geary Street Railroad proposition, is becoming monotonous, not only to the trade, but to the large portion of the community who do not think it is right for a body of men like the Police Commissioners to have the power to discommode the whole city. If these elections carried any politics with them the question would be entirely different, but they are purely business matters, and the results of the last two bond elections show the people are not particularly interested in them.

The men of San Francisco have a right to voice their protests when the Police Commissioners close the bars in the city twice in one week on such a flimsy pretext. For this and other reasons they are becoming the most unpopular Board we have ever had, and that is "going some."

Bert Levy and Edward Rowe have taken over the Sutter Bar at 105 Montgomery street. They are both widely known in their line of business and, being very popular and having one of the finest locations in the city, are destined to build up an excellent business.

George James, the popular and widely known cashier of A. P. Hotaling & Company, this city, is a candidate for Supervisor. It matters not what ticket he is on, the wine and liquor men generally will be only too glad to support him. He is honest and capable, and can be depended upon to give a good account of himself if elected to that responsible office. In this case we suggest that everybody get out and boost.

The C. M. Fisher Company's saloon "The Kennel Club," on Market street, is a thing of the past as the building containing it is being pulled down. Upon the site of it will be erected a two-story building—the first floor 20 and the second 18 feet high—entirely for the use of the well known Fly Trap restaurant, and Fisher & Company's saloon. This special building is to be finished by September first, and we are assured that when the place is opened it will be found one of the handsomest establishments for the sale of liquor to be found on the Pacific Coast.

At a recent meeting of the Police Commission, that well-known saloonman "Rudie" Fishbeck was denied a liquor license for a saloon at 40 Ellis street. It is understood that the reason for this action on the part of the commission was that in that particular neighborhood there were already a sufficient number of such places.

The Police Commission has forbidden the sliding prices for drinks now charged in the Barbary Coast saloons, and has ruled that in future they hust have a standard and reasonable price for drinks, the same to be set forth and prominently displayed on lists. The commission decided that such establishments should not be allowed to retail bottled beer at a higher price than 25 cents per pint and 50 cents per quart.

O'Brien's Saloon at 211 Sansome street, one of the first permanent establishments opened after the fire, and at that time made particularly prominent by the fine mercantile lunch served, has been sold to J. G. Leibert. Mr. Leibert, when interviewed by a representative of this paper, stated that the saloon will be conducted as a first-class resort and will continue to cater to the business men of this exclusive district in a satisfactory way. Before making the present change Mr. Leibert was a member of T. J. Walsh & Co., which well known firm was recently driven out of business on Powell street near Market by fire.

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THE MIRACLE OF THE GREAT FIRE

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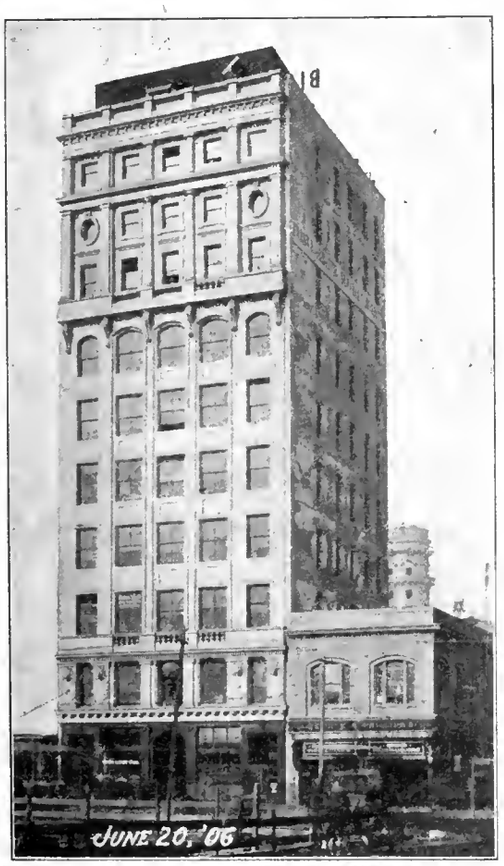

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The Chronicle Bar

6 Kearny San Francisco, Cal.

P. W. WOBBER, Proprietor

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Here is More Trouble

THE Police Commissioners of San Francisco have recently directed the secretary not to receive any more applications for combination saloons and restaurants, and refused to abrogate the rule permitting only six of such establishments. The petition signed by 2000 residents near the park asking that all saloons be abolished within one block of it, will be taken under consideration before long.

Luxus beer is not only good to drink, but has acted as an inspiration to the promoters to issue a series of bill board pictures worthy of the name of works of art—the last being by far the best. After looking at the well drawn picture of the catching of the trout, in which the rod is handled by the attractive young lady and the jolly old German effects its capture with the landing net, one feels inclined to rush in and imbibe some Luxus beer. The picture appeals to the sportsman and to the artist and is generally enjoyed by the public having an eye for beauty. Certainly the course pursued by the management tends to make this excellent beer popular, besides rendering billboards attractive and an art education.

We are pleased to be able to report that P. W. Wobber, one of the best known and respected among San Francisco's retail liquor dealers, has entirely recovered from the bad attack of grip which has recently worried him considerably. The Chronicle Bar, No. 6 Kearny street, is as good an investment as ever, in fact as time passes and outlying businesses return to the commercial centre of the city it would be truer to say better than ever. So Mr. Wobber has time to look after his large orchard interests in Solano County. As 1909 promises to be a good fruit year, Mr. Wobber, what with the fruit on his trees and the fruits of his fine investment in the city—the Chronicle Bar—ought to be a well satisfied man.

J. Emmett Hayden, Theodore Lunstedt and John L. Herget, three candidates for the Board of Supervisors selected by the Union Labor party, were recently called upon to explain the employment by them of Asiatics. The above named gentlemen are in the saloon business and stated that while they were against the employment of Asiatics, they were forced to hire them because they could not get white men to do the work. They offered $50 a month and board, but that would not tempt a white man to do the menial work required. All their other employes were union men. The explanation was accepted and the discussion ended.

One of the most successful businesses now being done among the large number of retail liquor dealers located upon San Francisco's chief thoroughfare, is that conducted at the Roeder Cafe, 834 Market street. W. F. Roeder has by careful management, and the excellence of the wines and liquors supplied to his customers, succeeded in making his saloon one of the most popular resorts in the city. It is another case of direct personal supervision obtaining the desired reward—a large and remunerative business. The Roeder Cafe is well advertised by its customers, who, appreciating the quality of the goods served and the courtesy and attention of the service, naturally bring their friends. So the business of W. F. Roeder goes on increasing and producing most satisfactory results.

Rainier beer has for years been one of the best, most reliable and generally popular beers on the local market. Of late, advertising by posters, many of them pleasing pictures, has been the general practice of the big breweries, and we are glad to see that the Rainier management is now in the field with an excellent poster bound to draw the attention of the masses. It consists of a landscape of wood and water, a ripe field of barley in the foreground and a snow-capped mountain in the distance. On this background appears a bottle of Rainier beer and the following lettering: "Nature's Gift"; "Temperance beverage for the home"; "Choicest products of the soil combined with pure water by those who know how." Altogether it is a very striking advertisement, catching and pleasing to the eye, and in every way worthy of the excellent beverage, to which it is designed to call attention.

The first-class saloon conducted by P. S. Walsh, at 500 Market street, is one of the most comfortable in the commercial district. Mr. Walsh boasts that "Budweiser" is a friend of his, and that the thirsty business man cannot get a better glass of this most excellent decoction of malt and hops in the city than can be procured at his thirst-quenching establishment. In whiskies he pins his faith to Old R. B. Hayden and Finch's Golden Wedding Rye, and from the large attendance at his saloon his many customers evidently endorse his choice of brands. Every convenience and attention is given by him to his guests, and his lunches—one in the middle of the day and one when quitting time comes—fine in quality and liberal in quantity, are well worth a call to sample.

At a recent meeting of the Police Commission Charles M. Reynolds was granted a license for a saloon at Mason and Eddy streets, the former site of the Poodle Dog.

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791-793 MISSION ST., Near Fourth St. SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

McDonald & Cohn in New Home

AT LAST the old and well-known firm of McDonald & Cohn have found down town premises to their liking and have now moved into the business section of the city. After the fire its headquarters were located on Valencia street near Sixteenth, from which distant stand a steady and improving business has been carried on. Now that it has removed to 61 First street, Mr. McDonald believes the volume of its trade will be greatly increased. Particularly, as besides acting as distributers for that popular El Rey whisky and other favorite brands, they have now introduced to the trade an extremely fine blend of rye, known as "Hawkins" which is captivating the public taste, and as Mr. McDonald says "it is the latest craze, a pure rye blend, in full quart, screw top, flat bottles, that can be easily carried in the pocket." With this addition to the other excellent brands dealt in by this firm, a large demand for their goods is certain.

The premises occupied consist of a first floor and basement in the Horace Davis building, giving a floor space in each instance of 35x137½ feet and are well adapted to the business done. All customers and the trade generally, are cordially invited to call on McDonald & Cohn, inspect the new premises and sample "Hawkins Rye" which promises to be one of the leading brands on the Pacific Coast.

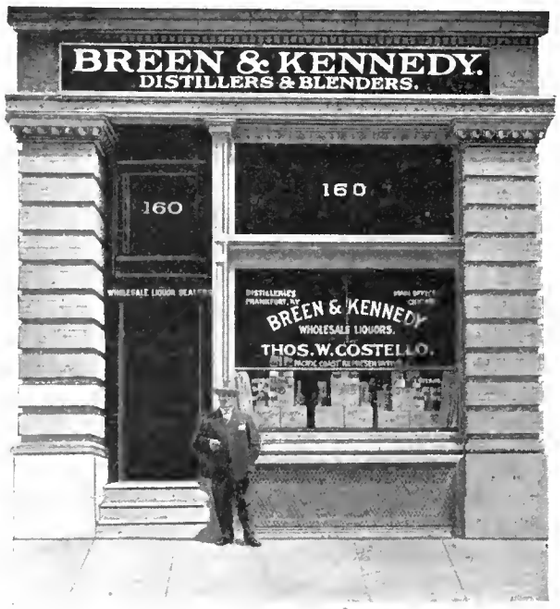
The eighth annual picnic of the Knights of the Royal Arch was held recently at Shellmound park and was a great success, over 6000 visitors being present. The officers in charge of affairs and to whom, and their assistants, credit must be given for the admirable arrangements are as follows: Peter Treich, past valiant commander; J. Harry Daley, valiant commander; Dennis McMahon, lieutenant commander; James Garrity, treasurer; John A. Barr, orator; F. G. Roney, recorder; Herman Ipsen, master of ceremonies; Albert Williams, captain of the guard; August Heyermann, tyler.

T. B. McGimsey, formerly of the Cabin, a popular saloon after the fire, on Geary street, just west of Fillmore street, has taken the management of the Club Cafe and Billiard Parlor at 211 California street. This, under his able guidance, promises to be a very popular establishment. The bar is all that can be desired, and will be kept well supplied with the best of wines and liquors. A free hot lunch is served at the usual hours and every effort made to make the Club popular. In the rear there is a splendid, clean and appetizing kitchen, side by side with which is the billiard room containing a billiard and pool table, card tables, etc. It is a cozy, comfortable establishment which in the well trained hands of McGimsey, should produce a very considerable revenue. It is a place where half an hour can be whiled away after lunch in a most agreeable manner in a game at billiards or cards, and the lunch hour made a veritable source of rest and recreation, in a reasonable and inexpensive manner. Altogether the Club Cafe is bound to impress the visitor favorably and command a good trade.

It would appear that this REVIEW was a true prophet. Not long ago attention was called to the fact that Sant Marceaux was the only champagne used at the banquet given in honor of James Bryce, the English Ambassador, and predicted that the true merits of this fine brand would become better known and more highly appreciated in the future. Now comes the information that at the banquet tendered to the French Ambassador and his charming wife, at the Fairmont on the occasion of their recent visit to the Coast, Sant Marceaux was the only brand of champagne used. This is extremely gratifying to the agents, Chapman & Wilberforce, who believe that in Sant Marceaux they have by far the best wine consumed on the Pacific Coast.

Albert Ziegele of Buffalo, N. Y., pioneer brewer, and the first man to make lager beer in America, died at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Herman Grau of Sacramento, on June 21st, at the age of 91 years.

Redding, California, is to have another large brewery and winery located there. The parties interested in this new venture are M. A. Lang, a representative of the San Francisco Breweries, Limited; M. Loonardini, a wholesale and retail merchant of McCloud, and A. Casalta, a business man of Sisson.



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Comrade Bourbon and Rye **Calumet Club Bourbon and Rye Special**

Bonded case goods in our own brands also a specialty. A large stock carried in San Francisco, subject to delivery at short notice, and trade especially solicited from Retail dealers desiring to buy high grade straight goods and straight blends direct from the manufacturer.

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A Mighty Bracer

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THE CUTTER

BRASWELL & ANDERSEN

709 Market St.
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SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Unity Club Itself Again

THE Unity Club, composed of many of the leading barkeepers in this city, has reorganized. It was first formed in April, 1904, but was put out of business by the fire. Now the boys have got together again and are proud of their new club rooms in the Investors' Building, 787 Market street. A meeting was held on the 24th instant, when the following officers were elected: President, William J. Corlett; vice-president, F. A. Shafer; secretary, R. L. Harrington; treasurer, E. A. Kennedy; auditor, J. T. Parrell; board of directors—A. W. Faber, J. E. Walsh, W. C. Asher, W. P. Phillips and C. B. Ensign.

A short time back we noted the fact that the well known and much liked Charley Corey, was having his establishment on the northwest corner of Second and Mission streets enlarged, renovated and improved. At that time we stated that the bar and floor space would be increased one-third, but now that the work is finished we find that the enlargement was under-estimated, as both are doubled. The renovation has been well and artistically done, and judging by both outside and inside there is not a better arranged and more inviting place of the kind to be found in the city. Above all the pleasant and courteous proprietor still dispenses the warmest of welcomes and the best of liquor to his guests with the result that the "Miracle of the Great Fire" is one of the most popular resorts, and the increased space is crowded with good customers.

On June 14th a considerable commotion was caused in San Rafael by the holding of a public meeting condemning the Town Trustees for permitting San Rafael to be overrun by saloons of lawless character. A large number of influential citizens demanded that the Trustees refuse all further applications for licenses. Among those who petitioned the Board in the premises were Judge W. W. Morrow, A. W. Foster Jr., Robert Dollar, John F. Boyd, William Babcock, Robert H. Menzies, George D. Shearer, James E. Walsh, Webster Jones, J. B. Tufts, A. W. Bullard, E. W. McCarthy, William R. Pentz, Arthur Crosby, U. S. Turley, Vincent Neale, A. MacDonald, C. A. Thayer, Dr. E. W. Alexander, P. S. Foster, Edgar Zook, A. R. Curtis, M. E. Pinkard, George U. Hind, Dudley C. Bates, C. C. Stevenson Jr., A. Starr-Keeler.

Famous Bar and Cafe Moves

BY degrees the business of the city is slowly shaking itself into place, and as a rule commercial and other firms are getting back as nearly as possible to the old locations occupied before the fire. Naturally this is the case with saloons which cater to certain lines of trade, and the Market Cafe, Gonaillhardon & Rondel, proprietors, is no exception to the rule. So on the 1st of August it will remove from 551 Washington street to the southeasterly corner of old Montgomery block, known as number 540 Merchant street, but a few doors above the premises occupied in 1906. Here the same fine line of liquors, superb black coffee, and splendidly cooked lunch will be served to those judges of good drinking and good eating who patronize this excellent cafe. Don't forget the new number, 540 Merchant street.

Puritanical Spokane

AT SPOKANE the new ordinance is causing much trouble, W. E. Norman, proprietor of the bar at the Spokane Hotel and Louis Davenport, owner of a restaurant and bar, will be compelled to remove the colored glass windows, which obscure a view of the interior of their bars. Also cigar stands which prevent a clear view of the inside of saloons will have to be moved.

Besides this, acting under the order of the police commissioners, the chief is busy enforcing Sunday closing and orders all saloons locked Saturday at mignight and not opened again until Monday morning—restaurant or no restaurant. What a happy place Spokane must be to live in!

Bob Kern, who has been at 517 California street since the opening of that place, is now manager of The Arch, Kearny street near Bush.

PHONE DOUGLAS 1984

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HENRY C. ASCHEN

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YELLOW LABEL BOTTLING
GUARANTEED PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNDER PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT JUNE 30TH 1906.
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Good Clean Service and Popular Prices

34 Market Street

In conjunction with our restaurant we have the most complete Bar in the West.

KILBORN & HAYDEN, Props.

Coast News of the Traffic

The District Court of Appeals has confirmed the judgment of the Superior Court of Santa Clara County, declaring constitutional and binding the ordinance of the city of San Jose, confirming the sale of liquor to a limited district in that city.

Thirty-three saloons in Mendocino county must close by July 1st. This is the result of an ordinance recently passed by the Supervisors, to whom the will of the people to that effect was expressed by a number of petitions lately filed with the Board.

The new winery, which is located on the Sanguinetti property, Lodi, California, is being rushed to completion so that it will be able to crush 8000 tons of grapes when the season opens.

At Los Angeles circulars have been issued by the brewers, advising the trade that beginning June 15, the price of bottled beer will be raised 10 per cent to consumers and 20 per cent to wholesalers and the saloons. We believe that the above rise will extend over Southern California, and that all the breweries in that part of the State have entered into an agreement to advance the prices as stated.

West Cucamonga, California, is about to become the home of a grape juice factory, to be erected and run by Post & Klusman.

A defective flue started a fire in the country residence of Felix Salmini, five miles north of St. Helena, on June 12th. Part of the furniture was saved, but 22,000 gallons of wine were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $14,000.

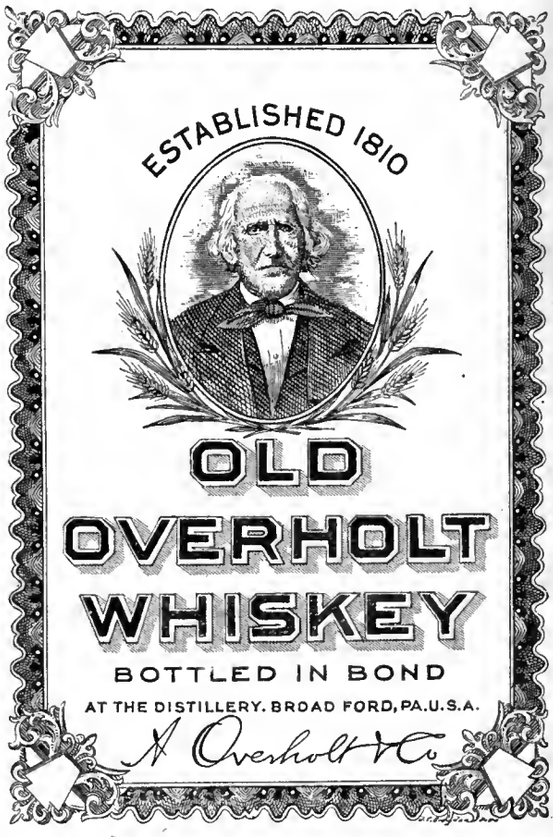
Thos. G. Frost has disposed of his interests in the Buffalo saloon at Sausalito to J. Veteran and Fred Ramos of Tiburon. The establishment will be thoroughly renovated and will cater to the best trade.

The Sausalito *News* is our authority for stating that A. S. Proctor, an experienced hotel man, is about to open a first class hotel and restaurant in that charming retreat across the bay.

The Portland *Oregonian* evidently is not in love with the Gothenburg manner of dealing with the liquor question, for it rejoices that the Gothenburg ordinance proposed in that city has been hauled off to the political boneyard and says: "There has been a real campaign of education on the Gothenburg ordinance. Portland has learned how they do it in Gothenburg, which seems to be reason enough for not doing it in Portland."

The case of Mrs. Kate Richter, against the City of San Jose will probably be carried to the Appellate Court. Mrs. Richter was refused a license on the ground that the combined store, saloon and lodging house conducted by her, was not an hotel, and the fight to make the city treasurer issue a license to her was recently decided in favor of the city.

The Trustees of the Town of Willows, Glenn County, have adopted a new liquor ordinance. It provides for midnight closing, except on Saturday night, closing Sunday afternoon and night, no gambling nor slot machines, an unobstructed view of the bar from the street and other regulations intended to remove objectionable features from saloons so they will not be voted out. Saloonmen approved this ordinance, but it is claimed the Anti-Saloon League will continue its fight to make Willows dry.



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New York Correspondence

NEW YORK, June, 1909.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—New York importing houses, at least, have no reason to complain of business. Figures show that almost every branch of their business is at least 100 per cent ahead of up to the same period of last year. Beginning with champagne, which are about 170,000 cases against 83,000 for last year, increases keep up in about the same proportion all through the list. Cognac brandy, about 80,000 cases; last year, 38,000. British gin, about 60,000 against 29,000 cases last year. Scotch whiskies, 90,000 cases against 50,000. Cordials, over 100,000 cases against 50,000. These figures are for the first five months of 1909.

Of course, much of this increase is due to the desire of the trade to procure their stocks before the increased duties under the new tariff bill go into effect. The injection into the discussion of this, the new issue, taxing corporations, may greatly retard its passage, but, ultimately, higher duties are certain and the trade, naturally, does not want to be caught short.

Shippers of Rhine wines and Moselles are complaining about the restrictions placed upon these wines by the German Government, which, they claim, will seriously affect the business. This, they say, is in marked contrast to the attitude of the Italian Government, which does all it can to facilitate the wine business. There is no doubt Italian wines are increasing in demand in this country. The importations for the first five months of 1909 are largely in excess of the same period last year and, at the Port of New York alone, amount to nearly 700,000 gallons and over 60,000 cases.

The whisky market remains quiet, although inquiries are a little more frequent. But until some speculative element is injected, there can be little improvement expected. Whiskies over four years old are hard to market, and are offered at very low figures. The new decision of the Solicitor-General, if confirmed by the President, may do much to relieve the situation

The statistical condition of the market is now in a more satisfactory condition than it has been for a long time. Withdrawals are good and production conservative. The lack of speculative buying, it is thought, is in a measure due to lack of banking facilities, to the extent they were formerly accorded.

The rank and file of the trade find bankers are becoming ultra-conservative when it comes to whisky certificates, timidity being aroused by newspaper accounts of counties and States "going dry." The withdrawals, as reported by the Treasury Department, should be brought before bankers, whose opinion might be changed by a knowledge of the fact that prohibition does not result in a falling off in consumption. It merely prohibits. You can take a horse to the spring, but you cannot make him drink. You can prohibit, but you cannot make a Prohibitionist stop drinking.

Withdrawals of whiskies for the first months of the fiscal year indicate a fairly good situation. Pennsylvania and Maryland are about the same as in 1908. Kentucky is about 700,000 gallons ahead. On the face of the returns, this looks well, but until one gets the figures from the spirit producing States like Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, it is difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion.

Bottled-in-bond whiskies are forging ahead, the total showing an increase for the nine months of about one million gallons, principally in Kentucky, although every State has increased its output of the green stamp goods.

In his opinion, submitted to President Taft, the Solicitor-General expresses himself more lengthily than clearly, and it will require considerable explanation before it is definitely understood.

One can glean, however, from it, that it is distinctly favorable to the blenders, and, whilst it does not clearly say so, implies that whisky and spirits are near-like substances. It is still a mooted question, however, and will be until the President accepts the opinion of the Solicitor-General.

The straight whisky men, it is believed, will not rest if the decision go against them, but will continue the agitation and may try to have the Supreme Court of the United States pass upon it.

On the subject of coloring and flavoring, the opinion is much clearer. Says the Solicitor-General: "Whisky having been in all its history extensively and variously colored and flavored by addition of extraneous matter, such coloring and flavoring cannot be considered illegitimate or incompatible with the name 'whisky.' The United States Pure Food Law also provides in terms that the addition of 'harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only' is consistent with the term 'blend,' and therefore, of course, may be done without creating a compound article."

It seems to be pretty well decided, though, in the decision of the Solicitor-General, that spirits and alcohol is not whisky. At the same time, his contention that they are "like substances" to whisky, appears to be also well established in his mind.

He argues that alcohol is a constituent of whisky, a fact conceded by both distillers and rectifiers. He therefore holds that if alcohol or neutral spirits are added to whisky, the result is entitled to be called whisky, because there has merely been added to the whisky one of its recognized component parts.

It sounds logical and for the sake of the blenders it would be happy solution of the problem to have it decided as legal.

Barrett Co., the prune juice people, report a revival of business entirely beyond their expectations. The Pure Food regulations, for a time, were so vague, they were not understood, and much uncertainty existed as to their exact meaning. All blending mediums suffered more or less. Barrett's were the first concern in the trade to obtain a guaranty number from Washington, the serial given them being No. 49. The recent pronouncement of the Solicitor-General, that coloring and flavoring may be used in whiskies, and, as he says, it can still be called a "blend," has already had its effect and Barrett's Unrivalled Blending Cordial (Prune Juice) is as popular as ever.

NEW YORK.

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Vineyard and Winery Notes

THE California Wine Association is removing the Pacific winery plant, formerly located near the narrow gauge depot at San Jose, to the east side of the railroad near the Lagas bridge, north of San Martin. This change is made for the purpose of crushing the increasing tonnage of grapes growing on the San Martin, Catherine Dunne ranches and adjoining territory. The plant will be ready to receive this year's crop.

AT a recent meeting of the Farmers' Union at Fresno the wine situation was discussed and it was announced that the Union had decided to handle grapes on a statewide plan. Organizations in connection with the Union are being formed in various localities, and a strenuous effort is being made to obtain members. From the present outlook, according to the Fresno *Republican*, it is believed that a large number of growers will join the Union.

The great plant of the California Wine Association at Winehaven, said to be the largest crusher in the world, is in fine shape for the season's work. This crusher, as well as the conveying system, valves into fermenting tanks, etc., were manufactured by Toulouse & Delorieux according to their own patent.

We learn from the Tulare *Register* that F. Giannini is busy rebuilding his winery, which was recently destroyed by fire, loss $25,000. R. E. Parker of Fresno has the contract for the new building, which will be constructed of corrugated iron.

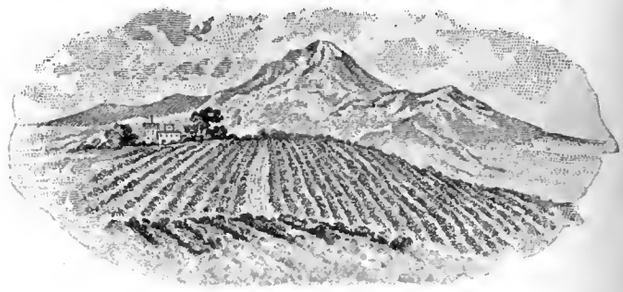
Ties Up Vineyard Company

THE Consolidated California Vineyard Company property at Galt, Sacramento County, consisting of 91 acres of fine vineyard and the equipment to operate it, was tied up recently by the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York, which seeks to foreclose a mortgage of $500,000. Notice of pendency of the action was filed which prevents disposal of the property until the action is settled.

The mortgage also covers property owned by the company in several counties. All are valuable properties, and a satisfactory settlement is expected without a foreclosure sale.

S. CIPRICO, PRESIDENT PHONE MARKET 2836.

ALTA VISTA WINES



The Wines California Makes Famous

ALTA VISTA WINES CO.

MAIN OFFICE

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Manufacturers of Winery, Distillery and Brewery apparatus of all descriptions
Our Continuous Stills, Pasteurizers, Evaporators and Concentrators produce a superior quality of Brandy, Wine and Syrup, and surpass any on the market in simplicity of construction and economy in operation.

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COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT
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Prohibition Is Not Temperance

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst in the N. Y. Evening Journal, June 7, 1909.

AGAINST the evil of excessive drink this newspaper has worked systematically for years. Every one of our readers knows that we have over and over again warned against strong drink, denounced the dangerous results of drinking whisky and other vile intoxicating, poisonous, highly alcoholic concoctions.

It is because we realize the harm done by drunkenness, the danger of WHISKY DRINKING that we deplore the earnest, sincere, well-meant, BUT HARMFUL, efforts of the prohibitionist.

Temperance will never come from prohibition, from the attempts of a minority to coerce a majority of the people.

The truly temperate man is the man who controls himself, not the man who is controlled by somebody else, not the man COMPELLED by a law-making minority to do what he ought to do.

For many years the world has grown gradually more temperate, drunkenness has gradually diminished. Less than two hundred years ago, drunkenness was not only tolerated, but rather admired among the greatest men, the directors of governments. Now it is tolerated NOWHERE, AND ONLY PITIED IN THE GUTTER.

With this wonderful change for the better prohibition has had nothing whatever to do. Maine, the prohibition State, suffers from drunkenness, from the effects of poisonous drink, highly charged with alcohol, more perhaps than any other State in the Union. Maine, the prohibition State, is cursed with a great body of secret drunkards, BECAUSE TEMPERATE, OPEN DRINKING OF MILD BEVERAGES IS PREVENTED BY LAW, AND WHISKY DRINKING IS MADE COMPULSIVE AND ENCOURAGED. Prohibition must have that effect everywhere.

It is painful to say anything that might offend or discourage the earnest prohibitionist. There are no better men or women living than those sincerely trying to help their fellow creatures and to discourage excessive drink.

But, if the man who now tries to encourage temperance by force and prohibition is sincere, so was the man sincere who once tried to make people religious by the rack and the thumbscrew and other violent measures.

It is necessary to talk frankly on the question of prohibition. The temperate nations are the nations that DRINK THE MILD BEVERAGES, THE LIGHT NATURAL WINES AND BEERS. The intemperate nations are the nations that DRINK THE FIERY SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS—WHISKY, GIN, BRANDY, VODKA.

Prohibition MEANS well, but it drives out by law the bulky, light harmless drinks of temperate people, wines and beers. It compels men WHO WILL DRINK to take the whiskies and gin, the concentrated poisonous stimulants easily hidden and of which a small amount produces drunkenness.

In Maine, per capita, there is ten times more drunkenness than there is in France. In Maine, prohibition rules and the law says that no man shall buy ANYTHING to drink. In France, there exists TEMPERANCE, and no prohibition. The French government in public placards and by education at government expense, denounces the use of highly alcoholic drinks. AND IT ENCOURAGES AND EVEN SUBSIDIZES THE PRODUCTION AND THE SALE OF LIGHT NATURAL WINES.

If tomorrow you should establish prohibition in France, if you forbad the selling of light, harmless stimulants that the people have always taken, AND ALWAYS WILL TAKE, you would drive out the use of the light wines that produce a temperate race, and you would compel the use of WHISKIES, GIN AND OTHER POISON THAT PRODUCES DRUNKENNESS.

So it is in Germany, where all the people, from time immemorial, have been temperate drinkers of light wholesome beers, with a very small percentage of alcohol. There is infinitely less drunkenness in Germany, where prohibition is never heard of, than in Maine or in Kansas, our two most distinguished prohibition states. There is infinitely less drunkenness, less crime and disorder due to drink in Germany, France and Italy, where the people are temperate and where everybody drinks the really temperate drinks, than in any one of our Southern States recently devoted to prohibition.

We invite our readers all over the country to think over this question of prohibition in the light of common sense. We advise every man who can do so TO WORK AND LIVE WITHOUT DRINKING. There is no doubt whatever that INDIVIDUAL teetotalism leads to good results in business, to a more prosperous career. But history proves that teetotalism is fatal to a race. Examples, India and Turkey. While a man is temperate himself, and if he chooses the life of a teetotaler, he ought to realize that he has no right to FORCE HIS WILL upon another. He ought to read history intelligently, to study other countries intelligently, and know that THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS REAL TEMPERANCE BASED UPON PROHIBITION.

Lawmakers in the United States and public opinion in the United States should condemn the use of the strong, poisonous, highly alcoholic drinks, penalizing with high license or otherwise the use of such drinks. And public opinion, common sense, and the law should not only permit but encourage the sale, in decent resorts under decent conditions, of the natural light wines and beers that mean real temperance.

This is the lesson that history teaches, with NO EXCEPTION WHATEVER. And this will be ultimately the solution of the drink problem in this country.

The Supervisors of Glenn County have declared their intention to call a special election in October next for the purpose of settling the saloon question which has been agitating the whole county for some time.

At midnight on June 9th last the new Criminal Code of the State of Washington became effective. Now it is a misdemeanor to smoke or possess a cigarette, and all obstructions must be removed from saloons which prevent a clear view of the bar from the street.

From Seattle, Washington, comes the news that the brewery and liquor interests of that State are much exercised over well confirmed reports to the effect that Governor Hay and the Anti-Saloon League intend to renew the fight for a county local option measure at the coming special session of the Legislature.

At Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, the directors of the California Vintage Company will erect a crusher, and plans have been drawn for the necessary buildings, machinery, etc. The plant will be located at West Cucamonga, near the orange and lemon warehouses.

The Placer County winery at Roseville is getting in shape to handle much larger crop of grapes this year than last. The full capacity of this winery is 600,000 gallons for the season, and it looks now as if that capacity might be strained this season. Sales are much better than they were at this season last year.

Correspondence

Sacramento, Cal., May 29, 1909.

Mr. T. M. Gilmore, Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, New York City—

DEAR SIR: Unsolicited, I want to say that the Model License League has an exceedingly able advocate in Captain Smith, who has been in our city for the past two days and he intends to be back again. I had the pleasure of hearing his address to the members of the Royal Arch organization in this city and I am certain that he said some things that will cause decided action in the ranks of that organization. I believe a liberal amount will be subscribed here among all classes of the liquor trade. We are quite certain also that reforms will immediately take place in this city which will put the liquor traffic on a safer basis than it has ever enjoyed.

I merely wanted to pay a compliment to the ability of Captain Smith and tell you that is the sort of man we like to see and hear pleading our cause.

Very truly yours, CALIFORNIA WINERY,
(Signed) E. M. SHEEHAN, General Manager.

HERMANN, Mo., May 26, 1909.

The Pacific Wine and Spirit Review, 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed find copy of a letter we received from the Business Men's League regarding our shipments into Mississippi, Shippers Order Notify.

We do not think that that law is constitutional, especially if it appear that shipments by freight made Shippers Order Notify must be accepted and delivered, because when shipments are shipped Shippers Order Notify that does not by any means signify that cash must be paid before the bill of lading is surrendered, and especially must the cash not be paid upon the surrender of the liquor itself. The cash is paid for the surrender of the written instrument, the bill of lading.

Often shipments are made C. O. D. Notify without attaching the bill of lading to a draft and collecting it in advance.

We hope that you are going to agitate this matter and fight for your rights.

Make the Illinois Central R. R. Company file a copy of circular No. 296A with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and after they have done this, then fight it out before the Commission that the ruling of the circular is unfair and should be cancelled. The Interstate Commerce Commission will then probably refer the matter to the Attorney General for his advice as to the constitutionality of the Mississippi act.

Very truly yours,
STONE HILL WINE COMPANY,
Per R. G. STARK,
Vice-President and Secretary.

FREIGHT BUREAU OF THE BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 25, 1909.

Mr. O. G. Stark, V. P. and Secretary, Stone Hill Wine Co., Herman, Mo.:

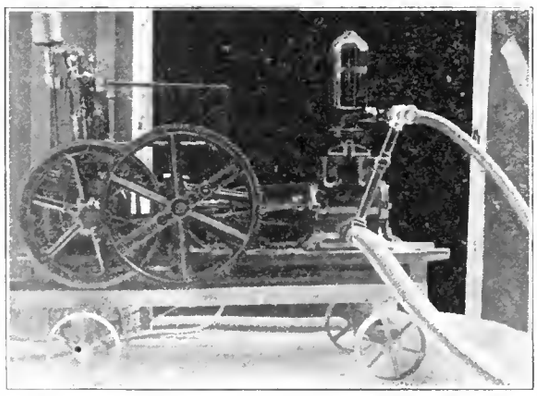
Dear Sir:—

Referring to previous correspondence relative to shippers' order, shipments of liquor destined to points in prohibition States, Circular 296-A of the Illinois Central Railroad, copy of which was sent to you recently, was issued on advice on legal department of line in question, which was to the effect that when common carriers doing business in the State of Mississippi desire to handle C. O. D. shipments, they must pay a privilege tax of $5000 as provided by Section No. 3810 of the Mississippi Code of 1906, which reads as follows:

"That every person or corporation that shall maintain or operate any office or place of business in this state at which intoxicating liquors legally deliverable are delivered upon payment of purchase money therefor shall pay annually, for each of said office or offices, or place or places of business, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00).

"That the maintaining or operating of such office or offices as above mentioned, without payment of the privilege tax above provided, shall subject the person or corporation so operating or maintaining such office or place of business to pay the state of Mississippi the sum of Fifty Dollars ($50.00) and to the county in which the same is done the sum of Fifty Dollars ($50.00) for each day such business or office may be maintained or operated; and the state and county may sue for and recover civilly, either jointly or separately, each the said sum for each day that each of said offices or places of business may be maintained and operated without prepayment of the aforesaid privilege tax; and such civil suits may be commenced by attachment without bonds; provided nothing herein contained shall validate any transaction which but for this act would be illegal."

After payment of privilege tax, as provided for by section just quoted, the common carrier delivering liquor C. O. D. must keep a record, as provided by Section No. 1794, which is as follows:



Plant at U. S. Gov't. Experimental Station
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2 HP. F. M. Gaso-Distillate Engine and Pump

Capacity 2500 Gals. per hour

By-pass relief valve permits one man to do all pumping, saving at this winery over $5.00 per day.

Fairbanks Scales

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Fairbanks-Morse & Co.

158-162 FIRST STREET, - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Send for descriptive matter

"Every express company or other common carrier that delivers vinous, spirituous or malt liquors C. O. D., or by bill of lading attached, in the state, shall, at every place where it so delivers such liquors, keep and preserve a daily record in a book provided for such record, of the name and place of residence of every person to whom it delivers a package of such liquor, and such record book shall be open at all times from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m. for inspection by any officer or reputable citizen, under his supervision, of the county, city or town in which it is located, and upon the failure of such express company or other common carriers, or its agent, to so keep record for such inspection, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished as for a misdemeanor."

In view of the fact that the entire state of Mississippi is under statutory prohibition and has been so since December 31st, 1908, the legal department of the Illinois Central Railway Co. has instructed the traffic department not to handle shipments of liquor destined to points within the state. We feel that we are not competent to pass upon the question as to whether or not the Mississippi statute in question can be enforced in connection with the handling of interstate shipments. The legal questions involved are subject to review by the courts, and we feel that we are hardly competent to pass upon the validity of same.

Yours truly,
P. W. COYLE,
Commissioner.

(N. J. 65.)

Misbranding of Beer

(AS TO QUANTITY OF ALCOHOL.)

IN accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and of Regulation 6 of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act, notice is given that on the 17th day of December, 1908, in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, in a the amount of alcohol contained therein, the said Heim Brewing Company, a corporation of Kansas City, Mo., for violation of Section 2 of the aforesaid act in introducing into Kansas from Missouri and in shipping and delivering for shipment from Missouri to Kansas a quantity of bottled beer, misbranded as to the amount of alcohol contained therein, the said Heim Brewing Company having entered a plea of guilty, judgment was rendered by the court in substance and in form as follows:

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, First Division.

Thursday, December 17, 1908.

The United States of America
vs
The Heim Brewing Company, a Corporation. } No. 3927.

Now comes as well the United States of America, by J. S. West, assistant district attorney, as said defendant The Heim Brewing Company, a corporation, by J. A. Finley, its traveling auditor, being duly authorized to appear and plead on behalf of said defendant. Thereupon said defendant, through its said authorized agent, being arraigned upon the information herein filed, enters its plea of guilty thereto.

Thereupon it is now by the court here considered, ordered, and adjudged that said defendant The Heim Brewing Company, a corporation, make its fine unto the United States of America in the sum of one hundred ($100.00) dollars, and that it pay the cost of this prosecution.

The facts in the case were as follows:

On November 4, 1908, Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of the State board of health of Kansas, acting under authorization of the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture in accordance with regulation 3 of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, procured from the sheriff of Harvey County, Kans., in pursuance of an order of court therefor, seven barrels labeled "Kind, H. O. B.; No. A949; Fargo; CROWNS: CROCKERY for Rim Conrad, Newton, Kans., H. O. B. L. S." (in pencil) "(1) (9), 9-26," and filled with bottles labeled and branded "Hop-On. HB. (No. 11) Heim Brewery, Branch of the Kansas City Breweries Co. A mild beer, containing 1.82 per cent of alcohol. Guaranteed to comply with the Pure Food & Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and Kansas Pure Food Law." This beer had been shipped by the Heim Brewing Company from Missouri to Newton, Kans., and was confiscated and ordered destroyed by the court in case of State of Kansas vs. Conrad et al. A number of samples was subjected to analysis by a collaborating chemist of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, with the result that alcohol was found to be present in quantity varying from 4.41 per cent to 4.78 per cent.

The Heim Brewing Company having been afforded an opportunity to show any fault or error in the findings of the analyst, and having failed to do so, the facts were reported to the United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, who filed an information against the said Heim Brewing Company, with the result hereinbefore stated.

H. W. WILEY,
F. L. DUNLAP,
GEO. P. MCCABE,
Board of Food and Drug Inspection.

Approved:
JAMES W. WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1909.

According to the Sacramento *Bee* a petition is being circulated among the saloonmen of that city, asking subscriptions to a "promotion fund" at the rate of 10 cents for each half barrel, and 20 cents for every barrel of beer sold. Frank J. Dietrich, a leading saloonman of the capital city, said that the object was to obtain equal subscriptions from all saloons to help the city advertise itself. Until now the large sum of money raised for municipal entertainments, etc., by saloonmen had fallen upon a few of them only, now it is proposed to even up matters by levying a uniform tax upon all. He pointed out that this tax would not be felt as the sums in question are rebates the trade gets from the breweries. Instead of putting them into their pockets the saloonmen proposed to turn them into the "promotion fund."

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Prohibition's Weakness

FOR my part I confess I am one of those who believe in regulation rather than prohibition. I must always feel that the best service we can give man is to strengthen his moral fibre so as to resist temptation rather than to weaken his character by taking temptation out of his path. I feel always the potent wisdom of those inspiring words of Phillips Brooks: "O do not pray for easy lives. Pray to be stronger men. Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers. Pray for powers equal to your tasks."

It seems to me this is the spirit which should underlie all reform movement. Only by such procedure shall we build up a race of men of worth and of strength. I am no believer in prohibition. The same energy which sways prohibition movements could easier, and with infinitely more value to mankind, be directed toward sensible, healthful regulation.

If you cannot enforce regulation either for dearth of sympathy or through need of power, then prohibition is the only recourse; it is better to forbid altogether than to weakly permit infringement of regulation. But the acceptance of prohibition is a confession of weakness—which is discreditable to a young nation, and to a virile people.—Outing.

Charley Meyers, formerly popular proprietor of the Cottage Saloon at Menlo Park, has moved, Menlo having gone dry, to the Junction House, between Mayfield and Mountain View. Meyers' headquarters have been long the rendezvous of Stanford students, bringing upon his head the censure and persecution of the water-drinking, hypocritical faculty of that university.

Should Get Long Term

DESIGNING men, representing a fake distillery, have been obtaining money from saloonmen in this city and have succeeded in collecting over $2000. The names of these parties are M. Spero and F. H. Hulsmeir, and there is every reason to believe they will soon be arrested. These men were formerly agents for the Neversink Distillery, and being discharged for cause, they invented the "Pine Top Distillery Company" and commenced getting orders for that. As no whisky arrived, the victims, who had given orders, became suspicious and appealed to the Royal Arch, which body handed the matter over to the police. The detectives have already located Spero in Iowa and are now busy looking for his pal. Mark Ragusin, saloonkeeper on Greenwich street, who was victimized to the extent of $89, swore to the complaint, and Attorney Choynski of the Royal Arch and the police are hard at work trying to bring these two rogues to justice.

The keepers of roadside saloons in the district lying between Oakland and San Leandro maintain that the present law compelling them to close at midnight, is an injustice both to themselves and the public. They are agitating to have the closing time extended to 1 a. m.

The Contra Costa county fanatics are at work in a campaign to make that county dry, and their aid has been asked by the Vallejo W. C. T. U. in the latter's fight against the saloons in that town. They do not mind destroying the fine growing wine industry of that county. Hogs, just hogs,

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The Real Situation in Ohio

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 14.—The National Model License League has investigated conditions in Ohio in connection with the liquor business and has received a report from A. H. Woodson, head of its educational bureau. The report says in part:

"The distillers, brewers and wholesalers of Ohio assure me that they are unanimous in the determination to put the law-breakers out of the liquor business in their State. Their view of the situation is that it is business suicide to permit infractions of the law.

"The liquor interests have established a vigilance bureau and have put out twenty sleuths to search for violations of the law. They are gathering evidence all over the State and in several instances, notably in Dayton and Cincinnati, have forced law-breakers out of business. In some cases they have found that the local authorities oppose the prosecution of offenders and in such cases they present their evidence to the grand juries and employ counsel in the prosecution. Official prosecutors if so inclined, can hamper the work in some cases, but in the more frequent cases dare not act the traitor to the State in open court.

"Embodied in the Dean law, a law drawn by the liquor interests and successfully supported by them in the Legislature, are the following regulations:

"'No man who is not an American citizen shall conduct a saloon.

"'A man who has been convicted of a felony shall not conduct a saloon.

"'A saloonkeeper shall not sell to minors or intoxicated persons.

"'No gambling shall be allowed in a saloon.

"'No improper females shall be permitted upon the premises of a saloon.

"No lewd or improper pictures shall be exposed in a saloon.'

"Mr. Percy Andreae, President of the Ohio Brewers' Association, and Mr. Morris Westheimer, Pesident of the Ohio Wine and Spirit Association, have the co-operation of the Personal Liberty League, an immense organization of business men outside of the beverages industry. These gentlemen take the position that the prohibition movement would amount to nothing if it were not for the adverse public sentiment engendered by a few law-breakers.

"'It is a plain business proposition,' said Mr. Andreae. 'Law-breaking hurts our interests and we intend to put the law-breakers out of business.'

"The Dean law is the most drastic passed in any State for the regulation of the saloon. It provides that any violation of its provisions must result in the saloonkeeper forfeiting permanently the privilege of selling liquor legally in Ohio.

"The Ohio Brewers' Association and the Ohio Wine and Spirit Association have sent a poster-circular to every saloonkeeper warning him as to the provisions of the law and asking him to report violations of the law by any of his competitors. The promise is made that the places of lawbreakers shall be abated as public nuisances.

"There is a widespread public impression that Ohio has a prohibition clause in her Constitution. The impression is, of course, erroneous, but the error is due to a clause that provides that Ohio shall not license the retailing of liquors. However, the Constitution provides for permitting the sale of liquor, and laws drawn in accordance therewith provide a tax system in lieu of a license system.

"Under the Constitution of Ohio, therefore, the Legislature cannot pass a valid license law, but it has come as near passing a model license law as it could under the circumstances.

"I find that there is some impatience on the part of those who would have no delay in the reformation of trade condition. This impatience is manifested both by the reform element in the trade and by good citizens outside.

"Nevertheless, time must be allowed for the provisions of the Dean law to become effective. For instance, applicants who desire to pay the retailers' tax must, under the Dean law, answer certain questions, and these questions, under the law, could not be propounded before the first of June. Those who cannot answer them satisfactorily will not be permitted to pay the tax.

"To my personal knowledge there is one place in Cincinnati, a free vaudeville saloon, centrally located, that prospers on the sale of liquor to men and women of bad character. When I mentioned this to Mr. Andreae, he told me that the Vigilance Bureau had submitted the case to the Grand Jury and was prepared to present sufficient evidence to put the place out of commission.

"The Vigilance Bureau has compiled a great deal of data concerning the character of those engaged in retailing liquor in Ohio and intends to use this to prevent law-breakers from continuing in the business.

"The Dean law provides severe penalties for those who make misstatements in answering the questions propounded to applicants and the Vigilance Bureau will be active in seeing that this section of the law is observed to the letter.

"Mr. Andreae told me that particular attention would be paid to the records of retailers so that ex-convicts may be barred from the saloon business. He said that while in some cases men who had been convicted of felony had reformed and been law-abiding, experience had shown that it is unwise to permit the ex-convict to have charge of or an interest in a saloon.

"'Society should make some adequate provision for its ex-convicts. We will not permit felons to degrade a business that can be and must be reputable,' said Mr. Andreae.

"I asked Mr. Andreae if the prohibition element could be counted on to help in the fight for the betterment of trade conditions and he said:

"'No, on the contrary, the prohibitionists will try to belittle our efforts. Law-abiding saloons are no help to the prohibition movement.'"

At Willows, Glenn County, the county supervisors and city council are putting their heads together to pass more stringent ordinances for the regulation of saloons. It is hoped by this means to circumvent the anti-saloon league which is making a determined fight to bring the "wet" and "dry" question to a vote of the people

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Nutritive Value of Beer Set Forth

In the Literary Digest of May 29 appears an article on the nutritive value of beer, which has caused no little comment, particularly as this periodical has exhibited heretofore a marked independence of and indifference toward the liquor and brewing interests. The Digest says:

FOOD VALUE OF BEER.

Some years ago a great outcry was raised over Professor Atwater's discovery that alcohol in small quantities was oxidized in the human system and produced heat, and was therefore a food. After a long and acrimonious discussion, in which the professor was called a number of hard names, it dawned upon his detractors that this scientific fact did not in any way deny the evils of intemperance or oppose their advocacy of total abstinence. It was, indeed, merely a scientific truth, with no moral bearing one way or the other. A somewhat similar report has just been made public by a special government commission in England, in which a good word is uttered for the nutritive value of beer. The general idea that beer is primarily an alcoholic drink is opposed in this report, which holds that, when well and properly made, it is a beverage containing a very small amount of alcohol and a relatively large amount of nutritive material.

DRINKS AND EATS.

This language is quoted by the Digest from the London Hospital:

When a man drinks good beer he drinks and eats at the same time, just as when he eats a bowl of soup. The terms "eat" and "drink" are curiously but inconsistently used as connoting the difference between what is merely quenching our thirst and what is actually consuming nourishment. Our commissioners point out a man might more properly be said to eat beer than to eat certain kinds of soup, or, indeed, watermelon. Their report will enable members of the medical profession and the public to understand clearly what constitutes good beer and where and how they may obtain it.

Our commissioners properly drive home that when a man drinks beer or stout habitually he is not only drinking but eating, a fact which had not been sufficiently recognized in recent years. These beverages contain all the elements of a typical diet, with the exception of fat, and in a proportion approximately physiological. Our commissioners remind us that if the worth of a food is measured by its calorimetric value the fact is that a glass of good ale is approximately as nourishing as a glass of milk, and that a quart of good beer is nearly equivalent to a quarter of a pound of beef.

INTERESTING COMPARISONS.

The writer in the London periodical, after discussing the hypnotic action of beer and stout and their freedom from pathogenic organisms as compared with milk, goes on:

The fact is that good, properly made beer is a beverage containing a very small amount of alcohol and a relatively large amount of nutritive material. It is too often forgotten that beverage like ginger beer and kumiss contain slightly more than 1 per cent of alcohol, while there are beers on the market containing only 2 or 3 per cent of this drug. Our commissioners give some interesting comparisons between beer, tea and beef tea. Those comparisons indicate that beer compares favorably with both these products, and our commissioners properly insist that it would be difficult to find a meal at once simpler and more nutritive than a crust of bread and cheese, or bread and butter, or both, and beer.

The election held at Salinas, California, on June 7th resulted in a victory for the liberals. The Business Men's Municipal League elected the mayor and three out of four councilmen, thereby establishing a high license as opposed to the total closing of saloons.

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United States Attorney-General Defines What is Whisky

Misbranding of Whisky

Notice of Judgment No. 68. Issued June 2, 1909.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Board of Food and Drug Inspection.

Notice of Judgment No. 68, Food and Drugs Act.

(AS TO PRESENCE OF WHISKY.)

IN accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and of Regulation 6 of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act, notice is given of the judgment of the court in the case of the United States vs. 50 barrels of whisky, a proceeding of libel for seizure and condemnation of said goods under Section 10 of the aforesaid act, lately pending, and finally determined by entry of a decree of forfeiture and condemnation on December 19, 1908, in the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, wherein the Louisiana Distillery Company, Ltd., a corporation of New Orleans, La., was claimant. The so-called whisky was misbranded within the meaning of Section 8 of the act, in that the barrels containing it were labeled and branded "Bourbon Whisky," whereas, in fact, it was not Bourbon whisky, but a distilled product of fermented molasses, manufactured and produced in New Orleans, La.

INTERVENTION, CLAIM, EXCEPTION AND ANSWER OF THE LOUISIANA DISTILLERY COMPANY.

To the libel of the United States for seizure and condemnation of the so-called whisky, the Louisiana Distillery Company, the manufacturers and shippers of said whisky, intervened and filed its claim, exceptions and answers, wherein, as matter of exception, it was alleged that the court was without jurisdiction of the proceeding, because it did not appear from the libel "that notice was given to any person whatsoever of any analysis or examination of the whisky attached under said libel before the libel herein was filed, as required by the act of Congress approved June 30, 1906."

The foregoing exception of the claimant having duly come on for hearing, and having been fully argued, the court overruled the exception and pronounced its ruling thereon as follows:

RULING OF THE COURT ON EXCEPTION TO JURISDICTION.

Morris, District Judge (orally): In this case, which is a libel for the seizure and forfeiture of 50 barrels of distilled spirits alleged to be misbranded contrary to the provisions of the act of Congress of June 30, 1906, the libel does not allege that there had been any preliminary examination such as is provided for by Section 4 of the act.

The claimant has excepted to the libel upon the ground that the court has no jurisdiction unless such a preliminary examination has preceded the seizure.

It is urged that the harshness of the proceeding in seizing goods alleged to be misbranded without giving the owner the opportunity of being heard as to their true nature is such that the court should if possible construe the law so as to require the examination as a prerequisite to seizure. Such seizures are not unusual, and it is plain that if the harshness were conceded, it would not justify the court in reading into the law a limitation which it does not contain. The act provides two different proceedings to enforce the provisions. One is by a criminal proceeding in personam; the other is by a proceeding in rem, by seizure of the offending thing itself, and forfeiture if found to be in violation of the law. In this latter case there is no provision for a preliminary examination. Section 10 of the act provides that any article of food, drugs, or liquor that is adulterated or misbranded, which is being transported from one State to another, shall be liable to be proceeded against and seized for confiscation by process of libel for condemnation. It is further provided that the proceedings of such libel cases shall conform as near as may be to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in any such case. The libel alleges that fifty barrels of distilled liquor are now at a named place within the district, having been transported from the city of New Orleans, in Louisiana, to Baltimore, Maryland, branded "Bourbon Whisky," which brand indicates a liquor containing all the congeneric substances obtained by distillation from a fermented mixture of grain, of which Indian corn forms the chief part, and confined to whisky distilled in the State of Kentucky, and that the fifty barrels of distilled liquor in question, branded Bourbon Whisky, are not whisky at all but a distillate of molasses. The libel then prays that the fifty barrels of liquor may be proceeded against and seized for condemnation, in accordance with the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1906, and prays the court to order process of attachment in due process of law, and that all persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or claim in said liquor may be cited to appear and answer the premises. This is according to the course of proceeding in libels in admiralty and in similar proceedings in rem for forfeitures for violation of the internal revenue laws. Such seizures are made in cases in which forfeiture of the goods is the penalty, without preliminary examination or proceedings of any kind, in cases of violation of the customs laws and the shipping regulations, as well as violations of the internal revenue laws.

The exception is overruled.

The case having duly come on for further hearing on the facts as alleged in the libel of the United States and the answer of claimant, and a jury having been demanded by the claimant, the issues were submitted to a jury upon testimony, argument of counsel, and the following instructions of the court:

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE COURT TO THE JURY.

The Court: I will not call upon counsel for the United States to reply. The case as is presented to the jury is a very clear one. I reject the only prayer offered by the defense. Really, that prayer concedes the misbranding of the liquor, and asks me to say to the jury that if they shall find that this was done under the control and by the agents of the United States, the United States, which is the plaintiff in this case, is estopped from proceeding to condemn these goods and forfeit the goods for misbranding. That proposition I reject. Every one who deals with agents of the United States deals with them with the knowledge imputed to him of the restriction upon their authority. It seems to me it can not be successfully contended that any agent of the United States has authority to do a thing which is forbidden by law; and it is forbidden by this law passed in 1906, the Pure Food Law, to misbrand any goods which are intended to be or are actually transported from one State to another. Of course the gentlemen of the jury would know, or should know, that the United States has no authority, under the Constitution of the United States, to regulate the sale of goods within the limits of a State. It is only when they are transported from one State to another, and become a part of interstate commerce of the country, that the United States has the authority to pass laws regulating them. So this liquor, without infraction of any law so far as I know, might have been offered for sale and sold in Louisiana, unless there is some law of Louisiana which prohibits the misbranding of or misrepresentation with regard to the constituents of an article that is offered for sale. It is only, therefore, when these goods become a part of the interstate commerce of the country that this Pure Food Law of 1906 applies to them, that "misbranding" shall apply to the placing on the package of any statement which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and provides that any article misbranded, which is transported from one State to another for sale, is liable to confiscation. Therefore I do not think that anything that was done in the distillery in Louisiana, in New Orleans, in any way estops the United States or estops the authorities, or the agents of the United States in Maryland, from proceeding to condemn these goods upon the ground that they were misbranded. It would be destructive of the enforcement of many of the laws of the United States if the act of any agent of the United States could be set up as a defense against the explicit law; the explicit law in this case being that any goods that are misbranded shall be forfeited. If any gauger, at the request of a distiller or under a generally understood practice of the distillery, should misbrand any article of liquor, it would be utterly subversive of the law if that could be said to be a defense to the positive enactment of the act of 1906 that misbranding goods that are to be transported from one State to another shall be prohibited. I, therefore, reject that contention on behalf of the claimant of the goods in this case.

Then the jury come to consider what is the real issue which they are to determine, and that is whether these goods are whisky as known to the trade and to the community generally, and to those who deal in whisky

If it is not whisky, of course the case is made out in favor of the United States. If the jury believes—and there is a great deal of testimony to that effect—that the word "whisky" is applied only to a distillate made of grain, that is an end of the case, an end of the defense in the case, their verdict must be for the United States, because it is admitted in this case, and it is not a question of dispute, that this liquor is not made from grain, but is a distillate of molasses with a slight infusion of sulphuric acid.

But the jury might possibly find that it could be called whisky. Then there is a second question, can it be called Bourbon whisky? There is a great deal of testimony to show that "Bourbon whisky," in its most general sense, is a whisky made from grain of which corn is the larger constituent. If you find that this was not such a whisky, then it is not Bourbon whisky, and your verdict must be for the United States. Then there is testimony also to the effect that "Bourbon whisky" as understood in the trade is confined to a whisky made in Kentucky. If you find that to be the fact—and that is for you to decide entirely on the testimony—if you find that in the trade and among those who deal and who are familiar with the article "Bourbon whisky" implies that it is made in Kentucky, then of course that is an end of the case so far as the claimant is concerned, because it is admitted that this liquor was made in New Orleans.

I might say that a good deal has been said about the hardship and injustice of condemning an article which once bas been branded by the gauger, but I do not think that that appeals very strongly to any one's sense of morality, because a gauger is not a man who is to decide what is the trade name of an article. He takes that largely from the distiller. He is not a dealer in liquor, nor is he a man of science who is to determine once for all, and incontestably, whether it is what it is branded, or something else.

I will now give you the instructions asked for by counsel for the United States. The first prayer is as follows:

"The jury are instructed that if from the evidence they shall find the word 'whisky' as understood by scientific men, the liquor trade, and the public generally is confined to a distillate of grain, and shall further find that the contents of the barrels libeled in this case is a distillate of molasses, and that the said barrels were branded Bourbon whisky, then the said barrels were misbranded, and their verdict must be for the libelant."

The second prayer has reference to the restricted meaning of "Bourbon whisky," as applying to whisky distilled in the State of Kentucky. It is as follows:

"The jury are instructed that if they shall find from the evidence in this case that the phrase Bourbon whisky as defined in the standard works of reference in use in this country, and as understood by scientific men, the liquor trade, and by the public generally, imports a liquor distilled in the State of Kentucky, and shall further find that the contents of the barrels libeled in this case were distilled in New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and shall further find that the said barrels were branded Bourbon whisky, then the barrels were misbranded, and their verdict must be for the libelant."

The third prayer has reference to what you may find from the evidence is the more general acceptation of the words "Bourbon whisky," and that does not necessarily require that it shall be made in Kentucky. The instruction is as follows:

"The jury are instructed that if they shall find from the evidence that the phrase Bourbon whisky as understood by scientific men, the liquor trade, and the public generally is confined to a distillate of grain made from the mixture of fermented grain, of which mixture corn constituted a greater part, and shall find that the contents of the barrels libeled in this case are a distillate of molasses, and shall further find that the said barrels are branded Bourbon whisky, then the said barrels are misbranded, and their verdict must be for the libelant."

I do not think there is anything that I need say to the jury further, except to remind you that there is no dispute at all as to the material out of which this distillate was made. The whole case, in my judgment, and I so instruct you, turns upon whether the general acceptation of the word "whisky" imports that it is made from grain. Of course this liquor was not so made.

Further, in regard to the Bourbon whisky, if the term "Bourbon whisky" implies that the article was made of corn in greater part—not made of molasses but made of grain of which corn was the greater part—then of course it was misbranded.

So, further, if you find that "Bourbon whisky" is confined to whisky made in Kentucky, and of grain, and that the larger constituent part must be corn, then of course this would not be "Bourbon whisky," because it was not so made.

As to what the testimony has convinced you are the proper meanings, accepted by the trade and by scientific men, of "whisky" and "Bourbon whisky," these are facts to be found by you from the testimony, which I leave entirely to you. It is my duty to instruct you upon the law and to leave the facts to be found by you.

The jury having returned a verdict that the said whisky was misbranded, on December 19, 1908, the court rendered its decree thereon in substance and in form as follows:

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

United States of America
vs.
Fifty Barrels of Whisky.

The claimant in this cause, having demanded trial by jury of the issues of fact joined hereinbefore, and the said trial by jury having been duly had, and the jury by its verdict having found that the articles libeled in this case were misbranded, in that they were branded "Bourbon Whisky," and the pleadings and the said verdict of the said jury having been considered and due deliberation having been had,

It is ordered, adjudged, and decreed, this 19th day of December, 1908, that the articles in this case be, and they are hereby, condemned, and the marshal shall completely destroy the same on the eighth day of January, in the year 1909, or so soon thereafter as the said marshal can conveniently complete such destruction, provided, however, that the said article shall be delivered to the claimant thereof, if on or before the fourth day of January, 1909, the claimant shall have paid all the costs of these libel proceedings, and shall have executed to the United States of America a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of four thousand dollars, with a surety or sureties to be approved by this court, or to the clerk thereof, conditioned that the said articles so libeled shall not be sold or disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, or to the laws of any State, territory, district, or insular possession.

THOMAS J. MORRIS, District Judge.

The facts in the case were as follows:

Investigation by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture of the distillery of the Louisiana Distillery Company at New Orleans, La., disclosed that for several years prior thereto the distillery had produced no spirit made from grain mash, but only a product from molasses and water. Subsequent to this investigation, and during the month of November, 1907, evidence was procured that the Louisiana Distillery Company had shipped 50 barrels of whisky from New Orleans to A. L. Webb & Sons, Baltimore, Md., by whom they were received on the 16th day of that month. Each barrel was branded "Bourbon Whisky." In addition to the evidence procured by the aforesaid inspector, the dump sheets in the possession of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the New Orleans District disclosed that the so-called whisky was a product of fermented molasses. It was apparent, therefore, that the article was not Bourbon whisky, and that the branding of it as such was false, misleading and deceptive within the meaning of Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act. Accordingly, on November 25, 1907, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, who forthwith filed a libel for seizure and condemnation of the so-called whisky, with the result hereinbefore stated.

H. W. WILEY,
F. L. DUNLAP,
GEO. P. MCCABE,
Board of Food and Drug Inspection.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1909.

The new liquor law of Texas goes into effect on July 11 and is known as the Robertson-Fitzhugh law. Under it control of the liquor traffic is virtually placed in the hands of the Comptroller of the State. No license can be obtained unless he approves the application therefor and it is made his duty to proceed to procure the cancellation of any license whose order may violate the law governing his business.

Internal Revenue and Customs Rulings

(T. D. 1503.)

Warehouse receipts or certificates for bonded spirits.

(Circular No. 25.—Int. Rev. No. 736.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1909.

To Collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

As heretofore announced (T. D. 1488 and 1494), no provision is made in the internal-revenue laws for the verification or registry of warehouse receipts or certificates for bonded spirits, and that the signing of such receipts or certificates by United States gaugers is not only wholly unwarranted, but is calculated to deceive the purchaser of the spirits into the belief that such receipts or certificates have been officially verified. The signing of such receipts or certificates by gaugers or other revenue officers, or the use of their names in connection therewith, whether written or stamped therein, is therefore prohibited, and collectors will report any case coming to their notice where these instruction are disregarded.

Gaugers, however, are permitted, under existing regulations, to furnish distillers with copies of their gauge reports on the prescribed Form 59, and no objection is seen to distillers attaching such gauge reports to warehouse certificates issued by them, as such reports do not represent the spirit gauged as remaining in the designated warehouse.

Collectors will see that all gaugers and distillers in their respective districts are furnished with a copy of this circular.

ROBT. WILLIAMS, JR., *Acting Commissioner.*

Approved:

JAMES B. REYNOLDS, *Acting Secretary.*

(T. D. 29785.)

Drawback on canned pineapples.

Drawback on canned pineapples manufactured by the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, of Honolulu, Hawaii, with the use of imported sugar.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 29, 1909.

SIR: On the exportation of canned pineapples manufactured by the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, of Honolulu, Hawaii, with the use of imported sugar, a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duty paid on the imported sugar used, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

The preliminary entry must show the marks and numbers of the shipping packages and the quantity of canned pineapples contained in each package and in the entire shipment.

The drawback entry must show the total net weight of pineapples exported and the quantity of refined sugar used in the manufacture thereof. In addition to the usual averments, said entry must show that the exported merchandise was manufactured of the materials and in the manner set forth in the manufacturers' statement and schedule, dated April 29, 1909, transmitted herewith for filing in your office.

As a prerequisite of liquidation the manufacturer must file with each drawback entry a sworn transcript from the manufacturing record showing in detail the date of canning of each lot of pineapples, the quantity of refined sugar used in the canning process, and the net weight of the finished produce.

In liquidation, the quantity of refined sugar which may be taken as the basis for the estimation of the quantity of raw sugar upon which drawback may be allowed in accordance with T. D. 20174 of October 12, 1908, may equal the quantity used as declared in the drawback entry, after official verification of exported weights and the sworn abstract filed with the entry.

Respectfully, JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
(65618) *Assistant Secretary.*
Collector of Customs, Honolulu, Hawaii.

(T. D. 29773.)

Weight of olive oil in tins—Weight of tins and oil per case.

Treasury Department, May 21, 1909.

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

Referring to the decision of the Department of November 2, 1907 (T. D. 28474), which decision contains a tabulated statement of the weight of tins and oils from the leading manufacturers of Italy and France, I have to state that a recent test of three sizes of these tins shipped by Messrs. Fratelli Calve, Onegalia, Italy, successors to Ardoino & Bonavera, shows the following results:

Capacity of tin.	Weight of empty tin. Grams.	Weight of oil. Grams.	Weight of tin and oil Grams.
¼ gallon	192	818	1010
½ gallon	290	1633	1923
1 gallon	426	3320	3746

You are therefore directed to accept these results in arriving at the net weight of the olive oil shipped by the firm in question.

JAMES B. REYNOLDS, Assistant Secretary.

Only Safe Method

LESLIE R. FORT, private secretary to his father, Governor Fort of New Jersey, recently visited Portland, Oregon, and while there expressed his opinion that "high license and restriction furnish the only sane method of disposing of the liquor question." Mr. Fort, on his way to the Yukon exhibition in Seattle, is studying the conditions in various States and communities with particular reference to the liquor question. He stated that he had been much interested in Portland's fight on the liquor question, and feels sure that any measure intended to accomplish other than the installation of the high licensed, decently regulated saloon, will be a failure, if adopted.

It is reported on the word of an Eastern anti-saloon agitator named Creed, who has just returned from a visit to the prohibition States in the South, that "their last condition is worse than their first and truly miserable are they." It therefore stands to reason that communities should steer clear of prohibition if they wish to be prosperous and happy.

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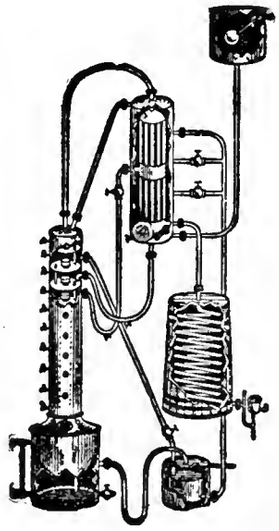

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Don't Want Statewide Prohibition

INTERNAL revenue figures at Washington show wherein there is unwisdom in the proposed movement for statewide prohibition in Oregon. The law might be passed, but a law without enforcement is madness, and enforcement stands or falls on the test of whether or not the law is backed by public opinion. Maine is the oldest prohibition State, and internal revenue records show that it has as many liquor dealers in proportion to population as non-prohibition Virginia; and Kansas, another pioneer in prohibition, has as many as Connecticut.

These facts are established by the recent report of the commissioner of internal revenue. The receipts for federal liquor licenses from the five prohibition States during the past year was $275,910. The figures exemplify the non-enforcement of the prohibition law, and the non-enforcement is token of the lack of a militant public opinion. It means that the law fails of its purpose, and that infraction and evasion is abetted by the ill advised character of the law. It means that more radical restrictions were attempted than there was sentiment to warrant. It suggests that in Oregon, where public sentiment is strongly behind the more conservative local option movement, it would be of extremely doubtful expediency to attempt the more radical state wide prohibition. If the counties go on as they have done in the past few years, which is altogether likely if no blunder be made, presently there will be a statewide prohibition that will prohibit. If it be attempted by another plan reaction may be created and much that has been gained be lost.—*Portland (Ore.) Journal*, June 11, 1909.

At Willows, Glenn county, in this State, a bitter prohibition campaign was commenced at the end of last month and it is understood that the work to destroy the liquor interests in that county are well under way. Already the cold water cranks are clamoring to have the question of "dry" or "wet" submitted to the electors, and, it is said, by the next general election the anti-saloon element will have a full ticket in the field.

The council of Redwood City, California, has announced its intention to enforce the ordinance prohibiting saloons within 200 feet of the public schools. As the high school building is on the main street, in the heart of the city, such action will force out of business four of the principal saloons. Considerable feeling has been aroused by the announcement and a hot fight is expected.

Charles Dolan, who has conducted a saloon on the corner of Marin and Virginia streets in Vallejo, has sold out his business to E. Pefferini.

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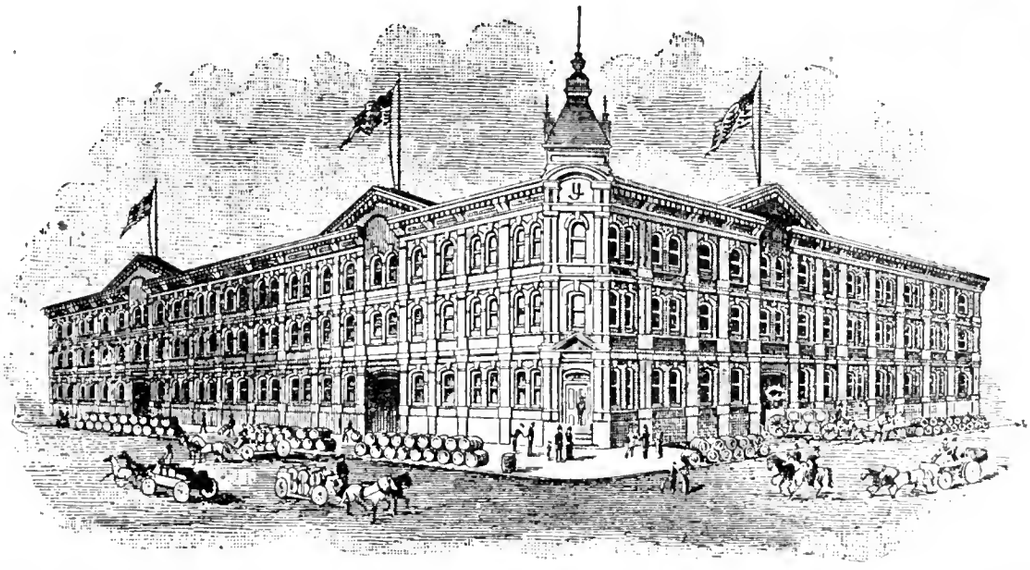

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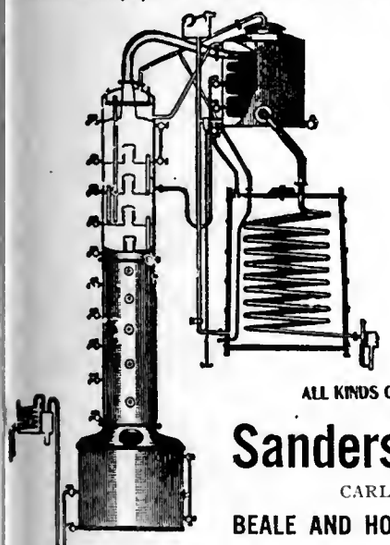

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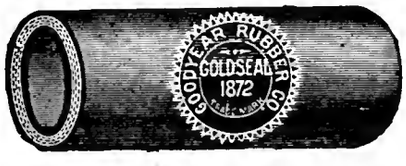

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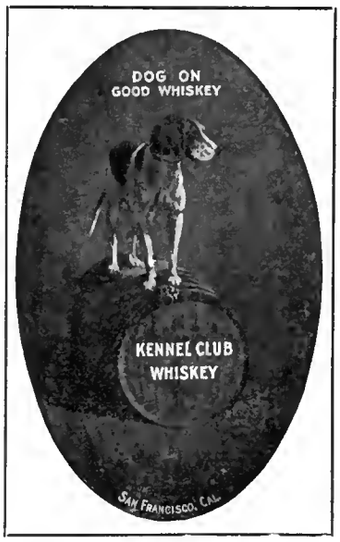

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California's Striking Wine Exhibit at Alaska-Yukon Exposition

[Special Correspondence.]

EXCELLING in many respects numerous other exhibits in the California State Building on the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition grounds, the display of California wines is attracting the attention of every visitor to the building.

Set in one of the most favored spots in the structure, it is one of the first exhibits that confronts the visitors to the California Building who enter at the main entrance. A better location for the display could not have been obtained. The California olive oil exhibit, while possibly larger, occupies the same relative position in the building, but visitors entering the structure naturally, due possibly to the arrangement of the other exhibits, or possibly to the construction of the building, turn their eyes naturally to the wine display, and no one who gives it the slightest attention will pass it by without a fuller examination. Even those who have no interest in wines and do not even know one wine from another, are at least interested in knowing that the State produces so many wines and that the California wine makers are able to put their vintages up in such attractive packages. Those who have seen the California display state that it has done much to increase the knowledge of California wines and that much permanent good will come out of the display, by increasing the popularity of these wines and by stimulating the demand.

The California wine exhibit occupies a prominent position immediately in front of the building at the right as one enters. Not the least important feature of this exhibit is the manner in which it has been prepared and set up. The setting, in fact, adds materially to the attractiveness and effectiveness of the entire display. The wines have been grouped around especially constructed pillars that rise from a platform some two feet from the floor. These pillars, sixteen of them in all, rise to a height of about eight feet and are surmounted by an attractive pergola, which lends reality to the whole display and breaks what otherwise might be a rather uninteresting display. The exhibit has been arranged in the shape of an L, front and rear of which has been utilized in displaying the various vintages. Through the middle of each leg of the L is a mirror extending to the top of the display. This mirror sets off the exhibit to very fine advantage, making it appear much more extensive than it really is. The platform has a green felt covering and much red burlap has been worked into the decorative scheme.

Small white pillars extending to the ceiling and supporting the pergola, stand out in front and add much to the attractiveness of the display.

Sixteen different firms have wines exhibited in the California Building. Several other firms have made efforts to add wines to the exhibit since the exposition opened, but the California Building was so crowded, and this particular display so full, that J. A. Filcher, who has charge of the California Building, has been compelled to turn these exhibitors away.

The following firms have exhibits in the main display:

Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co.	Rosenblatt Co.
California Winery.	Goldschmidt Bros.
Italian Vineyard Co.	Theo. Gier Wine Co.
Santa Clara Co.	Edward Germain Wine Co.
A. Repsold & Co.	Italian-Swiss Colony.
California Wine Association.	C. Schilling & Co.
Wetmore-Bowen Co.	Lachman & Jacobi,
To-Kalon Vineyard.	Napa and Sonoma Wine Co.

The California wine exhibit is generous in its proportions. Not only have the various wineries all kinds of wines imaginable on display, but they have many packages of the same varieties in order to demonstrate that California wines possess high average quality. More than one hundred different brands of wine are exhibited in this display. Every known brand, almost, produced in California, may be found in the California Building. Ports, sherries, clarets, muscats, madeiras, tokays, santernes, and many other special vintages that have helped to develop and extend the reputation of California vineyards, may be found.

Not the least interesting part of the wine exhibit, or rather connected with the exhibit, is that of California grape juice. There are two separate exhibits of grape juice in the California Building. The one standing near the wine exhibit contains vintages sent by the O. J. Steinwand and by the California Vineyards Company. Both of these firms have sent very complete collections of grape juices.

In another part of the building is a grape juice exhibit of the Calwa Products Company. This company's grape juice display stands by itself in a place quite remote from the main wine exhibit. This was made necessary by reason of the fact that it arrived too late to be placed with the other exhibits. California grape juice is sold in the California building and the booth has a large patronage.

In addition to the main exhibit three wineries have individual exhibits in other parts of the building. These exhibits are placed in attractive glass cases and contain all the different vintages of the winery making the displays. The Napa and Sonoma Wine Company, the Wetmore-Bowen Company and the Theo. Gier Wine Company are the three firms having individual displays.

California wines are still further brought to the attention of visitors, by the exhibits of various chambers of commerce of the State of California.

One of the most attractive and complete wine exhibits of this kind, is that of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce. This exhibit contains wines made by two firms not represented in the main display, namely, Geo. West & Son, Inc., and also grape juice put up by the Lodi Fruit Products Company.

Those in charge of the building are extremely courteous in explaining the wine industry to visitors who ask for information. At the same time much care is taken of the exhibit, and visitors are kept from handling the wines or otherwise endangering the display.

W. E. C.

Seattle, July 19, '09.

At Our Seat of Learning

IF the policy of the new Board of Public Safety at Palo Alto is carried out, the following "blue laws" will be enforced: The prohibition of the delivery of liquors at any point within the city; the suppression of all forms of gambling; the doing away with all slot machines; the closing of pool and billiard rooms on Sunday; and the curtailment of indecent and profane langnage on the streets. The item heading this list can only be enforced as against deliveries by outside firms doing business in this State. The recent decision that a local ordinance cannot interfere with interstate commerce, will enable the residents of Palo Alto to receive all the liquors they desire from another State. A little old Kentucky whisky, for example, will fill a long-felt want and enable the citizen to have a good laugh at the Board of Public Safety.

New York Correspondence

NEW YORK, July, 1909.

MIDSUMMER methods govern the business situation. Thermometrical topics are more discussed than any other. Everyone who can get away, has gone away. New York, barring a few million people and a large number of visitors, is empty. The summer resorts, seashore and mountain, are crowded. Those houses here, catering to the summer hotels, report excellent business. Otherwise there is nothing doing, not in the vulgar, but in the literal sense.

The importing business, however, still flourishes, and until the tariff bill passes, may be expected to continue. Much uncertainty exists regarding it. By some, it is believed that goods, entered into bond, will be freed at the rate prevailing today; others claim the new duty will apply, immediately upon the passage of the bill, to all goods in bond. To be on the safe side, the majority will pay duties before the bill passes. This may come sooner than expected, and within the next few days. But unexpected causes for delay may arise, and no man can tell.

As for the whisky market, there isn't any. Prices remain firm, but there is so little inquiry that it is difficult to tell if concessions would be made, were sales of any large parcels probable. Whiskies older than four years, especially ryes, are not in demand at all and, when offered, attractive prices have to be made to induce sales.

The decision of President Taft on the "What is whisky?" question is anxiously looked for. There is no knowing when it will be rendered. Evidence, briefs and discussions are to be at an end July 20th. How long it will take the President to digest all the matter provided for him, is known to no man. He has much else to attend to. The tariff bill and its issues must take up much of his time.

Whilst the Anti-Saloon League does not seem to have been so successful lately, and a number of towns, where elections have been held, have gone wet, it must not be supposed that the tide has yet turned. The forces arrayed against us are continually getting assistance from sources that require no subsidy and who are powerful persuaders.

A recent acquisition is the Rev. Aked, an importation from England, of John D. Rockefeller. The gentleman knows the value of advertising and is continually in the public press. In an article in *Appleton's Magazine* entitled "Christianity and Temperance," amongst other equally temperate statements says: "The church must refuse to hold communion with any man or woman who manufactures or sells intoxicating liquor. No man making his money by the liquor traffic must be admitted to church membership. The money made in the trade must not be accepted, knowingly, by any Christian community." It is not every clergyman who is fortunate enough to have John D.'s money behind him and so be able to indulge in oleaginous oratory.

There are suggestions made in authoritative quarters, that after the whisky decision, other branches of the business are to be given attention by the Agricultural Department and pure food regulations will be enforced more thoroughly than hitherto. Brandy is to be four years old or is new brandy, is one of the matters on the carpet. This is to apply, it is said, to the California product as well as to the imported.

Hennessy and Martell have established new prices for their brandies in the London market. They will refuse to sell any jobber who "cuts," and the profits that can now be made by the dealer are $1.25 per case on one star, $1.50 on two star and $1.75 on three star.

All too true seems the saying that there is no rest for the wicked. And, according to Dr. Rockefeller Aked, and a few others, all those interested in the production or sale of spirituous or malt liquors should be classed as such. We have been all beside ourselves for many a day over the vexatious question of "What is whisky," and now when the Weather Bureau has been doling out to us days of ninety-five in the shade, we have forsooth been disposed to abandon thoughts of anything so warm as whisky, and find relief in cooling draughts of Munchener, Pilsner, etc. But not even the pleasure of that can be left unalloyed, for along comes Collector Loeb, decides that the importers of beer have been quietly mulcting the United States Government for years on every half barrel of beer brought here, and now, that there is nothing else at hand with which to harass the non-prohibitionists, forty cents per half barrel must be added to the tax. What a hardship that will be for the poor consumer, for, of course, the consumer will have to pay. Just a few of our statistical friends are spending many anxious hours calculating just how much per glass or stein this will mean, or how much more foam will be added in lieu of the amber fluid.

Where a half barrel of beer has been imported heretofore, it has been the custom of the Government to take the importation at two gallons less, indicating that the brewers had placed less than the full amount in the barrels to allow for gas. In looking over the situation, Collector Loeb found that the governments under which beer was made, make a very careful inspection of the product and stamp the barrels as to their actual contents. Under this system our Government has failed to collect about $250,000 a year which would have been otherwise due on beer imports.

With this information in mind, the Collector has recommended that the customs officials be directed to take the stamp of the foreign government as the basis for assessment of tariff here.

In doubt as to "What is whisky," confronted by an increase in the cost per stein, or reduction of contents, and now we are threatened with a shortage of the applejack crop. What next? Under the direction of Deputy Collector Sizzel, of the Internal Revenue Department, a crusade has been instituted against illicit distillers of apple brandy in the Hudson Valley, Manhattan and Brooklyn. According to reports there are hundreds of cases of farmers distilling "applejack" without the knowledge of the officers of the law. Decided efforts are to be made now to end this pernicious employment, and if Mr. Sizzel's name may be accepted in its literal sense, a "hot" time is promised for some of our rural friends.

New Brewery at Salinas

THE Salinas Brewing Company, under the management of Mr. Voss, has spent some $70,000 in erecting the new plant, said to be one of the most modern and complete in California. The brewery is now running and turning out a first-class sample of malt liquor. The Salinas Brewery has a very large field for its products, one hitherto depending upon the imported article, and the success of the undertaking, which may be said to be assured, will mean much for the town of Salinas and the fertile valley bearing the same name.

N. W. L. D. A. 14th Annual Convention

THE fourteenth annual convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, held at Atlantic City, June 15 to 17, inclusive, was quite successful. Following is a list of the officers elected for the ensuing year; also the Executive Committee:

President—Morris F. Wetsheimer, Susquemac Distilling Co., Cincinnati, O.; first vice-president—Wm. A. Miller, John Miller & Co., Boston, Mass.; second vice-president—Samuel S. Woolner Jr., Woolner & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Treasurer—Ephraim Brice, Wm. Brice & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary—J. W. Bodley, Cincinnati, O.; general counsel—Warwick M. Hough, Washington, D. C.

Executive Committee—George C. Dempsey (chairman), Geo. F. Dieterle, Thos. C. Dennehy, W. E. Hull, Joseph A. Strasser, A. J. Sunstein, Irving K. Taylor, and the president, ex-officio.

THE PLATFORM.

We, the members of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America, in convention assembled, reaffirm the following declaration of principles adopted at the Niagara Falls Convention, in June, 1908:

(A) Prohibition and local option legislation works confiscation of property, and we must solemnly protest that confiscation of property, without due process of law and without just compensation, is contrary to the spirit of American institutions and should not be tolerated by a free peoples.

(B) The liquor traffic was created and has been supported since time out of mind by the demand for alcoholic beverages that has characterized all progressive peoples of all ages.

(B-2) It is true that in the growth and development of our industry, in common with all others, be they railroads, insurance or banking, excesses have crept in which menace the welfare of those engaged in them. It is unfair to say, as it is impossible to achieve, that the evils can be cured only by destroying the industry.

(C) It is the blight of our business that it is everywhere made the victim of political contentions and manipulations instead of being recognized on its merits as presenting questions of purely sociological and economic character.

(C-2) It is also unfortunately true that the attempts of the Anti-Saloon League to control the Legislatures of our States have thwarted our every effort to take our business out of the field of politics and have forced us into politics for the preservation of our property and the defense of our constitutional rights.

(D) The claim of the prohibitionists that the saloon is responsible for all wickedness is not only untrue, but unfair. While the regulation of the saloon in some cases may be improved upon, yet it must be conceded by the public that much of this duty devolves upon the officers of the municipalities.

(D-2) Be it the sense of this convention that we, as an organization and as wholesale liquor dealers, make every effort to assist officers of the law to the end that the saloon business may be placed upon the same plane as all other commercial interests.

(E) It is our firm conviction that those who honestly seek to promote the cause of true temperance will find the surest and safest method in the continuance of the licensed saloon, conducted under proper laws and reasonable regulations strictly enforced.

(E-2) In the granting of a license the character of the applicant and not the fee should be the principal determining factor.

(F) Finally, we believe in the subordination of the interests of individual citizens to the interests of the community as a whole, but not in the curtailment of the personal rights and liberties of one class or party of citizens to satisfy the demands of another class or party who may desire to waive such personal rights and liberties for themselves.

The Board of Supervisors of Shasta County is preparing a new liquor ordinance, much more drastic than the present one. It is believed it will contain the following regulations: Increase of license from $25 to $50 a quarter; the closing of all saloons from midnight until 5 a. m.; no gambling permitted; only one license granted to one man; personal supervision compelled, and the revocation of a license shall forever bar the holder from obtaining another in that county.

"Monopole" (Red Top) Champagne

From Heidsieck & Co., Reims, France

"White Horse" Scotch Whisky

From Mackie & Co., Islay, Scotland

"Boord's" Old Tom and Twilight Gins

From Boord & Son, London, Eng.

"R. B. Hayden" Sour Mash Whisky

From the Greenbrier Dist. Co., Nelson Co., Ky.

"Nolet's" Double Eagle Gin

From the Federal Dist. Co., Baltimore, Md.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

Agents P. C. ***San Francisco, Cal.***

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, July, 1909.—The Elks have come and gone and the memory of the most successful convention week ever held in Los Angeles is all that remains. The magnificent decorations and illuminations have disappeared and business has resumed its normal condition. California and its products received a tremendous advertisement Elk week. While hospitality was the keynote, Los Angeles never forgets that its principal excuse for being is to "show" the world that California is "God's own country," and Los Angeles its capitol.

The trade contributed its full share toward making the convention a success and several of those connected with the trade were prize-winners in the closing parade. The Zobelein Brothers won first prize for the best-decorated automobile, while Joseph Melczer, "Rol" King and several others identified with the trade were present with splendidly decorated cars.

Business locally has been very good the past two weeks, both with the wholesale and retail branches. There were something over a hundred thousand visitors to the city during the Elks' convention and the catering to their wants kept delivery wagons and clerks hustling in a way most satisfactory to the "boss" of both wholesale and retail establishments. Outside business is about in its normal stage at this time of the year. Owing to the extreme heat in the mining sections deriving their supplies from Los Angeles, and the consequent exodus therefrom, trade is light from these sections. This is in a measure equalized by the increased demand from the beaches and mountain resorts, which are now filling up.

Crop conditions are now interesting the wine men of Southern California, who are confronted with the problem of taking care of an increased acreage of new vineyards just coming into bearing, with heavy crops already assured. Barring the possibility of extreme heat damaging the vines on the old vineyards, a dragging market by all present indications will leave the wine men with a heavy carry-over of last season's vintage. This condition is being anticipated by the wineries by the installation of more cooperage. The increased cooperage placed in Southern California wineries this season will aggregate several million gallons.

The Italian Vineyard Company's magnificent plant at Cucamonga is fast developing into a principality that rivals any of the famous old chateaus of Europe's wine districts as to the size of its vineyards, while its winery equipment would make the lord of the chateau speechless with amazement. Three thousand acres of well-kept, vigorous vineyards and 20 acres of buildings, housing the wine-making machinery and storage vaults and cellars, and administration buildings; an up-to-date, modern establishment in every branch. To meet the demands of the new vineyards coming into bearing on their property this season, the company is building the largest fermenting room in the United States. It is built of cobblestones and cement, 150x400 feet, and containing 200 tanks of 5000 gallons capacity each, or a total of 1,000,000 gallons. This in addition to the former supply of cooperage of the immense plant.

Chas. Stern & Sons are also making very considerable improvements and additions down at their great 2000 acre vineyard and winery at Winedale. Mr. Alfred Stern, the President of the company, is now in New York, looking over their Eastern field and is expected back at Winedale in the first part of August to personally supervise the preparations for the coming vintage.

There is much activity out at the West Glendale Winery of the Los Angeles Wine Company. Proprietor Henry Baer is dividing his time between the Los Angeles distributing house and the winery these days, superintending the installation of three 28,000-gallon tanks and overhauling the plant, putting it in shape to properly care for the major portion of the wine grapes of the San Fernando Valley section.

Hugo Goldschmidt, President of the Southern California Wine Company, is busily engaged in superintending the refitting of their big plant out on the east side of the city, getting it in shape, installing new storage tanks, etc., so as to be able to take care of their share of this season's crop.

The breweries in this section of the State have all notified the trade that on August 1st the price of beer will be advanced 15 cents per case to the wholesaler, which will mean an increase of about two and one-half cents per bottle to the consumer.

H. M. Lieb, the efficient manager of the Southern California branch of Sherwood & Sherwood, located here, reports business as quite satisfactory and that the specialties of this house are fast adding to their already flattering popularity with the public. He is particularly pleased with the demand for Schlitz beer, the agency for the bottled goods being held by his house, and which is growing exceptionally fast.

Becker Brothers of the "Waldorf Cafe" have adopted the San Francisco style of serving a mid-day merchants' lunch, 25 cents, with drink. The Waldorf is setting the finest cafe lunch to be had in the city and it commands a very gratifying patronage. Adolph Becker was down from San Francisco during the Elks' week and the first of the month he and Frank Becker will exchange watches for a while, Frank going to San Francisco and Adolph looking after the firm's Los Angeles interests.

Joseph Melczer & Co. have purchased the lease and good will of the business established by H. J. Woolacott at 130 North Spring street many years ago, which was sold to the Lagomarsino Company several years ago, and who have been conducting it as a retail and wholesale business. The new purchasers have secured licenses, both wholesale and retail, and will spend somewhere between $5000 and $10,000 in remodeling and refitting the place, which they intend to make first class in all its

VACATION 1909

ISSUED BY THE

Northwestern Pacific Railroad

THE PICTURESQUE ROUTE OF CALIFORNIA

IS NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

GIVING FULL INFORMATION IN REGARD TO

CAMPING SPOTS, THE LOCATION, ACCOMMODATIONS, ATTRACTIONS, ETC., OF MINERAL SPRING RESORTS AND COUNTRY HOMES AND FARMS WHERE SUMMER BOARDERS ARE TAKEN, WITH TERMS OF BOARD, $7.00 AND UPWARDS PER WEEK.

To be had at Ticket Offices, Ferry Building, foot of Market street, and Room 986, James Flood Building (General Offices) San Francisco. Inquiry by mail will bring an immediate response.

W. S. PALMER, General Manager J. J. GEARY, Gen. Pass. & Frt. Agt.

appointments and to conduct as a high class retail and wholesale store, each department being entirely separated from the other by partitions, with separate street entrances to each department. The success that Joe Melczer has attained in the conduct of his Main and Fifth street store is a guarantee that he will revivify this once popular stand and make it a valuable asset of the company's business.

Since the rush of Elk week, John Davin of the popular "Faust Cafe" has been taking life easy down at Ocean Park, coming up to town often enough to keep in touch with his patrons and a supervisory eye over affairs.

Some little satisfaction has been expressed over the action of Police Commissioners Andrews and Graham, who at a recent meeting of the Commission came out flat-footed in favor of removing the restrictions of the number of licenses granted, on the ground that the limiting the number to 200 was creating a monopoly, and also that the restriction of the zone also tended to work a hardship because of affording landlords in the restricted section a distinct advantage tending toward an abnormal rental charge for their clients. The declaration of the Commissioners was caused by the application of Arthur Cohen for a wholesale license for a grocery located at 512-514 West Seventh street, which is outside the zone. The application was held over until another meeting because of the protest, but as these Commissioners are in the minority on the Board, the liquor men can only hope to receive a square deal by force of their liberal views.

The California Vintage Company has decided to erect the necessary concrete buildings for a winery at Cucamonga, California. Work is to commence at once, and the Santa Fe Railroad will lay a spur track to the winery when completed.

The Grumbach Wine Company has been incorporated at Los Angeles with a capital of $25,000. The directors are Theodore Grumbach, Lena Grumbach and Laura Grumbach.

What a Farce

THE Inland Empire system of railroads operating in Washington and running to "Liberty" Lake, notifies the public that it is using every effort to comply with the new law applying to drinking intoxicating liquors on railway trains. At "Liberty" Lake even "near beer" is denied the thirsty traveler. It appears that on the 4th and 5th of the present month considerable beer was taken to the lake, which happy occurrence the railway people pledge themselves to prevent in future. We are glad we do not own any shares of the railway in question, because it will never pay running expenses. Every sane man contemplating a vacation trip is hereby warned to cut the Inland Empire system out of his itinerary, and if the people of Washington have any sense, in future they will turn their steps away from Liberty Lake where there is no liberty, and never, unless forced to do so, patronize the railway running to it.

A petition has been filed with the Supervisors of Siskiyou, asking that the proposition of a "wet" or "dry" county, be submitted to the vote of the people. The members of the Board are non-committal as to what action will be taken by them in the matter.

The Johnson-Lock Mercantile Co.

210 CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AND THEIR BRANCH HOUSES:

Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, Los Angeles, Cal.
Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, San Diego, Cal.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Portland, Oregon.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Spokane, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Seattle, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Tacoma, Wash.
Johnson-Henrici Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

ANNOUNCE THEIR APPOINTMENT AS SOLE AGENTS OF THE PACIFIC COAST FOR THE FOLLOWING FOREIGN HOUSES:

Charles Duval & Co. (Champagnes),	Vertus près Epernay, France
Mansart Pere & Fils (Champagnes to Buyers' Brands),	Epernay, France
Veuve Amiot (French Sparkling Wines),	St. Hilaire-St. Florent, France
Mouchotte & Fils (Saint Jacobin de Toulouse and other Liqueurs),	Saint Mandè (Seine), France
Maire & Fils (Burgundies),	Beaune (Côte d'Or), France
The United Vineyard Proprietors of Coguac (Brandies),	J. G. Monnet & Co., Cognac, France
Boutelleau Fils (Olive Oils),	Nice & Barbezieuz, France
Joh. Bapt. Sturm (Still Hocks and Moselles),	Rudesheim a/Rh., Germany
Burgeff & Co. (German Sparkling Wines),	Hocheim a/Main, Germany
Charles Teyssonneau, Jne. (Conserves Alimentaires),	Bordeaux, France
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Sherries),	Jerez de la Frontera, Spain
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Ports),	"Rebello Valente" Brand, Oporto, Portugal
A. M. Hirschfeld & Co. (Clarets and Sauternes and Château Bottled Wines),	29 Rue Poyenne, Bordeaux-les-Chartrons, France
James Leslie & Co. (Ginger Ales, etc.),	Belfast, Ireland

COAST NEWS OF THE TRAFFIC

The Board of City Trustees of Auburn, California, has raised the saloon license from $30 to $50 per quarter.

The Board of Trustees of the city of Auburn, California, has passed an amended liquor ordinance by which the saloon license is fixed at $50 a quarter, in advance.

The cooperage plant of the Seattle Malting and Brewing Company, located in the suburb of Georgetown, was destroyed by fire on June 26th. The loss was $60,000, partly covered by insurance.

The Council at Dayton, Washington, is too good to last and is getting the "horse" laugh, for while it has put its ban upon the harmless beverage of "near beer," intoxicants are reaching that town by the barrelful.

The Western Pacific has won its suit against the granting of saloon licenses along its construction way, on the ground that the State law provides that no saloon shall be established within four miles of a construction camp.

Vineyardists in Hanford, Kings County, are contemplating the establishment of a grape juice factory and estimates of cost of building and equipment have been made, and a commencement upon the work is expected soon.

Williamson, West Virginia, in spite of the fact that it went "wet" at the spring election, is temporarily "dry" because of a dispute between the City Council and the County Court, because the Council wants to show favoritism in the granting of licenses

During the month J. W. Maxfield, of Corning, Tehama County, a dealer in soft drinks, was convicted of selling spirituous liquors in violation of the ordinance of that town. He refused to pay a fine of $100 and is now in jail.

The first step to reduce the number of saloons at Marysville, Yuba County, has been taken by the authorities in refusing to renew the license of the Eagle Saloon, run by Pickett & Pool, which expired on the 26th instant.

At Lodi, San Joaquin County, work is progressing rapidly on the new Farmers' Co-operative Winery. The work of grading for the spur track has been completed, the engines and boilers have been ordered, and in a short time Lodi will have another winery.

The Anti-Saloon League is about to use the result of a straw vote recently taken in Oroville, as the ground for its efforts to have a special election called to settle the saloon question. This vote is said to have shown 216 out of 361 in favor of closing the saloons.

Dayton, Washington, refused to go "dry," although that is its proper and legal state. A telegram recites that since the saloons closed, forty barrels of intoxicants have been shipped to Dayton, which are delivered at private homes. Is not prohibition a most thorough humbug?

The Town Council of Pleasanton intend to enforce the midnight closing ordinance. It is held that serving a lunch is no excuse for the sale of intoxicating liquor. Saloonmen desiring to do business after closing time must provide themselves with a special license.

The City Council of Charleston, West Virginia, has closed up forty-nine saloons and six wholesale liquor houses in that city. This action holds good for one year unless the Council change its mind, and efforts, so far unsuccessful, are being made to induce them to do so.

At Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, petitions, as required under the local option law passed by the last Legislature, are being circulated asking that a special election be held for the purpose of determining whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited in the county or not.

At Challenge, Yuba County, the saloonman and the doctor are at outs, and are fighting in the courts. Dr. Van Male accuses J. C. Carrier of conducting a disorderly place, while Carrier is suing the doctor for rent. If they are all so fond of fighting as this, it is no wonder the town is called Challenge!

According to Colonel William Fosyth, a pioneer raisin grower of Fresno, the yield of the Fresno vineyards this year will aggregate 70,000 tons of raisins, all of good quality, but the price will be low owing to the fact that a large quantity is held over from last season, and the wine men are not in the market, thus far.

Out of the 230 saloons in Spokane, Washington, the proprietors of the majority will be forced to alter interiors, so as to meet the requirements of the new law, demanding the removal of all obstructions to a complete view of the barrooms from the outside. The saloonmen are complaining bitterly at being forced to incur an expense estimated at $50,000.

At the beginning of the present month a petition, bearing 139 names of the electors of Stevens County, Washington, was filed asking that a "wet" or "dry" election be held in that county on September 7th next. What with paying for special elections and fighting the lawsuits caused by them, the people of that State are getting rid of a mint of good money.

The saloonmen of Phoenix, Arizona, with the assistance of the Royal Arch, are fighting the "open front" ordinance. They have petitioned for a temporary injunction prohibiting the city authorities enforcing it, and ask to have the ordinance set aside and declared void, upon the ground that it is unreasonable and unjust.

In Washtucna, Washington, owing to the loss of revenue caused by closing the saloons, there is no money for sprinkling the streets. Hence both the roads and the people have got uncommonly dry, and it has been quietly planned to call a special election under the local option law, and make certain the license question carries in the affirmative. Good idea.

The Gold Label Liquor Company, of Ogden, Utah, has incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. Joseph Levitt is president; G. M. Levitt, vice-president; William Baruch, of Pueblo, Colo., secretary, treasurer and manager. These are also the

irectors of the company. The saloon business at 55 East Second South street is taken over in full payment of the capital tock.

There has been somewhat of a panic in San Diego recently ecause of rumors that the price of beer was to be raised. This as been set at rest by J. Stadler, general manager of the San Diego Consolidated Brewing Company, who says there is absoutely no truth in the report as far as that city is concerned. Stadler is now very popular and his statement was hailed with reat satisfaction.

There are lively times in Siskiyou County, where the Antialoon League has presented a petition, bearing 940 signatures, sking that the question of license or no license be submitted to he people at an early date at a special election. The saloonmen led a petition with 1100 names, asking that a special election be ot held on the ground that it would be a needless expense. No ction was taken.

Menlo Park saloonmen are fighting the new law, on the round that their establishments are not within one and a half iles of Stanford University. While we wish them well in their fforts to continue business, we fear they will fail, as the law eads "within one and a half miles of the campus or university rounds. Now the grounds of Stanford University include 8000 cres, which would bring them within the prescribed distance.

The prohibition craze has struck Lewiston, Idaho, and petiions are being circulated for presentation to the new Council, sking that all saloons be abolished and the city made "dry." t is said that from 500 to 1000 educated Nez Perce Indians will ote the prohibition ticket should the question of "wet" or "dry" e submitted to the voters. If the Indians decide to vote they ill hold the balance of political power in Nez Perce County.

At Napa, California, the members of the Royal Arch appear o be doing all that they promised the City Council to do to nforce the liquor ordinance. They recently complained that our proprietors of saloons were violating the ordinance by sellng liquor to drunkards, minors and women. The Royal Arch epresentatives demanded that the Council enforce the law trictly, and when necessary revoke the licenses of offenders.

The atmosphere was cleared of any license complication in the an Pedro-Wilmington-Los Angeles consolidation movement by he adoption of a resolution by the Council, directing the City ttorney to prepare an ordinance amending the liquor license rdinance so as to provide for twelve saloon licenses, one wholeale license and two restaurant licenses at San Pedro; two aloon licenses, one wholesale license and one restaurant license t Wilmington. The licenses to be provided for in the proposed mendment are now in force.

The Los Angeles Police Commission is split upon the question f granting grocers wholesale liquor licenses, the Mayor siding ith those who are opposed to the practice. During the debate pon the question, Commissioner Trask is reported to have said hat "he believed the limit on saloons was a proper ordinance, nd pointed to San Francisco, where every corner grocery sells iquor. He said it created a political condition that San Franisco would never be able to shake from herself." For the Comissioner's information we would state that while many groeries in this city have wholesale licenses, since the fire no corner roccry has been permitted to retail liquor.

A Great Wine Display

IN accordance with the resolution passed by the Wine Makers of California at their meeting recently held in San Francisco, the committee composed of Theodore Gier (chairman), E. M. Sheehan, C. J. Wetmore, Paul Masson and Secondo Guasti, have just arranged a definite plan for an elaborate exhibit of California wines and statistics at the coming State Fair, which is to be held in Sacramento from August 28th to September 6th, and later, for two weeks at Idora Park, Oakland. This beautiful park is within an hour's ride of San Francisco, therefore many thousands of our people will take this opportunity of seeing the exhibit in question, which will doubtless be the finest ever made in America of native wines.

This display, in which many wineries will take part and donate material, is to occupy a floor space in the exhibition building forty feet square, and thousands of bottles of wine from all sections of California will form a circular arbor or grotto in which wine will be served during the entire fair. The exhibit will be in charge of a superintendent and six assistants, and during the fairs there will be stereopticon views shown in order to give the general public an idea of the enormity and importance of the industry, and show the money invested in vineyards, wineries and bottling establishments in this State.

Among the many exhibitors will be the California Wine Association, Italian-Swiss Colony, Italian Vineyard Company, Theodore Gier, Wetmore-Bowen Company, Napa and Sonoma Wine Company, California Winery, Roma Winery, Placer County Wine Company, Korbel Bros., Paul Masson, Miagliavacca Wine Company and George West & Son, Inc.

FOR 50 YEARS

HUNTER
BALTIMORE
RYE

Has led the van as Maryland's Choicest Product of the Still from Ocean to Ocean. Its Purity and Ripe Perfection, its Richness and Refined Flavor have made it famous as

The American Gentleman's Whiskey

HENRY CAMPE & CO., INC.,
Distributors for California and Nevada,
San Francisco, Cal.

Atlanta, Ga., A Horrible Example

THE following telegram, which we give in full so that the prohibitionists may copy it and add it to their records, is the most convincing proof hitherto published of the rule and ruin policy of that party. It is, in fact, the handwriting on the wall which presages what is bound to happen to those communities which listen to the false doctrine of religious and political demagogues. It is as follows:

"ATLANTA, GA., July 8.—With the treasury empty and no money in sight to pay current bills, legislators and State officials are saved from going without salary only by 'near beer.'"

The above was published in no less an authority than the New York *Journal of Commerce*, so that the bankruptcy of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, as well as the short-sighted and suicidal policy which caused it, are now well known to all commercial centers throughout the world. The result of this publicity cannot fail to be very injurious to the business prospects of that city, and together with an empty treasury, will do more harm to the prosperity of that community, than years of sustained effort can efface.

We were confident this result was bound to come, but we did not expect it quite so soon. While we are sorry for the people of Georgia, who have practically ruined themselves, this striking illustration of the evils of prohibition cannot fail to be a significant warning to the rest of the nation.

It would appear that the officials elected under the prohibition ticket would have had a taste of their own medicine, had not $230,000 of "tainted money" been discovered in the treasury. This sum was derived from the tax on "near beer" and had been put aside for the purchase of a prison farm. The authorities hastily determined they had no present use for the farm, and the money was used to meet the salary emergency. This occurrence has set the people of Atlanta and the rest of the State of Georgia thinking, and asking themselves the question, that if "near beer" could accomplish so much in relieving the government, what would have been the result of a regular license system upon beer, wine and whisky? They no doubt are coming to their proper senses and realize that the present state of things is the natural result of prohibition for which they were fool enough to vote without calculating the costs.

Let other communities take warning by the fate of Atlanta Georgia, and be wise in time!

A Liberal Priest

FATHER GOLLER, president of Gonzaga College, in the State of Washington, made an eloquent and most sensible speech at the Annual Commencement, scoring the prohibitory laws. The Rev. Father in no uncertain words defended the personal liberty of man ,and maintained that practically every law passed by the late Legislature of that State infringed upon it. He pointed out that total abstinence is not prohibition. It may be beneficial in many cases to abstain totally from strong drink and in some it may be necessary, but the usurping of the personal liberty of man by the State is a thing not to be tolerated.

He held that prohibition is against the natural law, against the Christian law and contrary to the spirit of our Constitution. It is wrong because it delegates to the State the right to restrict the free will of the individual, and no man has the right to tell another what he shall eat or drink or wear.

CORNING & COMPANY

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Largest Independent Distillers in the United States

DISTILLERS OF

Old Quaker Bourbon, Bottled in Bond

Coronet Dry Gin

The Acme of Perfection in Liquors. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law

PACIFIC COAST DISTRIBUTORS

H. & M. RATHJEN CO., San Francisco, Cal. H. JEVNE CO., Los Angeles, Cal. COBLENTZ & LEVY, Portland, Ore.

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

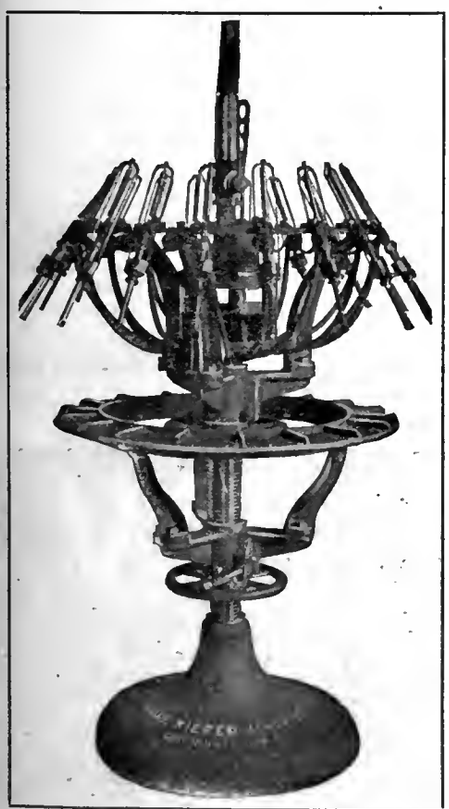
FIRST DISTRICT—Montn of June, 1909.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	4,554.9
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California.	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	33,682.5
Exported	
Tax paid	37,263.1
Used in Fortification of Wines.	
Remaining in bond, June 30, 1909	1,495,704.0

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of June, 1909.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	6,102.8
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	12,031.5
Exported	
Tax paid	10,534.5
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, June 30, 1909	688,193.2

The Karl Kiefer "Rapid" Rotary Filling Machine



It fills 18 bottles at one time—

It fills every bottle to an exact height.

It has a capacity of from 25 to 35 full quart bottles per minute.

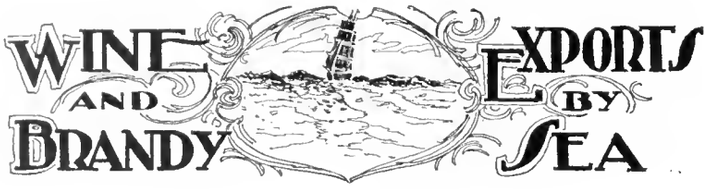
With the KIEFER ROTARY FILLER, there is no loss of liquid due to evaporation, dripping of stems, leakage or overflowing of bottles.

Write for catalogue and prices.

THE KARL KIEFER MACHINE CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Pacific Coast Agent P. JORGENSEN, 501 Santa Marina Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.



FROM JUNE 20TH TO JULY 20TH, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	70	1,408	$829
" British Columbia	81	1,421	939
" Central America	22	10,006	4,351
" China	....	152	70
" Hawaiian Islands	126	84,855	29,699
" Japan	2	2,184	741
" Mexico	15	2,444	1,731
" New York	30	130,299	50,273
" Philippine Islands	....	250	95
" South America	10	2,721	1,342
" Society Islands	1	692	235
" Chemulpo	....	66	35
" Germany	....	3,104	1,000
Total	357	239,602	$91,340

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	113	$331
" Central America	....	5	9
" Hawaiian Islands	5	300	637
" Mexico	25	.....	267
" New York	....	130	276
Total	30	548	$1,520

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	38	620	$2,241
" Central America	174	208	1,699
" Hawaiian Islands	141	1,569	5,522
" Mexico	100	5	500
" Philippine Islands	549	1,580	4,725
Total	1,002	3,982	$14,687

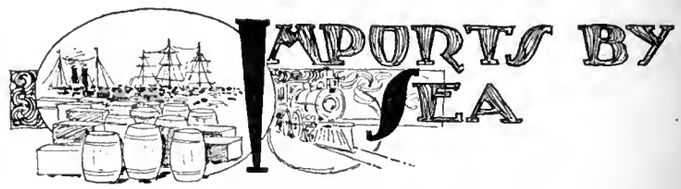
Whisky in bond to British Columbia, 100 cases.

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	55	.....	$255
" Hawaiian Islands	52	301	1,345
" Society Islands	10	.....	87
Total	117	301	$1,687

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	50 cs Vermouth, 4 cs 1 hf bbls 1 kg Gin, 3 cs Champagne, 1 cs Bitters, 3 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Cordials, 5 cs Mineral Water, 5 cs Ginger Ale
" British Columbia	1 kg Caromel, 100 cs Grape Juice
" Central America	3 cs 1 bbls Bitters, 1 kg Vermouth, 12 cs Gin
" China	5 cs Mineral Water, 4 cs Cordials, 5 cs Grape Juice, 66 gals Spirits
" Hawaiian Islands	25 cs Grape Juice, 25 cs 2 bbls Liquors, 20 cs Cider, 5 cs Apricot Brandy, 5 cs Ale, 61 cs Mineral Water, 4 cs 2 jackets Alcohol, 80 cs 6 bbls Gin, 23 cs Champagne, 5 cs Cordials, 5 cs Porter, 2 cs Bitters, 5 cs Vermouth, 2 cs 26 bbls Spirits, 3 cs Creme de Menthe
" Japan	13 cs Mineral Water
" Mexico	4 cs Absinthe, 17 cs Mineral Water, 1 bbl Spirits
" Philippine Islands	5 cs Alcohol, 25 cs Grape Juice, 40 cs Creme de Menthe
" Society Islands	4 kgs Cider
Total	575 cs 8 bbls 1 hf bbl 7 kgs 2 jackets 66 gals
Value	$8,872



FROM JUNE 20TH TO JULY 20TH, 1909.

Domestic.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, June 21.
190 hhds Beer ..... Order.
10 csks Beer ..... Order.
70 bbls Beer ..... Order.
40 hf bbls Beer ..... Order.
40 qr. bbls Beer ..... Order.
5 cs Cider ..... Los Angeles.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer San Rosa, June 22.
44 cs Mineral Water ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, June 22.
39 hhds Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
200 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
54 hf bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Queen, June 26.
6 cs Cordials ..... California Wine and Cordial Co.
1 cs Mineral Water ..... Johnson-Locke Co.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer Santa Rosa, June 28.
50 cs Mineral Water ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, June 30.
10 cs Stout ..... W. A. Ross & Bro.
180 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
10 cs Whisky ..... Order, Los Angeles.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, July 6.
35 cs Wine ..... Wm. Wolff & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, July 6.
10 cs Gin ..... Sherwood & Sherwood.
12 cs Champagne ..... Order.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Pueblo, July 6.
120 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
3 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Wm. Wolff & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, July 10.
400 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
100 qr bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
50 hf bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
4 cs Orange Bitters ..... De Fremery & Co.
3 cs Liquors ..... California Cordial Co.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer Santa Rosa, July 12.
100 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Umatilla, July 12.
1 bbl Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer President, July 12.
106 bbls Beer ..... Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM HONGKONG—Per steamer Ashtabula, June 20.
1200 cs Wine ..... Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, July 15.
107 hhds Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
726 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Fresno ..... 75 bbls 40 hf bbls 20 qr bbls
" Alameda ..... 307 bbls 66 hf bbls 45 qr bbls 27 third bbls
" Santa Clara ..... 130 bbls and 25 cs Tacomalt
" San Diego ..... 4 bbls
" Hanford ..... 45 bbls 55 hf bbls, 20 qr bbls
" Reno ..... 125 casks
" Oakland ..... 199 bbls

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW

SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES

CHAMPAGNES

809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. CAL.

TELEPHONE KEARNY 709 CABLE ADDRESS: FINKE

Foreign.

FROM JUNE 20TH TO JULY 20TH, 1909.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Tacoma)—Per Admiral Sampson, June 21.

28 cs Gin .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Gin .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
210 cs Whisky .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky .....Roth & Co., San Francisco.
77 cs Whisky .....J. Rothschild & Co., San Francisco.
510 cs Whisky .....Jas. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky .....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky .....Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.

FROM LONDON (via Salinas Cruz)—Per Missourian, June 21.

100 cs Gin .....Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Wine .....A. Vignier, San Francisco.
135 cs Wine .....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
146 cs Wine .....F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Gin .....L. Taussig & Co., San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same vessel.

100 cs Bitters .....American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
80 cs Stout .....American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
20 cs Beer .....American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
380 bbls Stout .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
35 bbls Beer .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
75 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
1 csk Whisky .....Swayne & Hoyt, San Francisco.
50 cs Beer .....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Mineral Water .....Apollinaris Agency, San Francisco.
50 cs Wine .....Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco
1 csk Whisky .....S. M. Dimond, Honolulu.
1 cs Claret .....S. M. Dimond, Honolulu.
1 cs Liquors .....S. M. Dimond, Honolulu.

FROM NEW YORK—Same vessel.

150 cs Liquors .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Wine .....Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco
10 cs Mineral Water .....Langley & Michaels Co., San Francisco
500 cs Whisky .....Wilson Distillery Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Gin .....Wilson Distillery Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Bitters .....Wilson Distillery Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
2 bbls Whisky .....L. D. McLean, San Francisco.
22 cs Cordials .....M. Wolf, San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy .....McDonald & Cohn, San Francisco.
70 cs Cider .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco
9 casks Ale .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy .....Rusconi, Fisher & Co., San Francisco.
3 bbls Whisky .....Werle & Willoh, San Francisco.
15 cs Brandy .....Casey & Co., Sacramento.
20 cs Brandy .....Ebner Bros. & Co., Sacramento.
27 cs Brandy .....Blake Liquor Co., Portland.
5 bbls Whisky .....G. T. Eckland, Portland.
1 cs Whisky .....G. T. Eckland, Portland.
1 csk Brandy .....Kirschner & Hams, Portland.
25 cs Brandy .....Oregon Improvement Co., Portland.
25 bbls Ale .....Sherwood & Sherwood, Portland.
14 bbls Ale .....Sherwood & Sherwood, Portland.
2 cs Champagne .....Rathskeller Co., Seattle.
5 cs Liquors .....Idaho Liquor Co., Lewiston, Idaho.
50 cs Whisky .....Peacock & Co., Honolulu.

FROM GENOA (via Ancon)—Per Costa Rica, June 23.

100 cs Vermouth .....A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
10 cs Wine .....Order, San Francisco.

FROM BARCELONA (via Ancon)—Per City of Sydney, June 27.

50 cs Wine .....Order, San Francisco.
100 cs Wine .....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.

FROM HAMBURG—Same vessel.

150 cs Mineral Water .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.

FROM HAVRE—Same vessel.

25 cs Wine .....Hoffman, Rothschild & Co., S. F.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON FOR HONOLULU(via Ancon)—Per City of Para, July 3.

50 cs Brandy .....Order, Honolulu.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Puebla, July 2.

25 cs Whisky .....American Mercantile Co., San Francisco

FROM HAMBURG—Per Salatis, June 28.

280 cs Kummel .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
10 csks Gin .....Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
88 cs Wine .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Wine .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Mineral Water .....J. A. Landsberger, San Francisco.
21 cs Wine .....Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Beer .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Same vessel.

30 cs Wine .....J. Rothschild & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Absinthe .....Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.
158 cs Wine .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
61 cs Liquors .....Levaggi Co., San Francisco.
36 cs Liquors .....Rathjen Co., San Francisco.
19 cs Liquors .....J. Aronson, San Francisco.
20 cs Cordials .....J. Aronson, San Francisco.
17 cs Brandy .....J. Aronson, San Francisco.
25 cs Cordials .....Continental Distributing Co., S. F.

FROM LONDON—Same vessel.

1 hhd Whisky .....California Wine Association, S. F.
275 cc Gin .....Moore, Hunt & Co., San Francisco.
101 cs Gin .....M. Augenblick & Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Gin .....Rathjen & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Gin .....Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
121 cs Gin .....Roth & Co., San Francisco.
1100 cs Gin .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same vessel.

25 bbls Ginger Ale .....Order, San Francisco.
101 cs Whisky .....Order, San Francisco.
75 bbls Beer .....Order, San Francisco.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Columbian, July 6.

15 cs Wine .....C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
12 cs Mineral Water .....Coffin, Redington & Co., San Francisco.
25 bbls Bottled Beer .....Emporium, San Francisco.
591 cs Brandy .....Order, San Francisco.
300 cs Wine .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
1 cs Wine .....G. E. Starr, San Francisco.
6 bbls Wine .....G. E. Starr, San Francisco.
10 octs Gin .....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
213 cs Gin .....H. Campe & Co. San Francisco.
2 csks Gin .....H. Campe & Co. San Francisco.
50 cs Brandy .....Hildebrandt, Posner & Co., S. F.
510 cs Beer .....I. H. Spohn & Co., San Francisco.
335 cs Root Beer .....J. H. Spohn & Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Cider .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
205 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy .....Order, San Francisco.
115 cs Cordials .....American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
5 cs Champagne .....Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
9 cs Brandy .....Order, San Francisco.
25 cs Mineral Water .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
51 cs Brandy .....Riegler & Lindley, San Jose.
99 cs Gin .....Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
670 cs Whisky .....G. S. Clark & Co., Portland.
5 cs Cordials .....Silver Grill Cellars, Portland.
100 cs Wine .....Silver Grill Cellars, Portland.
100 cs Wine .....Krecelsheimer Bros. Seattle.
100 cs Wine .....Silver Grill Cellars, Tacoma.
5 cs Cordials .....Silver Grill Cellars, Tacoma.
20 cs Whisky .....Order, Honolulu.
9 bbls Whisky .....Order, Honolulu.
120 csks Bottled Beer .....Peacock & Co., Honolulu.

FROM HAMBURG—Same vessel.

100 cs Whisky .....Order, Honolulu.
8 cs Beer .....Klosterman, Portland.
40 cs Beer .....Order, Seattle.
1 cs Cognac .....Alaska-Yukon Exposition, Seattle.
200 cs Beer .....Order, Seattle.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Pegasus, July 7.

575 cs Mineral Water .....Apollinaris Co., San Francisco.
6 octs Whisky .....Order, San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky .....Order, San Francisco.
2 octs Whisky .....Order, San Francisco.
50 csks Mineral Water .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Gin .....Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin .....Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Whisky .....Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Byrrh .....American Mercantile Co., San Francisco

PER AMIRAL EXELMANS FOR GUAYMUS, MEXICO—July 8.

50 cs Vermouth .....Gerber & Co., Guaymas.
15 cs Vermouth .....L. A. Martinez, Guaymas.
8 cs Wine .....L. A. Martinez, Guaymas.

FROM MARSEILLES—Same vessel.

1600 cs Mineral Water .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Vermouth .....Delsol Bros., San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth .....Levaggi, Granucci & Co., San Francisco
250 cs Vermouth .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco
400 cs Vermouth .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Absinthe .....M. Wolf, San Francisco.
5 csks Fruit Juice .....Lyons & Raas Co., San Francisco.
350 cs Wine .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco
50 cs Brandy .....Delsol Bros., San Francisco.
26 cs Wine .....Delsol Bros., San Francisco.
3 csks Fruit Juice .....Delsol Bros., San Francisco.

FROM ROCHELLE-PALLICE—Same vessel.

64 cs Wine .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Wine .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
45 cs Liquors .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
22 csks Cognac .....G. Neuberger, San Francisco.
5 csks Cognac .....G. Neuberger, San Francisco.
75 cs Cognac .....G. Neuberger, San Francisco.
3 csks Wine .....Jas. de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Cognac .....A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
100 cs Cognac .....Roth & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Cognac .....Hildebrandt, Posner & Co., S. F.
155 cs Liquors .....Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco
40 cs Cognac .....Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco
60 cs Liquors .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco
60 cs Wine .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco
450 cs Cognac .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco
15 cs Rum .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco
25 cs Cognac .....Shea, Bocquernz & Co., San Francisco
180 cs Mineral Water .....Jas. de Fremery & Co., San Francisco
100 cs Cognac .....Rithet & Co., Victoria.
1 csk Wine .....Order, Portland.
25 cs Cognac .....Order, Tacoma.
5 cs Cognac .....Order, Tacoma.
25 cs Cognac .....Order, Los Angeles.

FROM GENOA—Same vessel.

250 cs Fernet .....A. Giurlani & Bro., San Francisco.
250 cs Bitters .....A. Giurlani & Bro., San Francisco.
50 csks Bitters .....Levaggi-Granucci Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Fernet .....Levaggi-Granucci Co., San Francisco.
251 cs Fernet .....C. Arvedi & Co., San Francisco.
10 csks Wine .....New Granucci Grocery Co., S. F.
40 csks Wine .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Wine .....Levaggi Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Liquors .....Levaggi Co., San Francisco.
10 csks Wine .....Coppa's Restaurant, San Francisco.
250 cs Fernet .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
10 csks Wine .....Costa Bros., San Francisco.
100 cs Wine .....Tomanovich & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth .....Levaggi Co., San Francisco.
34 csks Wine .....Levaggi Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Wine .....Order, Los Angeles.
150 cs Vermouth .....Order, Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK—Per Texan, July 13.

50 cs Liquors .....Naber, Alfs & Brune, San Francisco.
10 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco
25 cs Wine .....L. D. McLean & Co., San Francisco.
550 cs Cordials .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
200 cs Liquors .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
50 cs Mineral Water .....Redington & Co., San Francisco.
2 bbls Whisky .....E. Marse & Bro., San Francisco.
1 bbls Wine .....J. Castaloupes, San Francisco.
5 cs Wine .....J. Castaloupes, San Francisco.
120 bbls Bottled Beer .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Wine .....C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
5 octs Gin .....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin .....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
2 bbls Whisky .....Pennery Bros., Portland.
1 bbl Wine .....H. Meister, Portland.

FROM HAMBURG (via Salina Cruz)—Same vessel.

695 cs Wine .....Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co., S. F.
90 cs Wine .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
15 cs Wine .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
2 hhds Wine .....Swayne & Hoyt, San Francisco.
10 cs Wine .....Swayne & Hoyt, San Francisco.
15 cs Kummel .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
335 cs Mineral Water .....Apollinaris Agency Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Same vessel.

2 csks Whisky .....Swayne & Hoyt, San Francisco.
400 cs Absinthe .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
120 cs Liquors .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Kirschwasser .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
10 octs Brandy .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy .....A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
10 bbls Brandy .....Livingston & Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Champagne .....Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
11 bbls Ginger Ale .....Order, San Francisco.
90 bbls Beer .....W. A. Ross & Bro.
357 cs Liquors .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
1 kegs Wine .....United Vineyards Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Wine .....American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
50 cs Brandy .....Naher, Alfs & Brune, San Francisco.
50 cs Brandy .....Kuhls, Schwarke & Co., San Francisco
100 cs Brandy .....Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco
50 cs Brandy .....Golden Eagle Distilleries Co., S. F.

FROM KOBE (via Seattle)—Per Umatilla, July 10.

40 csks Sake .....T. Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
35 cs Sake .....T. Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE and YOKOHAMA—Per Mongolia, July 13.

92 csks Sake .....North American Mercantile Co., S. F.
29 cs Sake .....North American Mercantile Co., S. F.
35 csks Sake .....Aki Co., San Francisco.
20 csks Sake .....Tyeda Co., San Francisco.
10 csks Sake .....R. Ichida, San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Puebla, July 16.

3 cs Whisky .....W. C. Calhoun, Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE—Per Dakotah, July 17.

50 csks Sake .....Order, San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Same vessel.

1 csk Wine .....Order, San Francisco.
780 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
5 csks Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco
1 oct Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco
30 cs Rum .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco
385 cs Gin .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco
50 cs Gin .....Jas. de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Amer Picon .....Jas. de Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Champagne .....Francis Draz & Co., San Francisco.
87 cs Wine .....I. D. McLean & Co., San Francisco.
1 Whisky .....Pacific-Union Club.
69 cs Whisky .....Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco
20 cs Wine .....Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco
100 cs Gin .....Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco
700 cs Whisky .....Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co., S. F.
150 cs Whisky .....A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Beer .....Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco

Imports by Rail in Bond

FROM JUNE 20, 1909, TO JULY 20, 1909.

Via New York—

100 cs Champagne .....From Southampton.
10 cs Whisky ..... " London.
5 csks Whisky ..... " Glasgow.

Via New Orleans—

200 cs Absinthe .....From Antwerp.
23 cs Wine ..... " Hamburg.
8 octs Brandy ..... " Liverpool.
14 csks Wine ..... " "
115 cs Wine ..... " "
53 cs Champagne ..... " "
50 cs Fruit Juice ..... " "
26 cs Champagne ..... " Bordeaux.

Via Galveston—

900 cs Champagne .....From Antwerp.

Via Detroit—

560 cs Champagne .....From Antwerp.

The Word Champagne

THE use of the word "champagne" to designate sparkling wines, which have undergone natural fermentation in the bottle, is as old as the hills, and the idea of altering it at this late date is palpably unjust both to makers and drinkers. For ages this well known name has been used to define wines of a certain character, no matter where produced, and to attempt to confine it to the wines produced in the old province of Champagne in France, will practically turn the world's wine market topsy-turvy, and cause no end of trouble. The French Government passed a law to this effect, and now our own Pure Food law is interpreted to do the same. In the interest of the champagne makers of California who are now making better wines than ever, we protest.

While it has always been the policy of this REVIEW to advocate individual names for the different wines produced in the State, we have never tried to interfere with generic names, such as champagne, port, sherry, claret, burgundy, etc., because we believed them to be so well established by the use of years that to attempt to do so would produce nothing but confusion.

If the Government attempts to alter one, in justice it must treat the others the same. Burgundy, for instance, is a special type of wine, but if the champagne rule is carried out that name must follow suit. In fact it would be such a muddle that probably several generations would be necessary to straighten it out. By all means let our makers have their special names and brand, but do not interfere with established names, which had perhaps some special meaning centuries ago, but are now by long habit and custom used to designate certain types of wines made all ever the world—certainly in Europe, America and Australia!

Redding Has Wise Business Men

THE representatives of the liquor interests and the substantial business men of Redding, Shasta County, have got up a petition, the signers of which represent 90 per cent of the banking and mercantile interests of that city. It asks the Board of Supervisors to settle the liquor question at once, as business is restless, and the prohibition movement tends to unsettle trade throughout the country. It further requests the Board to use its full police powers and to prepare an ordinance which will do away with all previous ordinances and all previous petitions. In other words, it will clean the slate, and from indications it looks as if the Board is of that same opinion. All of which looks as if the business community was combined against prohibition, and ready for the fray.

Burn One and Forget Your Troubles

An EL PALENCIA REX HAVANA CIGARS UP-TO-DATE SIZE

The Finest Tobacco Ever Produced
Most for Money, Quantity and Quality

BOLTZ, CLYMER & CO.

312-314 CLAY STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

THE VINTAGE:—Throughout the various wine districts, with the exception of those locations that were visited by killing frosts, conditions are for good, full crops, aside from the new vines coming into bearing. The weather has been exceptionally favorable as compared with last year at this time, when the intense heat did much damage. However, many things may happen between now and the vintage to reduce the yield, but it is safe to say that in some sections where the heavy bearing varieties are, great difficulty will be found in handling the crop, while in a few locations in the San Joaquin where there was a demand for wine grapes last year, there will be none this season.

DRY WINES:—July dullness has been comparatively increased during the month, but not with the volume of business transacted in the same month of last year, when the falling off was exceptional by reason of local option and prohibition agitation throughout the country.

The exports by sea for July were 357 cases and 239,602 gallons, valued at $91,340. The sea exports during July, 1908, were only 65 cases and 169,331 gallons, valued at $67,510.

Imports by sea were 4407 cases, 8 barrels, 110 casks, 2 hogsheads and 4 kegs. By rail in bond, 148 cases and 14 casks.

BRANDY:—There is nothing of particular moment in this branch of the industry. Trade is as dull as it is in the wine market. The production in the two districts was greatly in excess of that in the same period last year. The output was 10,657.7 tax gallons, which is about 2000 gallons more than during June of last year. There were tax-paid during the month 47,797.6.

There remained in bond in the State on June 30, 1909, 2,183,897.2 tax gallons. This is an exceptional figure, the bonded stock at the same time in 1908 totaling 1,542,710.6 tax gallons.

WHISKY:—Business is fairly good and fairly bad in spots. Some houses report their country business looking up, and others have nothing but fault to find. Retail trade in the city, with a few exceptions, is very quiet. This fact is accounted for in several reasonable ways. The main reason being that an exceptionally large number of people who are spenders, are out of the city. The Alaska-Yukon Exhibition has made a large draft upon this class, the Elks ditto, while there are more people voluntarily taking a vacation at the seaside or mountains than at any time since the great disaster. These conditions coming along with an abnormal general trade situation are naturally responsible for the sluggishness which now exists. However, in general business there is noticeable improvement and a better tone. Representative men, who a couple of months ago could see no change for betterment this fall, have changed their tune, and now declare that the fall and winter will witness the long-desired revival in all lines.

Exports by sea were 1002 cases and 3982 gallons valued at $14,687.

Imports by sea were 4447 cases, 9 casks, 23 barrels, 9 octaves and 1 hogshead. By rail in bond, 10 cases and 5 casks.

Miscellaneous shipments of wines and liquors, etc., totaled 575 cases, 8 barrels, 7 kegs and 2 jackets and 66 gallons, valued at $8872.

IMPORTATIONS:—June imports by sea, like those of May, were very heavy, as will be seen by reference to our statistical tables. The trade, like their brethren in the East, have been rushing in foreign goods at a great rate in order to get the best of Uncle Sam in the matter of the increased duties in the now pending new tariff bill. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the Government will exact the added duty on goods remaining in bond at the time the law takes place. Some who are unwilling to take a chance on this proposition are paying the duty and storing their goods. Trade continues in about the same quiet condition. The items of imports follow:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Gin, 4302 cases, 13 casks, 15 octaves; Whisky, 4747 cases, 9 casks, 23 barrels, 9 octaves, 1 hogshead; Stout, 90 cases, 380 barrels; Wine, 4707 cases, 8 barrels, 110 casks, 2 hogsheads, 4 kegs; Kimmel, 295 cases; Absinthe, 1000 cases; Liqueurs, 1272 cases; Kirschwasser, 25 cases; Brandy, 1280 cases, 27 casks; Byrrh, 50 cases; Fruit Juice, 8 casks; Sake, 64 cases, 274 casks; Fernet, 500 cases; Amer. Picon, 500 cases; Rum, 385 cases; Beer, 908 cases, 336 hogsheads, 130 casks, 2248 barrels, 144 half barrels, 140 quarters, 27 thirds; Ale, 36 barrels, 9 casks; Champagne, 319 cases; Vermouth, 2415 cases; Cider, 86 cases; Bitters, 475 cases, 50 casks; Mineral Water, 3334 cases, 50 casks; Ginger Ale, 39 barrels; Cordials, 723 cases.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Champagne, 1579 cases; Whisky, 10 cases, 5 casks; Absinthe, 200 cases; Wine, 148 cases, 14 casks; Brandy, 8 octaves; Fruit Juice, 50 cases.

BEER:—The brewers are doing as well as could be expected, the demand for standard brands throughout the interior being of fairly good volume. Some of the big fellows report the demand well up to their capacity for bottled beer. In the city the cool weather has not encouraged consumption. Exports by sea were nominal, the figures being 117 barrels bottled and 301 bulked, valued at $1687.

Imports of malt liquors by sea were: Ale, 36 barrels and 9 casks; Stout, 90 cases and 380 barrels; Beer, 908 cases, 336 hogsheads, 130 casks, 2248 barrels, 144 half barrels, 140 quarters and 27 thirds.

American Whiskies in Bond

The quantity of whisky remaining in United States Bond Warehouse in San Francisco on June 30, 1909, was 82,963 tax gallons.

Wine and Brandy Receipts

The receipts of wine and brandy from interior points from May 26th to July 28th inclusive were: Wine 579,450; brandy, 7,380 gallons.

PAUL MASSON, of San Jose, reports that of late there has been a good inquiry for old still wines of the best varieties. Business in sparkling wines continues good, and keeps up its record of improvement each year for the past twelve years. This is something to be justly proud of. Mr. Masson says that the industry in America is gaining, and is destined to be of large proportions at no distant date. The wines have become better with the increased care and experience of the maker. He considers the outlook for this branch of the wine industry very rosy.

Five hundred barrels of California wine were shipped for New York, via Central America, by the Pacific Mail steamer City of Sydney.

Henry Campe, who we are glad to be able to report has entirely regained his health, is due in this city August 1st. He will remain here for two months, and then leave for Los Angeles, where he will pass the winter.

J. H. Borland, of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, returned from a trip through the Fresno wine district during the month. He reports the outlook for a large crop of good quality wines very promising.

Percy T. Morgan, president of the California Wine Association, who has been enjoying a vacation in Europe, is expected to reach New York in the beginning of August. His many friends will therefore soon have the pleasure of welcoming him back to San Francisco.

William Wolff, head of the house of William Wolff & Co., of this city, returned from an extended and successful business trip during the month. We understand that Mr. Wolff secured some additional valuable agencies, which will be announced later.

Louis Parisot, of the J. F. Plumel Company, reports business comparatively good with the exception of the city. So many of the customers of this well known house are out of town that it materially affects the volume of trade. Mr. Parisot will take his vacation at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, where he will spend a couple of weeks.

The Barton Vineyard Company, Limited, of Fresno, inform us that they have made an important agency appointment in the East for the handling of their noted wines. Messrs. E. L. Spellman & Company, of 792-794 Washington street, New York, have been appointed agents for the territory east of the easterly line of Illinois, to the Atlantic seaboard. We consider both institutions fortunate in the combination, as the wines are of high quality, and Spellman & Company have excellent facilities for distributing them.

We print on the outside front cover of this number the advertisement of Messrs. C. W. Craig & Co., Pacific Coast agents for Messrs. W. A. Taylor & Co., who represent many of the leading wine and whisky firms abroad. The Messrs. Craig have been, for years, pushing the famous Martini & Rossi Italian Vermouth, which made the well known Martini cocktail so popular in the United States. Vermouth has also become, of later years, a famous hot weather drink, mixed with carbonized water and a little lemon juice, as it not only quenches the thirst, but is a very mild stimulant, and practically non-intoxicant. The Italian, unlike many other foreigners, when taking up residence in this country, still remains faithful to the national drink, which they consume straight, and not in mixed drinks, as has been the habit in America. We believe the consumption of vermouth, as a straight drink, is growing rapidly in favor among the natives of this country.

We are in receipt of a letter from old friend Charles F. Oldham, written from the National Liberal Club, in London, dated July 3d, in which he says: "I beg to enclose a final announcement of my severance with Grierson, Oldham & Co., Ltd. It is my intention to leave here on the 17th inst. for New York, and after staying a week or so there, to come on to San Francisco, where I hope to have the pleasure of calling upon you. My present intentions are to stay in San Francisco in the future, devoting the experience I have had, towards the development of the trade in which I have been so long interested." It has been largely through Mr. Oldham's efforts that California wines, under the "Big Tree" label, have become as well, or better known throughout the United Kingdom, than they are in the United States. Mr. Oldham will be a welcome addition to our English colony.

Government Wins in Whisky Case

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 13.—Judge Thompson, in the United States District Court, has overruled a motion for a new trial in the case in which the Federal Government in the same court obtained a verdict that thirteen barrels of whisky seized on the premises of Corbin & Co. of this city contained substituted or added spirits. The case was bitterly contested, the liquor associations sending an attorney here from Washington, D. C., and the Government also sending a special attorney to assist United States Attorney McPherson in the prosecution. Government chemists in Washington are said to have worked one year in preparing their case.

Old Ripy

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
IN BULK AND BOTTLED IN BOND

T. B. RIPY DISTILLERY
112-8th District
TYRONE, KENTUCKY

ALBERT DALLEMAND & COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILL.

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

J. F. Moroney, formerly president and manager of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Company, is now in his new position of general manager of A. P. Hotaling & Co.

A. Poppic, the general traveling salesman for Angelo Meyer, of Philadelphia, is on the Coast gathering in a fat book of orders. Mr. Poppic was for a long time chief salesman for Meinecke & Co., of this city, but his abilities called for a wider field, which he now occupies. He is one of the most successful salesmen on the road.

The wine makers will read with much satisfaction the announcement that the California Barrel Company has entered the field to manufacture all kinds of tight cooperage tanks, puncheons, and high-class brandy and liquor packages. They have one of the finest plants in the country. They also carry cooperage stock in large quantities. Their advertisement appears on the first page of this issue.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County, Manager Seth Marshall, of the Arrowhead Hotel, presented a numerously signed petition asking for a table liquor license. This was granted by a vote of 4 to 1, Chairman Reid saying that it would be an unjust discrimination against this resort, when every other tourist hotel in Southern California had that privilege.

Charles M. Fisher, of Rusconi, Fisher & Co., has recently returned from a successful business trip East. Besides other valuable Eastern business, he brought back with him the agency for the Angelo Meyer Linfield Distillery (Inc.) and his firm now represents this distillery. Therefore it will in future handle those fine, high-class brands of whiskies, "Philadelphia Monogram" and "Kinsey," well known to the trade of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Fisher also reports a large and satisfactory trade on his way north from San Diego, and having opened up a wide field for the output of this well known and popular firm.

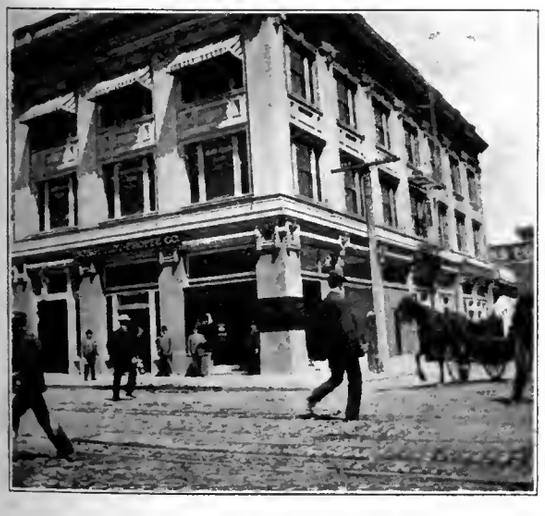
The attention of the trade is called to the fact that the H. & M. Rathjen Company, of this city, are now handling "Old Quaker Bourbon," bottled in bond, whisky, distilled by Corning & Company, of Peoria, Illinois. Taking into consideration the extremely high character of "Old Quaker" and the palatable flavor which distinguishes it, it certainly should prove a good seller and trade drawer here. There has been so much discussion since the passage of the Pure Food Law, in relation to the comparative value of straight and blended whiskies, that the public has been educated. Therefore a whisky like "Old Quaker," combining, as it does, the various merits ascribed to both, is bound to become a popular favorite. The Rathjen Company has an opportunity in this whisky seldom equaled, and it only remains for this fine brand to be well known for it to become a big seller and general favorite.

E. G. Lyons & Raas in Fine New Home

ONE of the public-spirited undertakings which fitly illustrate the rapid growth of the business, commercial and manufacturing portion of San Francisco during the past three years, is the erection of the massive four-story brick building upon the southeast corner of Folsom and Essex streets, especially constructed for the well known E. G. Lyons & Raas Company. It contains 60,000 square feet of floor space so arranged as to be of the greatest possible use to the company in its extensive wine, spirit and fruit cordial business. The REVIEW has before alluded to the great demand in New York and elsewhere in the East, for the fruit cordials, cherries in maraschino and other preparations of California fruit put up by the E. G. Lyons & Raas Company, and now with the help of the new building, it is hoped it will be of far greater use in distributing the fruit wealth of the State.

The new building will of course be fitted up with the latest and most improved appliances and machinery, and when in running order it will house one of the largest and most complete plants in the United States.

THERE is a rumor floating around that Mr. "Willing" J. Bryan, itching for more notoriety, may attempt to commit the Democratic party to prohibition. We really believe that William has too much sense to make any such move. Considering his varied experiences with the Democracy, he knows better than to knock the last foundation from under that tottering party. While free silver and his many other fads have failed to quite destroy it, any attempt to connect it with prohibition is bound to prove its death blow.



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OLD T BIRIPY " " "
CASCADE WHISKEY
And The Original BETHESDA WATER

Borgfeldt-Propfe Co.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS

WINE and LIQUOR MERCHANTS

Telephone Kearny 5177-5178

207 Front St. and 204-208 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chief Dealers in Wine Makers' Supplies

THE Occidental Supply Company, 580 Howard street, is the largest and most complete wine makers' supply house in the United States. Under the efficient management of President Benj. S. Donahue and the other officials of the company, it succeeds in fully satisfying all the wants of its many customers. It owns many of the latest and most valuable appliances and machinery used in the manufacture of wine, such as the celebrated hand Eureka filter pump, the Western Press, the most up-to-date label plant on the Pacific Coast, etc., etc. This company is also the largest handler of demijohns, flasks, and imported and domestic bottles. It is the Pacific Coast agent for Spanish hand-cut corks and the National Cork Company's machine-cut corks. In fact the Occidental Supply Company has a most extensive stock of everything required in wine making and bottling, and it will be wise for every man in the business to write to the company's headquarters at 580 Howard street in this city and obtain a price list at once.

Do Not Want Higher License

A PETITION is being circulated in this city for signatures, containing an ordinance which it asks the Board of Supervisors to pass. This enacts that the liquor license of $500 a year shall not be changed by the Board of Supervisors, and if a change is to be made at all in the amount of the retail liquor license it shall be only by the vote of the people of the city at a special or general election, at which the proposition to change the license may be submitted in the legal form.

It is hoped to prove by the circulation of this petition, that the majority of voters in San Francisco are not in favor of a higher license than $500 a year, and intend to keep the power of governing the liquor question in their own hands.

One of the Moral Uplifters

U. GRANT CAMPBELL was arrested at San Jose upon the extremely serious charge of incest, preferred by his nineteen-year-old daughter, Grace Campbell, during June last. This is a shocking instance of depravity, more particularly as the accused was a physician and university graduate. In San Jose, Campbell has always posed as a reformer and leader in so-called temperance circles. He acted as chairman of the Prohibition Central Committee during the past campaign.

Time It Should Burst

IF any further proof is considered necessary of the insanity and non-competency of the majority of the supporters of the prohibition movement, we would call attention to the action of 1,500,000 Baptists (naturally they would take kindly to water) in signing a petition to be placed before Congress, asking that laws now on the statute book permitting the shipment of liquor from a "wet" to a "dry" State, be rescinded in aid of prohibition.

These busybodies, finding it possible, owing to the ignorance and superstition to be found among certain classes of our citizens—particularly in the Southern States—and the general prevalence of religious mania, to rule and ruin small communities, turned their attention to counties and then to States, and are now attempting to overawe and influence the Federal Government!

Surely it is about time for this soap and water bubble, called prohibition, having swollen so big and ventured so high, to burst and disappear, as have all the other fads which have hitherto dominated and misled the American people!

OLIVINA WINERY FOR LEASE

Having leased my vineyards, I now desire to lease my cellars at the Olivina. Lease will cover cooperage, labels and good will of the business, with New York books of the business. Lessee will have the privilege of buying the grapes from the vineyards and making the wine.

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Livermore, Cal.

F. E. MAYHEW & CO.

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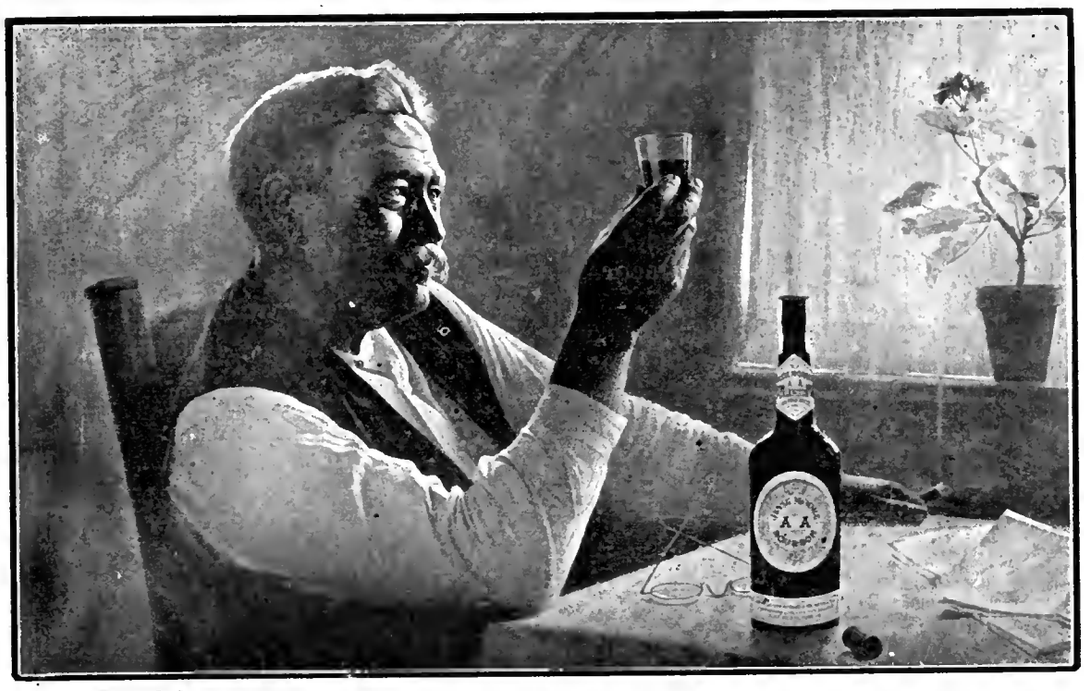
Jesse Moore AA Whiskey

BEST ON EARTH



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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY.

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Room 304

Want Low Wine House License

AT the recent annual meeting of the Grape Growers of California, a very important resolution was proposed by C. J. Wetmore, of Livermore, asking the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco to "pass such ordinances as may be required to permit the serving of California wines, by the payment of only a nominal license, in restaurants, hotels and boarding houses."

The resolution was unanimously carried and now, the directors acting upon it, have written a letter to the Supervisors laying the entire matter before them.

Consideration is asked on two grounds. As a true temperance measure, and as an encouragement of the great viticultural industry of the State. Both are certainly of sufficient importance, we hope, to cause the Board to act on this matter in such a manner as to enable our wines to be sold at so reasonable a figure that wine will become, as it ought to be, the common table beverage. While there are now several restaurants selling wine at ten cents a pint with a meal, it would, it is believed, be the usual custom, if the license charged by the city was practically nominal.

If this is done by the city fathers and the practice of drinking wine with meals became general, then as the letter states, "the great viticultural industry of this State will furnish annually $200,000,000 additional income to this State, bring millions of acres of idle waste land into production, and give remunerative employment to several millions of industrious vineyardists!"

Another Knockdown for Prohibition

ON June 29th, the Supreme Court of Alabama rendered a decision which invalidates the ordinances passed by the municipal governments of Alabama in their endeavor to carry out the general prohibition statute, passed by the last Legislature prohibiting the storage of liquors. In its decision the court quotes from a decision rendered in 1859, which practically settles the question:

"All property is equally sacred in the view of the Constitution. And hence we are not permitted to listen to a suggestion that this particular species of property is so pernicious in its influence upon society that the best interests of the State would be promoted by its destruction. The description of property to which this act refers has nothing to do with the controversy; for a statute, depriving a citizen of his property in spirituous liquors, is just as clearly in conflict with the Constitution as one which should take from him his lands, houses, and slaves."

While personal property no longer includes slaves, the prohibition party is trying to make every man a slave to their narrow-minded and fanatical doctrine. In this they have received a severe setback by the Alabama decision in that they cannot meddle with liquor belonging to private persons for their own use, and without that power there is no hope of enforcing prohibition.

Long Beach the Dry's Waterloo

ON July 2d, the wets and drys fought it out at Long Beach, California, the latter winning by 58 votes. This was a tremendous victory for the friends of liberal government. Long Beach for years has been the rock-bound prohibition center of California. In fact the ordinance that was relegated to the junk heap by the victory of July 2d, even prohibited the keeping of liquors or their use on the tables of individuals in their homes. This section was the rock on which the split in the ranks of the drys occurred, there being enough liberal and broad-minded citizens in the town who felt that it was an encroachment on personal rights that was dangerous, and they cast enough votes to turn the tide to the wets, despite the superhuman efforts made by the friends of prohibition to defeat the proposed ordinance. The new law permits the use of liquor with meals at bona fide hotels, and was drawn principally in the interest of the magnificent Hotel Virginia, whose proprietors closed it some time ago, claiming that it could not be operated at a profit unless this privilege were allowed.

It was a great victory and looks like a return to sanity, by the thinking element of our voters, in handling the ballot on questions where the liquor question is concerned.

Lower Express Charges on Wines

MANAGER G. J. BRADLEY, of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Traffic Association of Sacramento, has succeeded in obtaining a reduction of 25 per cent on the present rate of shipping wine by express. He pointed out to Wells-Fargo Express Company that the wave of prohibition now sweeping over the country would increase the consumption of light wines, and that for long distances the cost of carriage by express exceeded the value of the wine. He contended that the abolishment of whisky and other intoxicants would cause a demand for wine as a table beverage.

It must be remembered that by the recent decision of the Supreme Court no local prohibitory laws would in any way interfere with interstate commerce, but that parcels of liquors delivered by express from another State, are exempt from the action of such laws. The new rate goes into use on August 1st, and it is believed it will materially improve the local market for fancy goods in the East and South.

This Sounds Natural

FRESNO, July 8.—Although this is not the first year that the Fresno city treasury has gone dry several months before the new city taxes are due, the announcement made today that from now on no claims against the city will be paid until November, excepting bills for labor on the streets and the like, has renewed attention to the fact that the enforcement of the newly adopted prohibition ordinance has already reduced the finances. The raising of more money by other means has become a necessity. The registering of city claims has been begun unusually early and leaves the city in straits for five months.

In the meantime, the saloons continue to run without licenses, pending the decision of the courts on the attacks made upon the prohibition referendum and the refusal of the saloon men to take out fractional licenses.

PROFESSOR HANS C. HOLM, of the Agricultural College, Berkeley, is in Europe investigating the methods used there in wine making which give the foreign wines their distinctive qualities. As he is an expert on fermentation, much valuable information is expected upon his return.

Pure Food Law and the Word "Champagne"

PAUL MASSON, of the Paul Masson Champagne Company, San Jose, has a very pronounced opinion as to the application of the Pure Food Law to the manufacture of champagne, so called, in the United States. In speaking to the writer on this subject he said:

"The ruling of the Government under the Pure Food Law regarding so-called champagnes made outside of France is all right and will be welcomed by the manufacturers of genuine sparkling wines fermented in bottle by the French method. This proposition should be the same as the question, "What is whisky?" I do not desire to disparage those who do not make the natural wines, but there should be a regulation that will make the label show whether the wine is natural or otherwise. Under present conditions the consumer is not protected by the labels, and the producer of the expensive natural-made sparkling wine is not afforded protection in competition with the charged wines, which are of course comparatively cheaply produced. I do not believe the word 'champagne' should appear upon the labels of genuine sparkling American-made wines, and while in some cases the word 'champagne' appears in the firm name, it is not often used on the label. In my own case it is not employed, but simply appears as 'Masson's Extra Dry,' etc. What we all should be satisfied with is fair treatment under the law. That is all I ask for."

Strike=No Engravings

OWING to the general strike among the half-tone engravers in this city, which has thoroughly tied up every institution that can turn out any desirable work, and has also prevented the daily newspapers from getting cuts, the REVIEW is unable to publish any new illustrations this month. In connection with the writing up of the California wine exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon Expositon, we had a very fine photograph, which, barring the strike, would have appeared in this issue. We hope that ere the following number is to be printed, the row will be settled, as it is a miserable imposition on disinterested parties like ourselves.

IT is claimed by the party in the Southern States which believes in personal liberty, that the great victory won by the "wets" at Bristol, Virginia, following closely on the recent one at Petersburg, in the same State, will have the effect of checking the state-wide prohibition movement.

A Fool and an Opportunity

A MAN named A. E. Chapman contends in a letter to the Los Angeles *Herald* that the juice of the grape is "wine" whether fermented or not. If so, under the law, sellers of "grape juice" would be compelled to obtain a license before they could dispose of it. But the law prefers to agree with the first meaning of "wine" given by Webster's dictionary, viz.: "The fermented juice of the grape." This is and always has been the meaning of "wine" in the English language, and always will be, Mr. Chapman to the contrary notwithstanding. It is wonderful how these cold water cranks and religious fakirs try to twist and turn the use and meaning of words to suit their own false ends and bolster up their untenable arguments. This same Chapman considers that the correct name for the fermented juice of the grape would be "grape brandy." So ignorant is he that he does not know that "grape brandy" is a distilled spirit, while the fermented juice of the grape is a liquor containing but little alcohol. But what's the use? Men of the Chapman kind will always be found incapable of truth and reasonable argument and misleading the ignorant.

Spokane Regaining Sanity

EVIDENTLY the people up north are recovering from their attack of aqua-mania, for here is William A. Mouten, the high priest of the prohibition fanatics, who says "he has nearly reached the conclusion that it is useless to have a local option election in Spokane this fall." Evidently the tide is turning, and the people are finding out that prohibition that does not prohibit, is a curse instead of the blessing they expected it to be. The *Spokesman-Review*, of Spokane, Washington, grasps the situation correctly when it says:

"The result is that various methods of evading the law flourish, with their usual train of evils, and those who would make the city dry in fact, and voted against license with that purpose in view, find themselves in a helpless minority."

We note that the New York police are no longer protecting objectionable places in that city, but in conjunction with the State Excise Department have taken steps to revoke licenses and thereby have obtained better results at less expense and more rapidly than by the old method of criminal prosecutions, which generally failed.

BENJ. S. DONAHUE, President PHONE KEARNY 204

OCCIDENTAL SUPPLY COMPANY, Inc.

580-582 HOWARD STREET

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Tannin; Russian Isinglass; Gelatine; Bottle Caps; Filter Pulp; and all Wine Makers' Supplies
Owners of the celebrated brand Eureka Filter Pulp
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WRITE to US for PRICES

The Acme of Bigoted Nerve.

NOTWITHSTANDING the immense increase of drunkenness in the United States Army since the suppression of the canteen, the blind bigots who brought that about, have now turned their attention to the officers' messes and have complained to the Secretary of War that alcoholic beverages are sold to the officers at such places in violation of the anti-canteen law passed February 2, 1901. While the Secretary holds that it was not intended by Congress to interfere with the private dining rooms of the officers, and will take no action in the premises, the matter will not be allowed to rest. The *Army and Navy Register* "views with alarm" the threat to obtain the passage of an act of Congress for the purpose of forcing the officers on to the water wagon. It says:

"It is understood that the people who have busied themselves to the extent of abolishing the meritorious canteen contemplate further restrictive legislation relating to the military-naval establishment. This high-handed proceeding cannot be too promptly or emphatically discountenanced. It would receive no consideration at the capitol were it not that the influences which are back of prohibition, which does not prohibit, scare the legislators into a frenzy of legislation that may stop at nothing short of outrageous interference with individual liberty."

The effect of this restrictive legislation can be seen by the report of Dr. O'Reilly, Surgeon General of the United States Army, that "the army of this country is the most drunken in the world. Since the abolishment of the canteen thirty soldiers per thousand are treated for alcoholism every year at the Military Hospital, whilst in the armies of Europe, such as France, Italy and Spain, where every sailor and soldier is furnished with a ration of wine at his meals, the number of cases treated for alcoholism in those countries is shown to be only one-eighth of a man per thousand per annum. A ratio of one drunkard to 240 in the United States Army."

If the above figures are correct, it certainly shows that instead of further prohibitory legislation, the canteen should be restored and the soldier, while forced to be temperate in his potations, should be able to quench his thirst without visiting low dives and deadfalls.

PRESIDENT McDONOUGH, of the National Liquor League, has recently written an open letter to the retail liquor dealers of the country. He dwells on the legislation affecting the liquor interest before the last Congress and the present special session. In his opinion the opposition of the anti-saloonists to the Bennett bill that seeks to refer the liquor question to inquiry by a special commission, is caused by fear on their part to refer the matter to an impartial tribunal, as the truth would knock them out for good. The attitude of the press and clergy are commented upon as promising much support in the future. It is pointed out that in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Oklahoma, which have all gone dry, the trade is unorganized and to that the victory of the prohibitionists is attributed.

So President McDonough advises all self-respecting liquor dealers to join their local organization, for, as he says, "in union is strength and with right and might on our side the prohibition hosts can no longer prevail against us. Then let us be up and doing."

Liquors Are Property.

THE Supreme Court of Alabama in a decision handed down June 30th, holds that intoxicating liquors are property and may be owned and held as such. A man may own and hold as much liquor about his premises as he sees fit, providing that such liquor is legally secured. This decision is a victory for the "locker" practice, which it legalizes.

The crusade for pure whisky under the Pure Food act, started by Mrs. Amelia Amidon, chairman of the sanitation committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, appears to be endorsed by the members of that body, although they disclaim any further interest in the matter than that they desire the entire law upheld. Mrs. J. B. Hume, the State president, "feels quite safe in saying that it is not the whisky itself that has aroused the interest of the General Federation, but the Pure Food law involved, and that it is to maintain such a law as a whole that it has become necessary to espouse this particular part."

A petition bearing more than the necessary number of names has been presented to the Board of County Commissioners at Grangeville, Idaho, asking that the question of "wet" or "dry" be placed before the voters at the election to be held on September 1st next.

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22 MONTGOMERY ST.
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The Russ

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98 Market St., at California San Francisco

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Aschen's Buffet

HENRY C. ASCHEN

N. W. Corner California and Front Sts. San Francisco

The Chronicle Bar

6 Kearny San Francisco, Cal.

P. W. WOBBER, Proprietor

Crooked "Dry" Agitators' Work No Good

SUPERIOR JUDGE CHURCH, of Fresno County, has overruled the city's demurrer to Collins' complaint, in which he asks for an injunction against the officials of the city of Fresno, forbidding them making any expenditure on account of "the pretended ordinance." By this he has practically decided that the ordinance in question never was legally carried, and therefore is invalid, on account of the early closing hour of the polls.

It is now threatened that if on appeal the saloonmen win out, that the Trustees can re-enact that very ordinance with the necessary majority vote.

However, it would seem that Judge Church's decision reaches very much further than the Collins case. If the early closing of the polls invalidates the passage of this ordinance did it not also invalidate the election of the Trustees—in fact every question placed before the voters at the last election? If the Trustees are illegally in office any ordinance whatever passed by them would be invalid. Perhaps this will be the next question brought before the courts and which, if decided in line with Judge Church's ruling, would knock out the present Board and put the former Trustees back in office.

"Jack" Stafford, one of the well known stars of the White Coat Brigade, has fully recovered from an operation for appendicitis, and now is manager of the Humboldt Cafe at 545 Montgomery street. Considering the business situation, the young man is doing as well as could be expected.

The new Cliff House, which has been reared on the site of the former famous Cliff Houses, was given a successful opening during the month. "Rome" Harris, one of the well known former retail dealers, whose place of business was opposite the Occidental Hotel, prior to the fire, is manager of the liquor department and the main floor. Rome is a capable man, and a good manager.

"The Cabin," formerly "The Sutter," the swell cafe at 105 Montgomery street, is meeting with very gratifying success under the new management of Messrs. Levy and Rowe. Within the short time they have been conducting the place, they have largely increased the trade. They set one of the best 25-cent lunches in the city. Call on them.

The Seattle Malting and Brewing Company, the output of which is the far-famed "Rainier" Beer, has commenced the erection of a new bottling establishment at Bakersfield. The building will cost in the neighborhood of $10,000 and will be fully equipped with the latest machinery. L. C. Ross, who is local agent for the company, and A. E. Hoagland, his associate, until recently connected with the Wieland brewery, are interested in the new venture. The plant is expected to be running by August 15th.

During the early part of July every saloon in Modoc County in this State, excepting those in Alturas, closed its doors. It is assured that the place of licensed saloons will be taken by a large crop of "blind pigs."

DEAR old San Francisco is beginning to look more like herself, particularly since James P. Dunne has again hung out his shingle and is dispensing the best of liquors at his handsome new saloon on the northwest corner of Ellis and Stockton. While we are well aware that J. P. is so popular not only as an Elk but also as an all-round good fellow, that a handsome barroom is unnecessary to insure his success, we are pleased to be able to report that his new headquarters are well worthy of the man and the splendid location occupied by them. An ornate ceiling with artistic decoration, looks down upon a scene of beauty caused by the arrangement of exquisite woodwork and pier glasses. This interior must be seen to be appreciated, for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company has surpassed itself in the design of the rich Mexican mahogany bar and other fittings. But above all these attractions there is James P. Dunne, one of the best known hosts in the city, whose excellent management and courteous manners, are sure to win favor with the public and make this establishment a big success.

The place is located in the Dunne Building, a handsome six-story Class A structure, erected by a company of which Mr. Dunne is the head.

Escalles, over in Marin County, was the scene of another ripping fine celebration of the Fall of the Bastile. It was held on the 17th inst. and drew a large crowd of not only French, but other nationalities, to enjoy the good time that was provided at this noted pleasure resort. There was music, dancing, fireworks, refreshments of all kinds, and absolutely perfect weather. The host, "Nick" Biegel, who was responsible for the jollification, is to be complimented upon his success.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

And Then What in Athens

MAYOR MOTT of Oakland has taken under consideration certain propositions relating to the government of saloons in that city, emanating from the Anti-Saloon League. The main points therein are the closing of saloons from 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon to 6 o'clock Monday morning; annual renewal of licenses; no woman to be allowed on the premises occupied by a saloon; clubs to pay the same license as saloons; only one entrance to a barroom to be permitted; no minor under 18 years to be allowed in a saloon; no person not a citizen of the United States to own, have an interest in, or be employed in a saloon.

SOME time ago this REVIEW informed the trade that complaints were being made of the way in which saloons in the immediate vicinity of Golden Gate Park were conducted, and advised that steps be taken to abate the nuisances, if any existed. Evidently this advice has not been followed, as there is now a movement on foot to weed out all the saloons at the park entrances. Certainly the people's pleasure ground should be protected, but it is the duty of the Knights of the Royal Arch to look into this matter at once and not leave it to the Police Commission, which has hitherto shown itself no friend to the saloonman.

THE enormous loss to the brewing business caused by the prohibition movement, is shown indirectly in the report of the local internal revenue office at Milwaukee for the year ending June 30th. This report records a reduction of the internal revenue amounting to $322,000 for that period. Practically the entire loss is due to the falling off in the output of beer. This year's receipts were $3,852,848 for beer alone, as against $4,174,103 for the preceding year.

Bad Situation at Sacramento

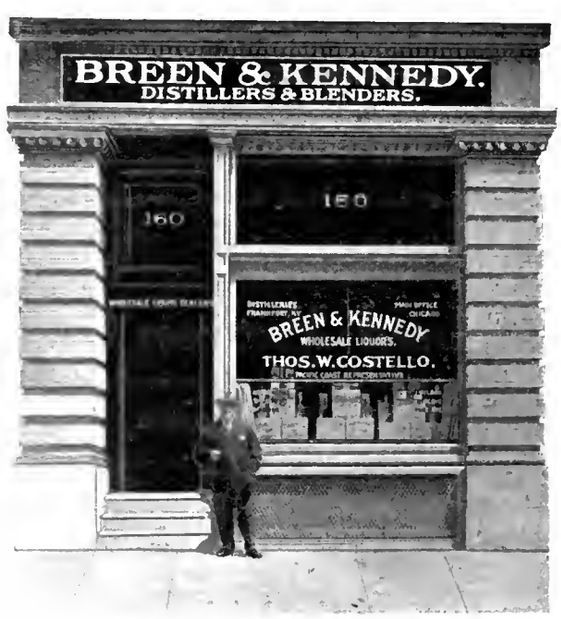
MEMBERS of the Capital Home Rule League have evidently found its self-appointed task of framing a new liquor ordinance far more difficult than it expected. The much-amended ordinance, only the ghost of the original measure, may be submitted, as it now stands, either to the Trustees or to the vote of the people, by use of the referendum. It would appear that the league is heartily sick of its job, and it is extremely doubtful if it can ever be brought together again, either to reconsider the ordinance, or the method by which it should reach the voters of Sacramento.

Tough on the "Bubble Water" Drinkers

THE Wine Schedule has been settled in the conference between the Senate and the House on the tariff. The increase made by the Senate of about 15 per cent was allowed to stand. On champagnes in bottles the rate of $8 a dozen for quarts is advanced to $9.60, with a similar advance on other sizes. It is estimated that these rates will produce about $3,000,000 annually more than is derived under the Dingley rates.

W. J. Ferguson, proprietor of the New Louvre, in San Jose, reports business in this off season much better than could be expected. The place had a great trade during the Fourth of July festivities. "Rainier Beer" and "case goods," are specialties of the house, which contains more valuable and interesting paintings than any other place of the kind outside of San Francisco.

According to the Sacramento *Bee*, the impression that Lake is a "dry" county is entirely wrong. It says: "The facts of the election held last fall are that but three precincts out of eighteen voted against liquor licenses, and but one summer resort in the county, Soda Bay, was affected by the result of the election. Harbin Springs is located in one of the 'dry' precincts, North Middletown, but Colonel Jim Hays moved his clubhouse but a few rods away and located it over the line in Coyote precinct."



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SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

The New Market Cafe

FRIENDS and customers of J. P. Gouailhardou and E. Rondel, who have been conducting the Market Cafe at 531 Washington street since the fire, are informed that this popular saloon and cafe has moved to 540 Merchant street, close to its old location previous to the conflagration of 1906. In the new premises the proprietors have far more room to accommodate their many patrons, who will find a bright, new, clean and attractive resort, stocked as it ever has been with the best liquors in the market, not forgetting the delicious "Cafe Royal," for which this firm is noted. The excellence of the lunch set, is so well known as to require no further praise. To be thoroughly appreciated it must be enjoyed, and the best advice we can give our readers is to call upon Gouailhardou & Rondel and sample the prime eatables and drinkables for themselves.

King Lear Had Nothing on Him

YONKERS, N. Y., July 1.—"I'm 107 years old and I drink and smoke all I want to and I know more about horse racing than any man in Yonkers, but I'm as good as I ever was, Judge, and I want my bank book back."

It was Alexander Herriott who thus declared himself in the City Court, where he had his daughter, Mrs. Marie Levack, summoned charged with interfering with his business.

"Yes, I took his bank book, Judge," the daughter acknowledged. "He's 107 years old, and he's not able to take care of his property."

"It's not so!" he cried. "Don't you believe her, Judge. I'm 107 years old, but I'm as good a man as any here—as good as I ever was. That girl ought to be ashamed of herself. I want my bank book back."

Judge Bealle said any man who could appear in court and conduct his own case so well was certainly able to attend to his own affairs, and he ordered Mrs. Levack to return the bank book.

"Thank you, Judge," said the old man, and then, looking sternly at his daughter, "I tell you, King Lear didn't have anything on me."

"Shake"

AFTER a few weeks of privation, those who enjoy the rattling of bones for drinks, cigars, etc., are again able to go agains its seductions. By the grace of the Supervisors, who were suf ferers themselves, and the superhuman efforts of Supervisor Hocks, the blue law putting a ban upon the game has been amended so that everybody but the saloon men and cigar men may rattle the dice, and all is well.

J. R. Kitts has written a "final" letter in the controversy over "Wine," published in the Los Angeles *Herald*. After eulogizing a Mrs. Marshall Flansburg for "wielding the sword of the Spirit," who perhaps would have written more sense had she stuck to the wine and left the spirit alone, he makes the astonishing statement: "Leaven or fermentation, being a type of corruption or sin." What kind of a man is this Kitts? An atheist? If he believes in God and that He created the world Kitts certainly ought to know that fermentation, one of the forms of slow combustion, far from being a sin is one of the immutable laws of the Creator, by which every dead thing whether vegetable or animal matter, is converted into food for all life existing on the earth. How can this be corruption and sin, or a type of corruption and sin? If it is, how full this man Kitts must be of corruption and sin when digesting his dinner! It is a sin that such a man can have a hearing among sensible people.

New Mary Ann Problem

A London paper, which is far enough away to be safe, started a Mary Ann problem thus: In the United States the Mexican dollar has exchange value of 90 cents. In Mexico the American dollar has the same value. On the frontier of the United States where Texas joins Mexico there are two saloons, one on each side of the frontier. A man buys a 10-cent drink of whisky at the American saloon and pays for it with an American dollar, receiving a Mexican dollar as change. With this he crosses the border, goes into the Mexican saloon, hands over the Mexican dollar for a 10-cent drink and receives an American dollar as change. It is evident that the limit of his purchase power is the length of time he can stand. He finally wakes up with a bad headache and the American dollar with which he started. Who paid for the whisky?

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Makes a Specialty of PURE GRAPE BRANDY, and Making NO WINE has NO WASH OR SOUR WINE TO PUT INTO BRANDY. Our Stills are Known as Numbers 263 or 357 First District, California. These Numbers ARE BURNED on the GOVERNMENT or STAMPED HEAD of EVERY PACKAGE, there being No Other Genuine "KIRBY BRANDY."

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The Handsomest Restaurant in the City
Good Clean Service and Popular Prices

34 Market Street

In conjunction with our restaurant we have the most complete Bar in the West.

KILBORN & HAYDEN, Props.

Vineyard and Cellar Notes

It is expected that the purchase of the Wawona vineyard from Shepherd & Teague by George Jude of Birmingham, England, and C. P. Hurditch of London, for $60,000, will form the nucleus for another English colony in the neighborhood of Fresno City.

It is expected that Tokay table grapes in the Lodi district will bring $25 a ton, in fact some contracts have been made at that price. The yield of many of the Tokay vineyards, particularly the young ones, will not be as large as expected, owing to weather conditions in May. In consequence fair prices are assured.

The organization of the San Joaquin County Table Grape Growers' Association this season will save to the growers fully $35,000. Formerly each grower purchased for himself his supply of shook, nails and sulphur, and paid exorbitant prices for them. This year the association estimated what the total supply for the county would be and the entire purchase was made by the association. The individual supplies were then distributed as ordered at the actual cost price.

At a recent meeting held by the Grape Growers of California in the Clovis district, Herbert G. Johnson, Jens P. Hansen, C. C. Christensen, D. H. Cadwallader, D. B. McCabe, M. Giraud, R. B. Palmer, Thomas Jensen, H. Rohde, E. S. Jamison and W. E. Maxwell signed for about 400 tons of grapes, upon which 10 cents a ton will be paid into the educational fund of the association. This makes a total of about 8775 tons now signed up for Fresno County.

To take care of this season's crop of grapes the Escondido Wine Association is erecting a building 70x70 feet which will give it a storage capacity of 150,000 gallons. On account of the low price of grapes last season the association equipped a plant for pressing and stored 50,000 gallons, pending an improvement in the market. The 50,000 gallons were not disposed of during the season.

Grape Prices in San Joaquin

IT would appear that the statement contained in a Stockton dispatch that an announcement had been made by George West & Son of that city, that the price of this season's wine grapes would be $6 a ton, is premature. Mr. Louis S. Wetmore, the secretary of the above mentioned firm, believes that wine grapes will bring the same price this year as last—$6 a ton. Mr. Wetmore went on to say: "The price cannot well be less than that, and the conditions of the wine market do not justify an expectation of any higher figure. We would like to see the price go to $9 a ton, because we raise a great many more grapes than we buy, but the present outlook does not encourage such a hope, although no one knows what may happen before the vintage begins."

New and Prominent New Orleans Wine House

The business of Sidney Story, the well known wine and liquor man of New Orleans, has been incorporated into the Sidney Story Wine and Liquor Company, with Mr. Story as president; Mr. L. E. Marion, vice-president; Mr. L. Block, secretary; Mr. E. Lesseps, treasurer. The institution is capitalized at $100,000.

The building occupied by the Story Wine and Liquor Company at 531 St. Louis street, in the heart of the old French and Spanish quarters, near the Southern Pacific Railroad Depot, is one of the oldest and most historic in Louisiana. It was built originally by the agents of Napoleon Bonaparte, when the Corsican was a prisoner at St. Helena. The idea was to bring him over to America, but John Bull would not turn him loose and he feared a repetition of the Corsican's escape from Elba.

Mr. Sidney Story is a native Louisianan, married, and is a member of all the New Orleans social and leading clubs. He is a New Orleans Park Commissioner and is identified with social, political and industrial development of the great State of Louisiana. Mr. L. E. Marion, vice-president, is a Frenchman by birth and education. He has been in the United States some twenty years, is an experienced wine man, and carries with him a thorough knowledge of the business.

Mr. Edgar Lesseps is a native born Louisianan, highly connected socially, young, full of energy and ambition. Mr. Louis Block is also a native born Louisianan, a man of thirty, full of energy and ambition.

The new firm starts out under most favorable auspices, and sustained by knowledge, ability, energy and perseverance that is an assurance of its continued success and development.

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COMPANY'S

"SEMPER IDEM"

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Troubles of the Sacramento Trade.

THE liquor trade in Sacramento is apparently perfectly willing to reform but seem to be in a quandary as to the best way of doing it. A vigorous document has been prepared by the Citizens' Home Rule League which contains among others, the following reformation features: "No saloons in residence districts; midnight closing; half Sunday closing; yearly renewal of licenses; no licenses to law-breakers; clubs selling liquor must pay license the same as saloons; no saloon shall permit music of any kind or allow any lottery or raffle of any kind; no saloon shall be allowed within one block of a public school than one pint, to be drank on the premises, a license of $200, payannum, payable quarterly; restaurants selling liquor in not less than one pint, to be drank on the premises, a license of $200, payable quarterly; retail grocers and drug stores selling package goods of a pint to a quart a license of $120 per annum, payable quarterly.

Frank Dietrich, the Royal Arch leader in the Capital City, sees many flaws in the reform measure and believes high license will injure the best element of the trade. He is also of the opinion that the provision that no license should be issued without a favorable recommendation from the Chief of Police would be placing too much power in the hands of that official. This would be particularly the case if licenses were renewed every year. While he had no objection to the $2000 bond called for, he seriously comdemned the yearly renewal of licenses. He felt it would open a door to practices which might work great hardships to reputable saloonmen. Meanwhile the anti-saloon element demand the passage of this drastic measure, threatening that if it is not enforced, they will commence a campaign to close all saloons.

Mayor Rose recently lectured at Seattle, Washington, on "Strict regulation of the liquor traffic as against prohibition," and went to the very foundation of this important question. He traced the workings and effects of prohibition through the various States, quoted official reports and the opinions of Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Moreland of this city, and other men of religious and business standing and then concluded as follows:

"We cannot afford to exchange liberty for the yoke of intolerance! We cannot afford to retrograde one step from the exalted ideals erected by our fathers and heralded in the sweet anthem that first found voice when the old liberty bell sent the notes of its great tidings reverberating around the world.

The time has come when men of affairs—the men in whose activity, in whose intelligence and in whose enterprise and patriotism the destiny of our future finds its abiding place—the time has come when such as these shall throw aside their indifference and awaken from their lethargy to take active part in the battle for conservatism and rationalism and justice. We cannot consent to foreclose ourselves of the power to regulate decently and safely the traffic which has been more sinned against than sinning, we cannot consent to substitute the blind pig, the speak easy, the boot-legger and the club locker—all instruments of darkness and deception and hypocrisy—for the open public house conducted in decency and respectability and honesty, if we will but have it so.

The country has been burning with radicalism and populism and socialism and now it is afire with the flames of hypocrisy and bigotry and intolerance. We have been drunk with sensationalism. It's time to sober up.

Prohibition on the Wane.

THE San Francisco *Argonaut* is of the opinion that prohibition is on the wane; that the wave has reached its utmost height and is now receding. Almost every well-meaning person believes in temperance, but prohibition is wrong in principle and hence these recurrent waves last but a short time. Of course the fight against the open saloons cannot be classed as a prohibition movement, although prohibitionists are endeavoring to make it a tail to their kite. The city of Fresno has voted out fifty saloons, but that does not indicate that Fresno, the center of the great wine-producing portion of the San Joaquin Valley, is turning toward prohibition, or that it will even remain dry. For years Fresno had been a notoriously corrupt place, and the saloon methods had become so unbearable that the people rose in their might and administered a rebuke. Fresno restaurants and hotels can serve wine with meals and family liquor stores are permitted under the new regime. Saloons must, in future, be conducted along strict lines if they hope for an existence. Under proper restrictions a few saloons are undoubtedly better than innumerable blind pigs. The tendency of the times is toward encouraging temperance in all things, whether in drinking, eating or talking, and long strides have been made in this direction. Prohibition, however, will never become general and will come and go, as agitators are encouraged by conditions. It may not now be on the wane, but it will only be a matter of time, when the prohibitionists will be brought to realize that the advocates of true temperance are not with them in their efforts to spread their propaganda broadcast.

The Town Trustees of Willows, Glenn County, have passed an ordinance regulating the saloons and requiring the drug stores to pay a retail liquor license in order to handle prescriptions containing liquor.

C. SCHILLING & CO.
CALIFORNIA WINES
.... and BRANDIES ....
OFFICE and WINE VAULTS
20th & Minnesota Sts., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

State Rights and Treaty Rights.

WE DESIRE to call serious attention to the following language used in a decision recently handed down by the Third District Appellate Court at Los Angeles.

"Treaties are entered into by the United States with foreign powers and no individual state has the power to enact laws in opposition to such international agreements.

"No state has the right to make laws that would in any manner conflict with the general laws of the United States, and matters of international import are without the scope and jurisdiction of any individual state.

"Under the present constitution no state has the power or right to legislate contrary to treaty rights.

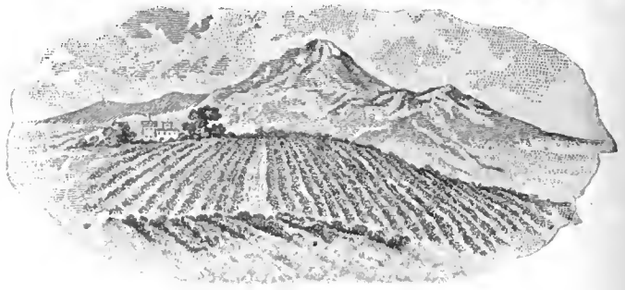
"Treaties with foreign powers are held sacred, and any rights that an alien has under them must be respected by the state."

Surely the above must have some bearing upon the liquor trade? It happens to us that wine exported by France, or whiskey, gin or beer exported by Great Britain, which under the most favored nation treaties existing between those countries and the United States is admitted, duty paid, into this country cannot be interfered with by any state. If so, what right has any state to deny the sale of it, or passage through such state? There are no national laws against traffic in such liquors, and only by such laws could the importation, commerce in, and sale of such liquors exported under such treaties be governed. What right then if these "Treaties with foreign powers are held sacred and any rights that an alien has under them must be respected by the state" has any state to interfere with the passage or sale of such liquors so imported? It seems to us that this decision of the Appellate Court could be legally used as a weapon to overthrow any prohibition laws which interfere with the rights of foreign countries protected by treaties.

The Fresno City License Collector has failed to collect the licenses of twenty-three saloons for the month of July, amounting to $50 each. The saloonmen take the ground that they had offered to pay their $150 each for a quarterly license, and that the matter is pending in the courts.

S. CIPRICO, PRESIDENT. PHONE MARKET 2836.

ALTA VISTA WINES



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Manufacturers of Winery, Distillery and Brewery apparatus of all descriptions
Our Continuous Stills, Pasteurizers, Evaporators and Concentrators produce a superior quality of Brandy, Wine and Syrup, and surpass any on the market in simplicity of construction and economy in operation.

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Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps
Toulouse & Delorieux
489 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal.

The World's Greatest Brewery.

AN absorbing romance of the business world is recalled by the recent death of Lord Burton, the head of the famous firm of Bass of Burton. At the present time the yearly output of this brewery is close upon a couple of million barrels, which yield an annual turnover of over £5,000,000 and afford employment to over 3000 men. A better idea of the huge business done by Bass & Co. is obtained, perhaps, from the fact that 700 trucks are loaded in the works every day with barrels of beer, and the firm pays close upon £2000 every twenty-four hours to the Government for beer duties alone.

And yet this great concern was started in 1777 by a carrier, the great-grandfather of the Lord Burton who had just died. What is more curious still is the fact that the prosperity of this firm was practically brought about by a shipwreck. William Bass, the founder, lived in the little village of Burton. One day someone started a brewery in the village and made so much money out of it that the carrier thought he might as well try to do the same thing. Accordingly, he became a brewer, but for many years his trade was limited to foreign parts. He found it cheaper to send his beer to Russia and India by water than by wagon to London.

One day, however, a vessel which carried 300 hogsheads of the famous ale was wrecked in the Irish sea. Much of the ale was salved, and was afterward sold in Liverpool. The Liverpool buyers liked it, and asked for more, and from this small beginning grew up a big trade in the north of England, which finally extended throughout the entire country and ultimately all over the world.

As showing how a vast industry like the famous Burton brewery affects other interests, it might be mentioned that the land required for the supply of sufficient barley for Bass & Co. would exceed 80,000 acres, while 5000 acres more would be required to grow the hops. As a matter of fact, 85,000 tons of raw material are used by Bass & Co. every year, and one of the features of the storage buildings are huge cold chambers, which will hold 20,000 pockets of hops.

To facilitate operations in the gigantic premises at Burton the company has a network of seventeen miles of full gauge railway lines. The works traffic employs 120 railway trucks and eleven locomotives; in addition, there is a special saloon carriage, which is employed to convey passengers around the premises.

A large quantity of Bass is not bottled, but an increasing quantity of bottled Bass is being supplied for household use. Every year Bass & Co. send out over 350,000,000 labels to its bottling customers throughout the world.

In addition to brewing beer, practically every article used by the firm is made on the premises, from rivets to the coppers.

Pat's Ready Wit.

An Irishman in a small town was careless enough to let a priest catch him coming out of a saloon with a jug under his arm. The priest waited for him to come by, and said:

"Pat, what is that you have in that jug?"

"Whisky, sor," answered Pat.

"Whom does it belong to?" asked the good man.

"To me and me brudder Moike, sor."

"Well, say, Pat, pour yours out, and be a good man."

"I can't sor; mine's on the bottom," answered Pat.

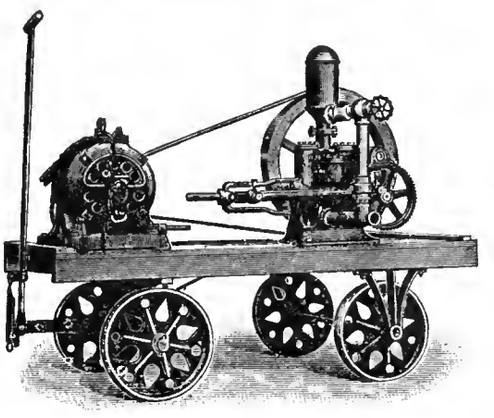
Will They Stop? No!

THE Los Angeles *Evening News*, in endorsing the action of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association in counseling a strict obedience to the letter and spirit of the laws and regulations governing the liquor trade, says:

Inasmuch as the proposition to clear out the objectionable features of the liquor trade comes from the trade itself, it is fair to ask the organs of the prohibitionists of Los Angeles, the Express and the Herald, whether they will act in good faith and co-operate with the plan, meanwhile ceasing their ceaseless attacks on the trade itself. The Express admits that it believes it would be impossible to conduct a successful "no license" campaign in Los Angeles at this time. Yet for three years it has been carrying on a steady campaign of education against the liquor trade, regardless of the character of the men who are in it or the manner in which the business has been conducted by individuals. If the liquor trade, in other words, reforms itself from within, will the agitators stop their propaganda?

It appears to us, while we perfectly agree with the argument and question of the *News*, that it would be impossible for the agitators to answer that question, even if they wanted to. These fanatical zealots are suffering from a very contagious mania, a mania such as led to the burning of witches in early days, and which to-day inspires the Turk and other Mohammedan races to consider Christians "Sons of Dogs" and kill them whenever a safe opportunity offers. It is really a form of religious mania, according to physicians, the most dangerous and difficult mania to cure.

News from Healdsburg is to the effect that W. S. Kelly and O. J. Le Barron, proprietors of the Geyser Peak winery at Geyserville, California, have sold the wine made from last year's vintage, amounting to 170,000 gallons.



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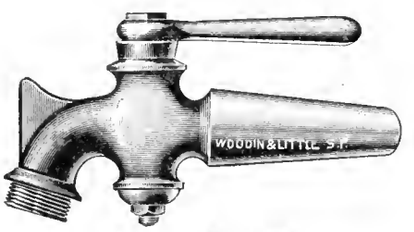
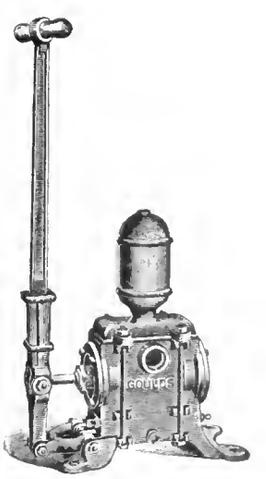
MOUNTED ON TRUCK FOR WINE CELLARS

This Pump and Motor is especially constructed for Wine Cellar use, being mounted on a neat truck. Can be used in any part of cellar. The electric motor is easily attached to the electric wire by means of electric cord. During the past year we have sold a large number of these Pumps fitted up in this manner and they have given the very best of results. We are prepared to furnish these outfits with Motor, Pump, Truck, Relief Valve and everything complete as illustrated in cut, ready for use, and with the following capacities: 1000, 1500, 2500, 4000 gallons per hour. WRITE FOR PRICES



We carry a full line of Wine Cocks

Challenge Double Acting Wine Pump Used in All Wine Cellars



Of great compactness and power, for use in WINE CELLARS for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

WOODIN-LITTLE PUMP HOUSE

33-41 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

Temperance Vs. Prohibition.

DEAR SIR:—Dr. Alison says fifty years ago physicians were generally disposed to speak kindly of the alcoholic beverage. He is right; the reason why is, fifty years ago good, pure whisky sold for twenty-five cents per gallon, and as a rule was drank by most all classes of people, ministers included. I can say there was less drunkenness then than now, and over-indulgence did not result in stomach derangement or headache. It contained no deleterious ingredients as it does today.

To class alcohol with mineral poison such as strychnine, arsenic and opium is rank nonsense. Anything used to excess which tends to destroy your health is a poison to your system. From observation I can say that there are as many or more people today die by digging their own grave with their teeth as by drinking good whisky to excess. Most all very old people are either smokers or moderate drinkers. They enjoy their stimulants which are a comfort and a food to them. An old lady neighbor of mine, eighty-four years old, always smoked a corn cob pipe, and she used to tell me as long as her pipe tasted good she was all right.

Our All Wise Creator created all things for our use and not for abuse. Every nationality has its stimulants, and if my neighbor seeks to deprive me of anything he does not want himself it is selfish tyranny. Noah raised grapes, made wine and enjoyed drinking it. Christ helped out a merry wedding party when they ran short of the good wine that makes the heart glad by turning water into wine. St. Paul recommended wine to his disciple, Timothy. Wine, beer or stimulants in some form have been and will be made and drank as long as the world stands.

Prohibition does not, never did or never can stop it. One may as well try to dam up the Mississippi River. The only sane way to modify the drink evil is as Mr. Gustave Pabst says: Abolish the dives; granting licenses only to those that can be relied upon to conduct saloons properly. Sane regulating under laws approved by the people will be productive of good results. A good plan would be to gather and publish results of prohibition laws where they have proved failures as in the State of Iowa and elsewhere. Iowa had a twenty-five years' sad experience. There was as much and more drank as before and it impoverished the State as the money for liquor all went to other States which had sane laws. One instance, the town of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 6000 population before prohibition law passed had two drug stores. After it passed, and drug stores had permits to sell liquor for medicinal use, four more drug stores started up, although people were as healthy as before, except the increase in the number of drunks who were sick men for some days after a booze as drug whisky was not like whisky fifty years ago.

Of thirty-nine patent medicines now sold, all contain alcohol from 13 to 47 per cent, which is stronger than good, pure whisky, leaving sherry, port, claret or champagne far behind. Good beer contains from 2 to 5 per cent alcohol. The sensational methods which the prohibition party uses to further its cause are decidedly questionable. They try to do away in a few weeks with customs that have existed centuries.

What have they to offer instead?

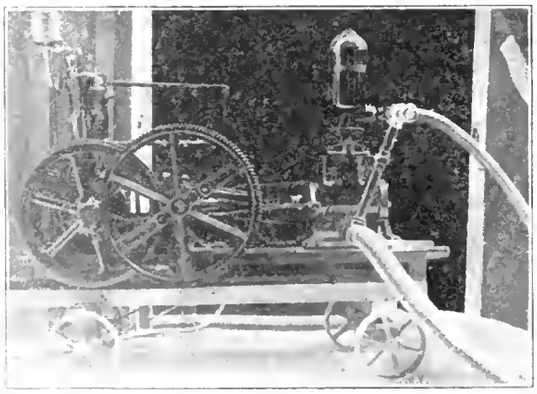
Very truly yours, J. H. GOETSCHE, in *California Weekly.*

In Oakland, the H. D. Cushing Company has incorporated for the purpose of carrying on a general grocery, liquor and tobacco business, with a capital of $50,000, subscribed by H. D. Cushing, M. C. Blote, E. T. Leither, John Mitchell and James T. Gardiner.

A recent petition presented to the Alameda Board of Supervisors asking to have Fruitvale Election District No. 1 declared a local option district, failed in its object. The district in question has 439 electors, a large majority of whom refused to sign the petition, which carried only 125 names.

At Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, the people have very wisely decided to test the local option law passed by the last Legislature, before holding a special election under it, which will cost from $5000 to $8000. This action pleases both "wets" and "drys," the former hoping the law will be declared invalid, and the latter desiring it tested from an economic standpoint. It is generally believed that local option will carry, as a majority of the women voters favor it.

The new ordinance at Hanford, California, relating to the Sunday closing of saloons and regulating the selling of liquor in Class B restaurants, has become law. Particulars of this ordinance have already appeared in the REVIEW.



Plant at U. S. Gov't. Experimental Station "To-Kalon" Vineyard, Oakville, Cal.

2 HP. F. M. Gaso-Distillate Engine and Pump

Capacity 2500 Gals. per hour

By-pass relief valve permits one man to do all pumping, saving at this winery over $5.00 per day.

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Send for descriptive matter

Correspondence

The Grange, 147 London Road,
Norbiton, Surrey, 28th June, 1909.

Dear Sir: I beg to state that from this date my connection with Messrs. Grierson, Oldham & Co., Ltd., entirely ceases, and that I am no longer in any way responsible for the conduct of that business.

The firm of Grierson, Oldham & Co. was originally founded by the late Mr. Gilbert Grierson and myself in 1886 and was conducted as a private partnership until 1894, when it was formed into the present private limited liability company, with the late Mr. Gilbert Grierson and myself as the managing directors.

In February, 1906, Mr. Gilbert Grierson died, since which time I have been the sole managing director.

The business has been a very successful one, and in severing my connection with it I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to all with whom I have had friendly relations.

Yours faithfully,
CHAS. F. OLDHAM.

Fresno, California, 15th May, 1909.

To the Trade:

We are pleased to announce to the trade that we have recently arranged with Messrs. E. L. Spellman & Co. of 792-794 Washington street, New York, that they shall take up the Eastern agency for our sweet wines and brandies, throughout the territory lying between the line which forms the eastern line of the State of Illinois and the Atlantic seaboard.

The Barton was established in 1880, and its wines and brandies have now for many years been well known to, and favorably received by the trade.

Through our recently appointed agents we would ask a continuance of your valued patronage.

Yours very truly,
THE BARTON VINEYARD CO., LIMITED.

Should Be Three-Fourths Majority

THE Massachusetts reformers are very evidently in favor of practical temperance. They realize that a prohibition that does not prohibit is a humbug of the worst kind, and that the irregular traffic introduced thereby is in many ways worse than legalized selling. The public is encouraged to turn from beer or wine to whisky—and bad whisky at that. So they suggest that a three-fourths vote ought to be required to show that prohibition is really the wish of the majority of the people. This principle is recognized in the sumptuary laws of New Zealand, which are said to give great satisfaction.

Importers Ask for Reduced Duties

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Alexander D. Shaw, president of the Wine and Spirit Trade Society of the United States, and Francis E. Hamilton, their counsel, have laid before the Conference Committee on the tariff argument in which they urge the committee to provide in the final bill for the re-establishment of the Dingley rates on wines and spirits in place of the advanced rates specified in the Senate bill.

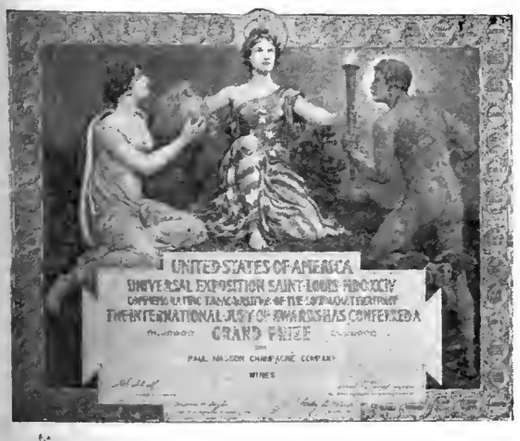
This is requested on the ground that the tariff rates are already excessively high, having been established in the Dingley law for the purpose of using them as a basis for reciprocity agreements with foreign countries. In addition the argument of the wine and spirit men requests that wines and spirits in bulk shall pay duty only on the quantity landed in the United States, as per United States customs gauge, that no duty shall be levied upon the containers of spirits or cordials, that a reduction of five per centum of the amount of duty levied shall be made in lieu of allowance for breakage on all spirits, cordials, wines, vermouths, malt liquors and ginger ale imported in bottles or jugs, that samples of spirits, cordials, wines, vermouths, malt liquors or ginger ales imported in bottles or jugs in quantities of less than one dozen quart bottles in a case shall pay duty on the quantity actually imported, that sales in bond of spirits, cordials, wines, vermouths, malt liquors and ginger ale shall be allowed without the payment of duty to foreign vessels clearing to foreign ports direct under the same restrictions permitting similar sales to American vessels under the act of June 16, 1884, and that all non-alcoholic beverages imported in bottles containing one-half pint or less shall pay duty at the apportionate rate on the actual contents of such bottles.

State All But Dry; More Beer Than Ever

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Although more than eighty Missouri counties are dry and the Sunday closing laws are enforced vigorously, the month of June, just closed, shows greater consumption of beer than any corresponding month since the creation of the office of beer inspector, eight years ago.

The report of State Beer Inspector Ernest Marshall will be received by State Treasurer Cowgill today, with receipts of $43,663. Only $41,494 was taken in during June, 1904, the World's Fair year.

The Anti-Saloon League is very busy in Glenn County and it is stated in Willows that some $3000 has been subscribed to finance the coming fight against the liquor interests. The election takes place October 1st and the people of Glenn County are preparing for a final struggle—liberty of action versus fanatical tyranny!



"Paul Masson"
CHAMPAGNES

"The Pride of California"

Extra Dry, Sparkling Burgundy
Oeil de Perdrix...

The Best Sparkling Wines Produced in America

PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE COMPANY
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

Would Throttle State Industry

UNLESS Tama Wilson changes his mind, or his interpretation of the pure food and drug act, a knockout blow is about to be dealt the sparkling wine industry of California, or, more exactly, the California champagne industry. Under his interpretation, California champagne is doomed. Even referring to it as "champagne" is contempt of court, lese majeste, and every other unpardonable sin against the laws of the country and their pillars, according to the idea of the Department of Agriculture.

If the latest edict from Washington is allowed to stand, sparkling wine made in California from California-grown grapes is not "champagne" at all. When it is so called it is "misbranded," for it is at best "a domestic product," hence an "imitation champagne." To call it "champagne" is a violation of the pure food and drug act, and is punishable under the law.

The case which called for this ruling, which so vitally interests hundreds of vineyardists, winemakers and consumers, to say nothing of dealers in California and elsewhere, came to the attention of the department through the sale by a Salt Lake firm of a bottle of "champagne" which had been manufactured by a California firm. It was labeled "First Quality, Extra Dry Champagne," and although the label further stated that it was made by a well-known San Francisco firm, Tama Wilson's experts held that, because it was a domestic product, its label was false and misleading; that there was no champagne but that which came from France, and that the Province of Champagne was its fountain head.

In response to a citation based on this discovery, Attorney Bert Schlesinger appeared before the local pure food and drug expert, Ralph A. Gould, in defense of his clients, the winemakers.

He produced testimony to show that the wine in question was not adulterated—this, in fact, was admitted by the department experts—that it was known everywhere as California champagne, hence the label was not misleading, and that the wine in question had been manufactured under the firm name for ten years and had a trade reputation, as well as a consumer's reputation, which stood for itself and did not mislead any one.

All the concessions which Schlesinger could gain was permission to file a brief with the department in support of his defense, and this he transmitted to Washington yesterday.

In it he called attention to the excellent reputation which had been built up by his clients for their wine, which spoke for their skill and judgment as winemakers; their extensive advertising, and the large trade which they have gained thereby; that they had sold their product in good faith as California champagne, and at no time have represented that it was the product of a foreign country. Admitting that the firm name used was fictitious and fanciful, he called attention to the fact that it had been used by them in trade for the last ten years.

While admitting that it was not made in the Province of Champagne, in France, Schlesinger called attention to the fact that that province ceased to exist years ago, and is now known as the Department of Rheims. That it is about 180 miles long by 150 miles broad only and that the ruling of the department would confer a monopoly of the name and output on a section that had no actual right to it.

He contended that the word "champagne" merely signifies a type of wine, and does not mean that it was necessarily made in the ancient Province of Champagne. He roughly estimated the production and manufacture of California champagne at 20,000 cases per year, and much of it is sent out of California and even exported, but always as California champagne, and that it has been so manufactured, sold and exported for fifty years.

Although it is sold more cheaply than that produced in the Department of Rheims it ranks high among consumers. Even in France, he asserts, wine is labeled champagne, although not made in the Department of Rheims, and is sold as such without opposition on the part of the French Government.

His clients would willingly, he states, refrain from using the fanciful firm name, under which the wine has been sold for years, but respectfully submits that they have the right to use the words "first quality extra dry champagne" accompanied by a label bearing the name of the manufacturers and the place of manufacture.

He quotes Attorney-General Bonaparte's decision under the act in which he says: "It will not be questioned that to be branded or labeled 'sherry,' 'port' or 'madeira,' a wine must have inherently, and not because any other substance is added to it, the flavor known as that of sherry, port or madeira, as the case may be. * * There is, however, an evident distinction to be drawn between such a wine as sherry, port or madeira, and a wine such as champagne. In the view of a chemist or physicist, champagne would be doubtless described as a 'compound,' for it consists essentially of a wine, of sugar and of an aerating gas, three substances obviously 'unlike.' The law, however, in my opinion, does not contemplate that an article should be marked as 'a blend,' 'compound' or 'imitation,' unless its designation would be otherwise 'false or misleading' to the consumer; and the name 'champagne' would indicate to any would-be purchaser, who was ordinarily intelligent and well informed, a wine artificially sweetened and aerated, or, in other words, a composite substance."

Schlesinger also calls attention to another food inspection decision wherein it is held that the term "sardine" may be applied to any small clupeoid fish which has been canned, providing that the name on the container is accompanied by that of the name of the country or state in which the fish is taken and prepared.

He objects strongly to having his clients handicapped by being forced to use "imitation champagne," "champagne type" or any other label, which would cause the would-be purchaser to assume that the wine was an adulterated or "near-champagne," but suggests that if the department considers it necessary, it might be labeled champagne of his client's "type."—*San Francisco Chronicle*, July 17, '09.

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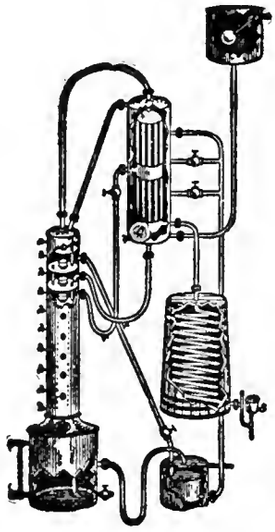
L. WAGNER & SONS, Props.

573 Mission Street, San Francisco



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Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

Adolphus Busch Outlines a Policy for all Brewers.

ADOLPHUS BUSCH, President of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association of St. Louis, has written an open letter to the newspapers, outlining the policy which he believes should be pursued by all brewers. He defines clearly and plainly the methods by which in his judgment the great agitation of the liquor question can be speedily and properly adjusted for the best interests of all concerned. The letter is as follows:

Now that the Missouri Legislature has adjourned without submitting to popular vote the proposed constitutional amendment imposing State-wide prohibition, and the agitation has subsided, temporarily at least, so that public opinion may be appealed to for a calm consideration of the merits of the proposed destruction of the brewing industries of the State, I wish to make a statement of my personal views and attitude on some matters which are intimately related to the subject of prohibition, not only in my beloved home State, but generally in the United States.

As an individual, I believe in the temperate use of all things which if used temperately add to the wholesome pleasures of life. I also believe that intemperance of any kind is bad, and that the State should exercise wisely its power to regulate traffic in all things which human experience has shown to be easily subject to harmful abuse, though beneficial when used temperately. Therefore, the State should regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors but, like all efforts to regulate human conduct by legislation, its effort should be so designed as to cause the least impairment of individual freedom consistent with a wise degree of restraining regulation.

Assuming, therefore, that the traffic in liquor should be regulated, and that beer should also be subject to regulation because it contains a small proportion of alcohol, and is sold in the same saloons where liquors are sold, the question is: How ought the State to regulate the traffic so as to produce the fairest and most effectively beneficial results?

This should be by regulation, not by prohibition. It is not my purpose to discuss the merits of this conclusion, nor to present the reasons which led to it. It is my conviction, based on many years of observation in many parts of the world, and on most minute consideration of the results of each method as tried in various States and countries. I know that prohibition does not prohibit, and believe that it does infinitely more harm than good both to the individual and the State.

The same question, of regulation or prohibition, was presented as to our army, and decided by Congress in favor of prohibition. The experience of the army without a regulated canteen has demonstrated the essential error of prohibiting instead of regulating. The recent appalling occurrences at Leavenworth furnish but another illustration of the fact that it is wrong to attempt by legislation to control men's habits as to matters not wrong in themselves.

The abolition of the canteen has hurt the soldier and the service. The prohibition of all liquor to the civilian will likewise injure the citizen and the State. The American people are justly opposed to the evils resulting from abuses of the liquor business, but not to the business itself when properly conducted.

The regulation must regulate. It is too late in history to contend that the traffic cannot be regulated, as severely or lightly, as the public opinion of each community demands. The method of regulation through refusing or revoking the licenses of all saloons which are not properly and lawfully conducted has demonstrated that there is a method which is effective, legal and fair. Reputable saloonkeepers are law-abiding citizens. They refuse to sell to women, minors or men showing signs of intoxication. They would welcome regulation which would put the disreputable saloonkeeper out of business because they are self-respecting men who believe their business is respectable, hope to keep it so and are anxious to weed out those who abuse it.

The problem of regulating the traffic is the problem of regulating and so reforming the saloon. No fixed ratio between the number of saloons and population will furnish an adequate or safe rule for general application. Different communities will need varying kinds and degrees of regulation to meet peculiar local conditions. But the criterion of all regulation should be the public good rather than the good of the business.

Divorce the saloon from the brewery and liquor supply house.

It is a fact that most breweries and liquor supply houses furnish the capital with which to start new customers in new saloons. They are forced to do this by competition. Self-preservation in a given locality requires them to compete in an undesirable contest which would not be necessary or possible if the law afforded reasonable regulation. If all competitors were compelled to refrain from that kind of forced competition the public would still obtain its reasonable requirements of beer and liquors, the saloonkeeper would become more independent of his source of supply, and the business of brewing would attain the ideal condition of manufacturing and selling merchandise.

The system of licensing saloons, subject to good behavior, and of keeping them constantly under the jurisdiction of the license commissioner, forfeiting the license in any case if the established regulations are violated, has proved so effective in reforming the saloon that it should be adopted generally, and especially in small towns and rural districts where through lack of proper regulation saloons may become offensive.

I believe that brewers should help to guard and protect the public against bad saloons by helping the license commissioner to ascertain whether a given man is worthy to receive or keep a license, and by refusing to aid or deal with any saloonkeeper of bad character or who does not strictly comply with the regulations imposed by law.

In advocating this method of regulation I am not unmindful of the thousands of saloonkeepers who have been my loyal friends. It is my conviction that they will be benefited, not injured by it.

Having endeavored for many years to purify my business by refusing to sell to the proprietors of any saloons which I knew to be disreputable, I would now welcome any law which will afford a reasonable method of separating the brewery from the saloon, to the mutual benefit of both.

When the saloon is divorced from the brewery the brewer will have no more political power or influence than any other manufacturer whose only hold on his retailer consists in the quality of his product and the reasonableness of its price.

If the zealous enthusiasts who in different parts of the country are now seeking to destroy, without compensation, the vast brewing industries which the Federal and State governments have encouraged us to build up, will abandon such high-handed and unjust confiscation and direct their efforts toward procuring effective, fair and reasonable regulation, I believe they will find most brewers willing to co-operate with them.

Of this I am sure, that effective and reasonable regulation is possible, and that regulation in the manner suggested here would satisfactorily solve the problem in a manner which is adequate and fair at the same time.

Having an abiding faith in the ultimate common sense of the American people, I believe that they will vote for regulation, temperance and moderation, not for prohibition, confiscation and destruction.

ADOLPHUS BUSCH.

Progress in Cuba

WITH the beginning of the present fiscal year the Republic of Cuba established a Bureau of Information, President Gomez appointing Leon J. Canova, an American newspaper man, who has resided in Cuba eleven years and has a wide acquaintance with the island, as its director.

Parties wishing information of any nature concerning Cuba can obtain same, free of charge, by writing to Leon J. Canova, U. and I. Bureau (Utility and Information Bureau), Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, Havana, Cuba.

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INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 29875—G. A. 6915.)

Whisky reimported under Section 27, tariff act of 1897.

1 Reimportations.

A reimportation of exported merchandise is ordinarily to be considered for dutiable purposes as a new importation.

2. No Allowance for Breakage and Leakage.

The proviso to Paragraph 296 of the wine and liquor schedule, tariff act of 1897, prohibits any allowance by way of deducted duties for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits.

3. Construction of Proviso.

While the general rule is to limit the proviso of a statute to the paragraph to which it is attached, there are many well settled exceptions to this rule, dependent on the purpose of the proviso, its relation to other legislation in pari materia, the legislative intent derived from the whole law, the mischievous results of a contrary construction, and the difficulties encountered in the administration of the law as interpreted.

4 Section 27—How Affected by Said Proviso.

Said proviso to Paragraph 296, held to be applicable to reimportations of American whisky made under said Section 27, so far as to prohibit any allowance for breakage of bottles containing such liquors.

United States General Appraisers, New York, June 22, 1909.

In the matter of Protest 348806-28597 of Julius Kessler & Co., against the assessment of duty by the Collector of Customs at the Port of Chicago.

Before Board 3 (Waite, Somerville, and Hay, General Appraisers).

SOMERVILLE, *General Appraiser:* The importation is of whisky, which is a product or manufacture of the United States, reimported after being once exported from this country. The merchandise is claimed to be dutiable under Section 27 of the present tariff act of 1897, which reads as follows:

That upon the reimportation of articles once exported, of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws upon such articles, except articles manufactured in bonded warehouses and exported pursuant to law, which shall be subject to the same rate of duty as if originally imported.

The only contention made at the hearing relates to 141 bottles of the whisky, which were found to be broken on opening the packages. The collector assessed duty on these broken bottles equal to the tax imposed by the internal-revenue law upon such articles prior to breakage. The importers claim that no duty should be assessed, on the ground that it constituted a case of nonimportation, the goods not having actually arrived at the port of entry.

The assessment is shown to have been made on the authority of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury based on the last proviso of Paragraph 296 of "Schedule H. Spirits, Wine, and other Beverages," which reads as follows:

Par. 296. * * * And provided further, That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits.

The history of this proviso is fully discussed in the cases of Montagne and of Shaw, Board Decision G. A. 5939 (T. D. 26386), which was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals in 144 Fed. Rep., 329 (75 C. C. A., 291; T. D. 27226). It was held to be valid and free from constitutional objections.

The question for decision is whether this proviso, prohibiting any allowance to be made by way of deduction of duties for breakage of bottles containing distilled spirits, is to be confined to original importations arising directly under said Paragraph 296, or whether, on the contrary, it is to be treated as an independent statute so as to apply to reimportations of wine or liquors falling under said Section 27.

The latter section was construed by the Board *In re* Graves & Sons, G. A. 4580 (T. D. 21675), to have a different field of operation from Paragraph 483 of said act, so as to dispense with the proof of the identity of such importation in compliance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury made under the express authority conferred by said paragraph. The reasons for this conclusion are stated at length in the decision above cited. So, in the case of Rothchild Brothers, G. A. 4527 (T. D. 21504), it was held that American whisky, exported from bonded warehouse and reimported under said Section 27, was dutiable on the basis of the number of gallons contained at the time of reimportation, and not at the date of exportation.

But the question here under consideration is entirely different and involves the rule as to the construction of provisos which may sometimes enlarge their operation so as to constitute in legal effect substantive enactments themselves. The decisions construing provisos attached to various statutes are very numerous and, while apparently conflicting, may be reasonably harmonized in most instances, if we consider the purpose of such provisos, exceptions, and saving clauses, the legislative intent, and the relation of such legislation to other statutes *in pari materia.*

The general rule is stated to be as follows, in Volume 26, Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law, p. 678:

The office of the proviso generally is either to except something from the enacting clause, or to qualify or restrain its generality, or to exclude some possible ground of interpretation of it, as extending to cases not intended by the legislature to be brought within its purview; its office is not to confer a power, or as a general rule to enlarge the enactment to which it is appended so as to operate as a substantive enactment itself.

In Wayman v. Southard (10 Wheat., U. S., 1) it was said by Marshall, Chief Justice.

The proviso is generally intended to restrain the enacting clause and to except something which would otherwise have been within it, or in some measure to modify the enacting clause.

In United States *v.* Walsh (154 Fed. Rep., 770; 83 C. C. A., 472; T. D. 28325) the Circuit Court of Appeals construed the proviso to Paragraph 391 of the silk schedule, tariff act of 1897, which reads as follows:

Provided, That all manufactures, of which wool is a component material, shall be classified and assessed for duty as manufacturers of wool.

The ordinary rule was there applied so as to limit the proviso to the paragraph to which it is attached, and exclude its universal operation to all other paragraphs of the tariff act so as to render many of them nugatory. It was admitted that there were some (it might have been said many) exceptions to this rule of construction.

The following statement of Mr. Justice Field, made in Georgia R. R. *v.* Smith (128 U. S., 174, 181), is often quoted by inferior courts with approval:

The general purpose of a proviso, as is well known, is to except the clause covered by it from the general provisions of a statute, or from some provisions of it, or to qualify the operation of a statute in some particular. But it is often used in other senses. It is a common practice in legislative proceedings, on the consideration of bills, for parties desirous of securing amendments to them, to precede their proposed amendments with the term "provided," so as to declare that, notwithstanding existing provisions, the one thus expressed is to prevail, thus having no greater signification than would be attached to the conjunction "but" or "and" in the same place, and simply serving to separate or distinguish the different paragraphs or sentences. Several illustrations are given by counsel of the use of the term in

this sense, showing in such cases, where an amendment has been made, though the provision following often has no relation to what precedes it.

So, in Sutherland on Statutory Construction, Section 223, while the general rule is recognized, it is said:

The intention of the lawmaker, if plainly expressed, must have the force of law, though it may be in the form of a proviso. The intention is paramount to form.

In the following cases it is held that the provisos treated of had the force and effect of independent propositions or statutes, and were not limited in effect to the respective sections to which they were appended. It is emphasized that it is a rule in the construction of statutes that all relating to the same subject-matter shall be considered together, and that the intent of the Legislature must be ascertained from the whole law; that while the general or primary purpose of a proviso may be individually restricted to the particular paragraph or section to which it is appended "a presumption of such purpose can not prevail to determine the intention of the Legislature against other tests of meaning more demonstrative." That the general legislative intent is a more important aid to the meaning of a statute than any theoretical rule of grammar or formal logic may lay down. United States *v.* Whitridge (197 U. S., 135; T. D. 26126); United States *v.* Falk (204 U. S., 143; 27 Sup. Ct. Rep., 191; T. D. 27832); United States *v.* Babbit (1 Black, U. S., 55); *In re* Schallenberger (72 Fed. Rep., 491); Baggalay *v.* Pittsburg, etc., Iron Company (33 C. C. A., 202; 90 Fed. Rep., 636).

In Shaw *v.* United States (158 Fed. Rep., 648; T. D. 28517) it was held by the Circuit Court for the southern district of New York that this proviso must be considered as appended to the reciprocal commercial agreement with Spain (34 Stat., 3227), although not specifically there referred to, and operated to prohibit any allowance for leakage of wines coming from that country under the terms of that agreement. It was said by Martin, J., to be "simply a regulation of procedure as to ascertaining the quantity upon which duty is assessed."

The purpose of the said proviso to Paragraph 296, relating to breakage and leakage of wines and liquors, was intended to obviate the insuperable difficulties encountered by customs officers in ascertaining the quantity of such liquors actually imported and the relative losses of the same while in transitu, and therefore to cast such loss upon the importers, of which the law itself gives them full notice before purchase or exportation. The statute requires an examination on entry to be made only of a number of cases—not less than one case out of every ten imported. The remaining nine cases are not generally examined, but are delivered to the importers without opening or examination. The condition of the one examined case can furnish no presumption as to the breakage or leakage occurring in those not examined. Moreover, it is not generally practicable to find what portion of these shortages is attributable to leakage as distinguished from losses by theft or other causes of nonimportation. There is still another difficulty encountered in ascertaining whether the alleged breakage occurred in transitu or after arrival, while fragile containers like glass bottles are being transported on trucks from the wharf to the store or warehouse of the importers. These reasons, among others, have no doubt induced Congress to lay down a positive rule to disallow all claims based on accidents of this character, so far as concerns imported wines or liquors. This policy is carried out in reference to similar losses occurring while goods are deposited in public warehouses. They are at the risk of the owners (U. S. Rev. Stat., Sec. 2983).

The reason of the law controls the intent of the law. Hence the saying of Coke that "he who knoweth not the reason of the law knoweth not the law." These difficulties apply with just as much force to reimportations of similar merchandise made under said Section 27 as to importations made under said Paragraph 296. A reimportation of exported merchandise is ordinarily to be considered, for dutiable purposes, as a new importation, and is dutiable accordingly. Rothchild's case, G. A. 4527 (T. D. 21504), and authorities there cited.

The "duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws" authorized by said Section 27 to be assessed on articles reimported is to be ascertained in the same manner as if the goods were under examination as a new importation.

In view of the principles laid down the decision above cited, and of the mischiefs and embarrassments resulting from a contrary interpretation, we are of opinion that the proviso under consideration, so far as the disallowance for breakage of bottles containing wines and liquors is concerned, is to be regarded as qualifying said Section 27, and that the objection to the action of the collector in making the assessment of duties on them is not well taken. The protest is accordingly overruled and the decision of the collector affirmed.

(T. D. 29858.)

Gauge of Whisky.

Conventional or standard gauge for John Dewar & Sons' Special Old Scotch Whisky, 2⅜ gallons per case.

Treasury Department, June 22, 1909.

Sir: Referring to your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the gauge of John Dewar & Sons' "Special" Old Scotch Whisky, I have to advise you that as a result of tests made at different ports the conventional gauge of 2⅝ gallons per case, prescribed for this brand of whisky in T. D. 22237 of May 21, 1900, is hereby revoked and a conventional gauge of 2⅜ gallons per case of one dozen bottles is hereby established, which should be applied whenever an actual gauge is not taken.

As it appears from reports submitted that the actual contents of bottles vary in the same case as much as 2 ounces per bottle, a test for actual quantity should not be accepted where less than the full dozen bottles in a case have been actually gauged.

Respectfully, JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
(45702.) *Assistant Secretary.*
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

(T. D. 1510.)

Alcoholic medicinal preparations.

Practice of the Internal Revenue office with regard to the classification of alcoholic medicinal preparations for special tax purposes.—In a genuine medicine the alcohol should not be more than is necessary for purposes of extraction, solution, or preservation.—Opportunity given manufacturers in certain cases to change formulas.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1909.

Sir: This office is in receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, relative to the handling by retail druggists of alcoholic medicinal preparations.

In reply, you are informed that it is the practice of this office where preparations examined by it are found to be clearly and unmistakably fakes, being chiefly composed of whisky with little or no medication, and where the character of the preparation must be known to the druggist handling same, either by reason of its appearance or by the nature of the demand for it, to require special tax for its sale without any previous notice being given.

This office holds that in a genuine medicine the alcohol should not be more than is necessary for the legitimate purposes of extraction, solution, or preservation, and that the preparation should contain approximately a U. S. P. dose of some medicinal ingredient of recognized value, either alone or in combination

with other compatible drugs. Where a substantial effort has been made to introduce medication, without, however, coming up to the standard set by this office, it is the practice to notify the manufacturers and give them an opportunity to change their formulas; and in such cases, while the manufacturer is required to pay special tax on account of the manufacture and sale by himself of such preparations, special tax is not required of retail druggists on account of the sale of the same in good faith for medicinal use only, if the formula is changed, or until after public notice has been given, if the manufacturer declines to make such change.

A list of preparations for the sale of which special tax is required, recently issued by this office (T. D. 1505), is inclosed for your information.

Respectfully, ROBT. WILLIAMS JR.,
Acting Commissioner.

Mr. ——— ———.

(T. D. 1511.)

Spirits packages of five gallons' capacity.

Further modification of T. D. 1476 of March 26, 1906, exempting therefrom metal cans.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D .C., June 21, 1909.

To Collectors and Other Officers of Internal Revenue:

By T. D. 1489 this office modified T. D. 1476 by exempting from its provisions glass and earthenware containers, wicker-covered or otherwise, having 5 gallons' holding capacity, when the spirits contained were less than 5 gallons.

It is found that a large number of tin and other metal cans are in use by druggists for the shipment of alcohol and spirits, and that a proportion of such containers have a holding capacity of 5 gallons. They are not encased in wood, and are not, therefore, adapted for having a stamp affixed in the manner required by law upon spirits packages.

As the interests of the Government do not seem to imperatively demand that the further use of such metal containers should be prohibited, T. D. 1476 is now further modified by exempting from its requirements metal containers having a holding capacity of 5 gallons when the quantity of spirits contained is less than 5 gallons.

ROBT. WILLIAMS JR., *Acting Commissioner.*

(T. D. 29882—G. A., 6917.)

Whisky in bottles—Paragraph 296, tariff act of 1897.

No Duty on Bottles Not Imported.

Where certain whisky was imported contained in glass bottles, packed in cases of 6 bottles each, the whisky was properly assessed by the collector as if the packages each constructively contained 12 bottles, under the provisions of Paragraph 296, tariff act of 1897; but the additional duty on the bottles levied by said paragraph and assessable under Paragraph 99 of said act should be assessed only on such of the bottles as are actually imported, viz., 6 bottles to each package.

United States General Appraisers, New York, June 29, 1909.

In the matter of Protest 323964-27796 of Edson Keith & Co., against the assessment of duty by the Collector of Customs at the Port of Chicago.

Before Board 3 (Waite, Somerville, and Hay, General Appraisers).

SOMERVILLE, *General Appraiser:* The importation consists of whisky contained in bottles of a capacity of 25 ounces. They were packed in two cases of 6 bottles each. The collector assessed duty on the merchandise as if each of the packages contained 12 bottles, and in addition thereto duty was assessed not on the number of bottles which actually arrived, but upon 24 bottles, which were constructively assumed to be contained in the cases. This assessment was made under the following clause of Paragraph 296 of the present tariff act of 1897:

Wines, cordials, brandy, and other spirituous liquors, including bitters of all kinds, and bay rum or bay water, imported in bottles or jugs, shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package, or duty shall be paid as if such package contained at least one dozen bottles or jugs, and in addition thereto, duty shall be collected on the bottles or jugs at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty.

The corresponding portion of Paragraph 244 of the tariff act of 1894 reads as follows:

Wines, cordials, brandy, and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles and jugs shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package, or duty shall be paid as if such package contained at least one dozen bottles or jugs.

Paragraph 99 of the tariff act of 1897 imposes a duty on bottles holding more than 1 pint at 1 cent per pound. The importers do not challenge the assessment made upon the whisky as if the importation consisted of 12 bottles in each case instead of 6. Their only contention seems to be that the assessment made upon the bottles should be on the weight of the 12 bottles actually imported and contained in the two cases, and not on the 24 bottles constructively or theoretically assumed to be contained therein, but not actually arriving in this country. There is no question of breakage involved, but rather one of non-importation of the bottles.

We are of opinion that the paragraph in question is separable into two propositions—one relating to the duty on the whisky contained in bottles and the other to the duty on the imported bottles. The first clause, in our judgment, should be construed to mean that duty on the liquor should be paid as if such package contained at least one dozen bottles, but that duty on the bottles should be assessed only on the number of bottles actually imported, so as to make them chargeable at the proper rates under Paragraph 99 of the present tariff act.

While I entertain some doubt as to the correctness of this conclusion, my colleagues entertain none.

The rule is well settled, however, that duties are not to be charged or assessed upon doubtful interpretations of the tariff act, and, assuming that there is an ambiguity here in the present instance, we think it should be construed favorably to the importers. The protest is accordingly sustained and the collector's decision reversed, with instructions to reliquidate the entry so as to assess duty only on the bottles actually imported.

(T. D. 29884—G. A. 6919.)

Reliquidation under Board decision—New right of protest.

An importer's protest against the inclusion of charges for corking, etc., in the dutiable value of filled bottles was sustained by the Board of General Appraisers, which held that the charges pertained to the contents of the bottles (cherries in Maraschino). On reliquidation by the collector in accordance with this decision, the importer filed another protest, contending that the contents were dutiable at a lower rate than that assessed originally. *Held* that, as the reliquidation did not change the classification of the contents, and affected the original liquidation only incidentally and necessarily, to carry out the mandate of the Board, and as there was no voluntary action by the collector, a new protest would not lie against the liquidation.

On July 1st all the saloons at Menlo Park, California, closed down. Meanwhile the local liquor interests have organized and intend to test the validity of the law which forced them out of business. It is said that it will not hold water when tested before the proper tribunal.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

One-Sided Was the Distillers' Game

THE Old Crow baseball team was handed a lemon by the Old Taylor team yesterday at the Glass Works ball grounds. From the start, Edward Crutcher, the pitcher for the Old Taylors, had the Birds at his mercy, and but for a little error in the second inning, the Crows would have not made a score.

Vanozel, the first twirler that the Crows tried, got the Wright Brothers' fever in the sixth inning and had to be hooked and Wagner put in the box.

He was but little better, as the Old Taylors got two runs on him in the seventh and eighth. Hiram Williams held down first base for the visitors.

The Old Crows were booked to play the Taylors at Old Crow in the afternoon, but the game was called off. Crutcher showed the visitors what was in him in the ninth inning when with three men on bases and no outs, he handled himself in fine style and didn't let them make a run. But it was not all due to him, as the last man up for the Crows made a long hit to center, which was pulled by Crouse in fine style.

Old Crows—Richards, catcher; Vannozzel and Wagner, pitchers; Van Meter, ss.; Hiram Williams, 1b.; W. Smith, 2b.; Wagner and Vanozze, 3b.; H. Barnes, rf.; Cunningham, cf.; Rice, lf.

Old Taylors—A. Goins, c.; Crutcher, p.; Robb, ss.; Coleman, 1b.; D. Smith, 2b.; Weitzel, 3b.; N. B. Smith Jr., rf.; Crouse, cf.; Wright, lf.

Umpire—Harp.

The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Old Taylors	0	0	1	0	3	3	1	1	0	—9
Old Crows	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

—*Kentucky State Journal*, June 21, 1909.

Deserved Praise for Enterprise Brewery

THIS fine company has a well-earned reputation all over the Coast not alone for the excellence of its beer, but for its liberality and accommodating spirit to all its customers. It is strictly a California enterprise; its proprietors are Californians and the money earned is spent here. It is purely a home industry and is dependant of all trusts. It, therefore, should receive a generous support from our people. It is on the quality of its beer, however, that it depends. There is no better beer in the world and its Yosemite beer is now famous. By its fine beer, indeed, has it built up its present great business. It ships largely everywhere and has a splendid city trade, and a very large trade in all adjoining cities and towns. Mr. Regensperger, the president, is a thorough-going Californian. No man takes higher interest in the city and State and he is a liberal man in all his dealings. And we can truly say the same of Mr. Windeler, the secretary. He is very popular and both are well liked indeed by their customers and employees. Every one interested in the brewery is proud of it and its progress. It is doing a fine business and it well deserves it.—*S. F. (Cal.) Nation.*

The Red Bluff, California, saloonmen have agreed to an ordinance, the result of the anti-saloon crusade in that city, which will, it is believed, be passed by the Town Trustees. The principal points of the ordinance are: Increasing the license to $50 a quarter; closing saloons from midnight until 5 a. m.; abolishing all slot machines; elimination of all side and rear entrances and keeping all women out of the saloons.

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Rushing in Wines to Beat Tariff

MANY of the larger wine and liquor dealers of New York and other Eastern centers are importing great quantities of all descriptions of spirits in advance of the enactment of the new tariff bill. It was learned that the movement has reached such an extent that transportation of the goods has become in some instances a problem. One large New York importer brought in more than 500 cases of wine on one steamship a short time ago and 500 more cases were left on the pier abroad, the steamship company refusing to accept the shipment for lack of room.

Recent reports of a possible hurrying of the tariff legislation have increased the efforts of importers to bring goods ahead of time. It is provided in the bill that it shall take effect the day following its passage, and, except in the case of certain articles covered by the reciprocity treaties, this will operate materially against the liquor importers, since the proposed increases on spirits and wines in the Senate bill are more marked than those of any other schedule.

Duties on brandies, alcohol, gin, all whiskies and cordials have been raised 35 cents and more a gallon in the proposed measure. Vermouth faces the remarkable raise of $2.20 a gallon, while champagnes and wines have been advanced $1.60 a case.

Certainly Cannot

The city marshal of Porterville, California, is informed by Inspector McDonald of the United States Revenue Service, stationed at Fresno, that the government can do nothing to prevent the sale of home manufactured wine, if sold at the place where it is manufactured and in bulk, not in drinks. The question has been submitted to United States Deputy Marshal Coyle for investigation.

In a recent decision Internal Revenue Collector Muenter classes the beet farmers of Salinas Valley, who guarantee "Jap. accounts," as distributors and therefore liable to an internal revenue license. These "Jap. accounts" are guaranteed at stores which pay a license and include in such accounts quantities of intoxicating liquors. The matter will be undoubtedly carried up to the Treasury Department at Washington.

The Mihalovitch Company

The Mihalovitch Company, an Ohio corporation with a capital of $25,000, has been chartered by Bernie, Sidney F. and A. F. Mihalovitch and Sam Fletcher. The incorporators are former members of the defunct Mihalovitch, Fletcher Company, the assets of which were sold at public auction during the fortnight.

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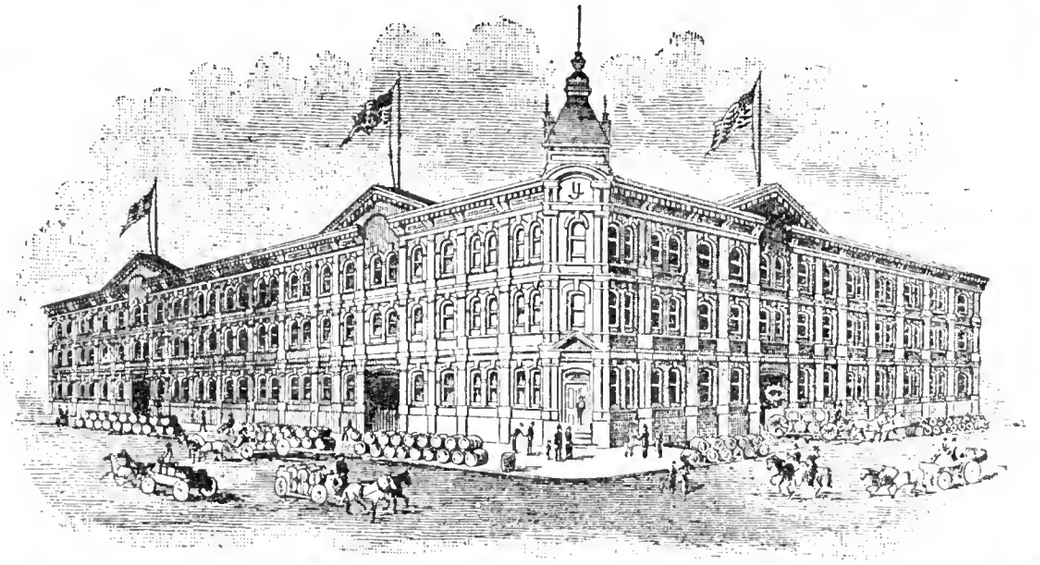

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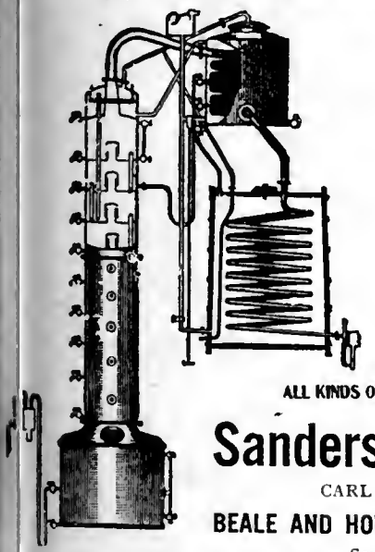

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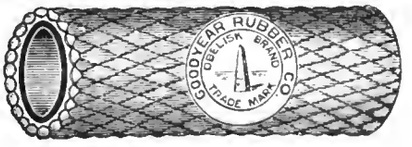

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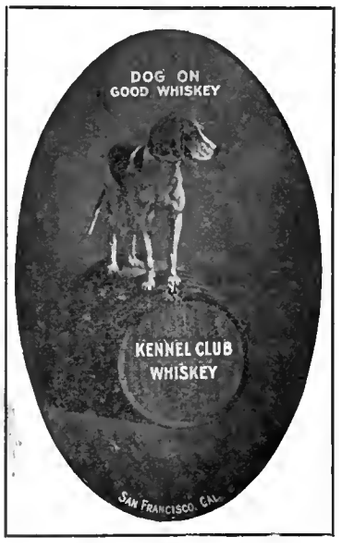

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WINE EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR PROVES GREAT DRAWING CARD

By HORATIO F. STOLL
Secretary,
Grape Growers of California

IF ever the fanatical prohibitionists and well meaning but misguided women of the W. C. T. U. of California made themselves ridiculous and forfeited the sympathy of intelligent, conservative people, it has been at the State Fair, at Sacramento, which opened its doors for a week on Saturday evening, August 28th. The most discussed exhibit in the three large new buildings that have been erected for the Fair this year is the grape arbor, where fourteen of the largest wine-makers of the State, have their goods displayed under the auspices of the Grape Growers of California.

When it was announced that wine would be served, these "temperance" workers seem to have lost their mental equilibrium at once. Irving Bristol, the Anti-Saloon Achilles, was particularly violent. He is a paid agitator and threatens to remain in the State Capitol city until he has succeeded in closing every saloon in the place. In a sensational attack on the wine-makers, this Christian gentleman ransacked his mental carpet bag for the choicest and most fiery assortment of words he could pick out. Here are a few gems, showing how shocked he was:

"The conception of such an exhibit comes from a redhot shovel of hell. The brain that dared to conceive and project such an outrage on decency was inflamed by the idea, wine, women and song, an expression used to describe a form of life so immoral that civilization mentions it with bated breath."

Imagine! However, having lashed himself up to such a pitch of indignation, the voluble Bristol could not be expected to suddenly turn off his flow of "sarcasm," as the papers call it, but which sounds to me like twaddle. Listen to this: "I know of no greater effrontery offered to modern society than this brazen effort to re-introduce a custom belonging to an age of national decadence. We wonder where in all this State are to be found the beautiful and accomplished enchantresses who will offer themselves upon the altar of sacrifice. Will the wives and daughters of the management, whoever they may be? *The public will associate them with their less fortunate sisters who have fallen through the wine cup.* Wine and women! For decency's sake, let not this outrage be perpetrated. If no appeal will reach the manhood of those in charge, let them place conspicuous signs notifying the visitors to the booth that where wine has inflamed the passions, no insults will be permitted to the pretty barmaids, as they are not the class who are usually associated with wine and women."

Of course Bristol's harangues and the equally fiery roasts of the Rev. Dr. Baker of the Methodist Church, in Sacramento, have been printed in nearly every paper in the State. The W. C. T. U. organizations throughout the length and breadth of California, took up the cry and presently protests, printed, if you please, came floating into the office of Secretary Filcher, of the State Agricultural Society. "What are you going to do tonight?" remarked the much criticized Filcher, the second evening I was in Sacramento installing the exhibit. "If you have nothing else to do and have an empty dress-suit case, come to my office and I'll give you something to occupy a pleasant evening—about 4,000 or 5,000 protests from the water waggoners!"

But Filcher is an old veteran at this sort of game. He weathered a similar storm when the question of sampling wine in the California Building came up at Portland, Oregon. There were the usual protests, but the California Committee went ahead with the sampling just the same and the storm died away as storms usually do, and the atmosphere seemed clearer afterwards by reason of the outburst. The thing that impresses me, however, in regard to the agitation in Sacramento, is the evidence of thorough organization on the part of the anti's, for the remonstrances came in in legions and they were mailed from every part of this broad State.

The publicity resulting from all this hubbub was a big thing for the Fair. The papers discussed the exhibit pro and con, day after day. The proposition to sample wine and to have it handed out by beautiful girls in costume, designated by the press as "barmaids," created an endless discussion all over the State. The reporters used every subterfuge to find out who the young girls were, but it was deemed best to keep their identity a secret so that they would not be pestered by the ministers or zealous workers of the W. C. T. U.

Modesty prevents me from praising the beauty of the exhibit itself. I prefer to quote the description of the Sacramento Union, which covers the ground very nicely.

"The quartet of mystery which was to preside at the exhibit of the California grape-growers, and serve dainty glasses of cheer, revealed themselves last night when the wine arbor was finally opened. They are: Miss Cleo Williams, Miss Addie Grosherr, Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Rapp. The matron of the booth is Mrs. Evelyn N. Wallace.

"The secret that Messrs. Sheehan and Stoll have guarded so well since the announcement was made that young girls would serve the public in the wine arbor, naturally became public last night when the booth was illuminated and a welcome extended to visitors.

"Dressed in natty costumes of the vintage districts, the four women attendants increased the charm of one of the most delightful exhibits that has ever appeared at a State Fair. In harmony of outline and cleverness of execution, the work of the grape growers is the most enticing and alluring display in Agricultural hall. Any notoriety that has been connected with its preparation and conception is dissipated by the real merit of the booth.

"In the distance, the arbor appears covered with grape leaves, rich in ocherous display. Amid them are hidden minute electric bulbs, like sulphurous night flies. Within, the green of the arbor is blended with the brown of the furniture, which is daintily set for the guests. On each table a shaded light, with panels bearing the injunction, "Drink the Portola Toast, at noon, October 19th, with California wines," is set. Overhead, the electroliers are hung in the design of grape bunches appearing yellow and rich. Entwined among them are the large bunches of fresh purple and light grapes—perfect specimens of the vineyard, evenly filled with full, tempting fruit.

"Along the sides of the arbor assemble the regiments of bottles—contributions from 14 individual vineyards, each occupying a special section. The choicest vintages produced by the grapes in particular vicinities where they mature most perfectly, are ranged in groups. Every variety of product of the vintage, from champagne to unfermented grape juice, is on parade.

"At the tables raisins are offered in glass bowls for the guests to munch. All varieties of wine are served as well as the unfermented grape juice, and boxes of raisins were given to all children.

"Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Stoll and Mr. Andrea Sbarboro, President

of the Grape Growers of California, received the guests. The wholesome courtesy and refinement of the place absolves it from any possible criticism, making it a fascinating resort of pleasure and rest. Its picturesqueness has never been equalled at a fair."

It is not necessary for me to add to these kindly words. The committe in charge of the exhibit were the recipients of countless compliments and general satisfaction was expressed that the display would be transported bodily to the fair at Idora Park, Oakland, which runs during the last weeks of September. At Sacramento, several thousand people accepted the hospitality of the wine-makers.

The exhibit has performed a great service to the viticultural industry of this State, for it has shown the utter absurdity of the vicious misrepresentations of such intemperate fanatics as Bristol and Baker, and proved conclusively that the educational work undertaken by the Grape Growers of California is not only timely but entrusted to competent people, who have the interests of the grape growers and wine-makers of this State thoroughly at heart.

Wine must Be Made from Juice of the Grape

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Upholding its contention that the consumer is, under the Food and Drug Act, entitled to know the character of the product he buys, the Board of Food and Drug Inspection of the Department of Agriculture today issued a decision declaring that a beverage can not be labeled wine unless it is made from "the normal alcoholic fermentation of juice of sound ripe grapes, without addition or abstraction, either prior or subsequent to fermentation."

The term "wine" can only be used for a beverage made from the must of grapes. If the beverage is labeled "imitation," a fermented beverage prepared from grape "must" by the addition of sugar may be termed "sugar wine," according to the Board's decision.

The addition of water to the grape "must" will also require further characterization than the term "wine." The decision was reached by the Board in connection with the labeling of Ohio and Missouri wines.

Several leading wine men have been interviewed, the consensus of opinion being that the ruling of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection as contained in the above telegram will work great hardship upon Eastern wine makers, while it will not interfere with the industry in this State. Clarence J. Wetmore, of the well known Wetmore-Bowen Company, stated that when last in Washington he had a long interview with Dr. Wiley, Chairman of the Board, who told him he was much opposed to the use of sugar in wine, and therefore the ruling of the Board was unexpected by him. He pointed out that while California grapes contained from 24 to 25 per cent of sugar, Eastern wine grapes had only about 17 per cent. Therefore it would be impossible for Eastern makers to produce a good, palatable wine without adding sugar. He was afraid that they would be seriously affected by the ruling in question. As far as the industry in this State was concerned, the only way it would be affected was in preventing the addition of water to the "must" in the production of what are generally known as "wash" wines, commonly distilled. This would be beneficial rather than otherwise.

President Sbarboro, president of the Grape Growers of California, was emphatic in his endorsement of the action taken by the Board, which he characterized as a step in the right direction. He was, he said, very sorry that the use of sugar was permitted even when labeled "sugar wine," because he said it opened the door for impositions. By the use of sugar and a few raisins, the "brick vineyard" could turn out an imitation wine and label it "sugar wine," such wine as was shipped to New Orleans, for instance, in barrels and drawn out in measures or jugs and set on the table for the working man. He was in favor of him having real wine, but he feared he would not know the difference between wine and sugar wine. Still, the action of the Board was a step in the right direction and should prove of benefit to the industry in California.

When asked if this ruling would not seriously cripple Eastern grape growers and wine makers, who were making the best wines possible from their grapes by the use of sugar, Mr. Sbarboro said that could not be helped. If they could not produce grapes from which wine could be made without the use of sugar they should go to where they could grow them or cease making so-called wine. He considered that the ruling of the Board was correct, and again expressed regret that any spurious compound —not pure wine—should be permitted to be marketed under the name of "sugar wine."

President Percy T. Morgan of the California Wine Association dismissed the question by remarking: "Anything which confines the use of the word wine to its dictionary meaning 'the expressed juice of grapes,' is a benefit to the wine industry of this State. Our grapes need no addition of sugar, so the ruling must benefit us."

The "Dry" Sections of the Coast

IN response to numerous inquiries for information as to the dry section of California, Oregon and Washington, we herewith give the list of towns and counties, etc., so affected, compiled up to date:

In California the dry counties, are outside of municipal corporations, as follows:

Del Norte, Imperial, Orange, Riverside, Kings, San Diego, Sutter, Ventura and Mendocino (just got dry). Modoc is dry except the city of Alturas. Seven counties have precinct option, Alameda, Colusa, Lake, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara and Yolo. The following towns and cities are wholly dry. Azusa, Corona, Corning, Fowler, El Centro, Imperial, Kingsburg, Long Beach, Monrovia, Ontario, Oceanside, Pomona, Porterville, Selma, Tulare, Upland, Whittier, Winters and Brawley. In addition to these there are forty-one minor towns and cities dry except for hotel, cafe and restaurant licenses.

In Oregon twenty-one counties are supposed to be dry. These are: Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wheeler, Grant, Crook, Linn, Benton, Polk, Yamhill, Tillamook, Lane, Douglas, Klamath, Jackson, Josephine, Canby and Malheur.

In San Diego the county is dry with the exception of the city of San Diego. In Del Norte and Modoc all precincts are dry, but one in each county. In Mendocino there are sixteen precincts dry, four incorporated towns and ten precincts wet.

Following is a list of the "dry" towns in Washington: Lynden, Kirkland, Tuckville, Puyallup, White Salmon, Sunnyside, Yakima City, Garfield, St. John, Pullman, Fairfield, Cashmere, Wenatchee, Hartline, Washtucna, Waitsburg, Dayton, Pomeroy, Oakesdale, Farmington, Clarkston, Latah.

In addition to these towns, the county commissioners have refused to grant licenses in the country (outside of the towns) in the following counties: Cowlitz, Whitman and Klickatat. Stevens county will vote November 9th and is pretty sure to go "dry." Four of the cities of Stevens county—Colville, Chewelah, Kettle Falls and Newport, vote September 7th, and all have a fair prospect of voting "dry." Island county, in the northern part of Puget Sound, is also dry.

Grape Growers Voice Position in Plain Terms

THE proposition of the Grape Growers of California to serve free samples of wine at their exhibit in the State Fair at Sacramento, has aroused the fierce and fanatical opposition of the entire anti-class. For the purpose of showing the proposition from the standpoint of the grape and wine men, we reproduce herewith, a letter from the pen of E. M. Sheehan, Vice-President and General Manager of the California Winery, Sacramento published in the *Daily Union* of that city. Mr. Sheehan's statement is a clean and rational one not prompted by any fanaticism on the liquor side of the question and calculated to put the matter on a saner basis:

Sir: For the purpose of correcting a wrong impression that may be disseminated in relation to the exhibit of the grape growers of California at the coming State Fair, and not for the purpose of engaging in a controversy with interests inimical to our own, I desire to say a few words about our display and the object of it.

The Grape Growers of California is a State organization, representing 275,000 acres of vineyards and $200,000,000 worth of property in this State. It represents an agricultural pursuit that antedates any other in California, and which has developed through succeeding years into an industry ranking fifth in importance among the commercial pursuits of the Pacific Coast.

The grape growers of California want this industry protected from assault, and are organized to better accomplish that protection. The membership consists of farmers who grow grapes and of winemakers who are bona fide owners of vineyards. It is not an organization of liquor dealers any more than is a fraternal organization which may have in its membership men engaged in the liquor traffic. At the same time it is an association whose efforts would conserve the interests of lawful trade in pure wines, which are the product of the grape.

Exhibit Educational.

An educational exhibit has been arranged for the coming State Fair, and when people see that exhibit they will realize from the very extent of it the great importance of the grape growing and winemaking industry of California. They will be told about it in the literature distributed there. They will see pictures of the most beautiful vineyards in the world, and there will be stereopticon views of scenes calculated to show the wonders of the State in the viticultural direction. Samples of the best wines produced will be served to those desiring to taste them, an exception being made, of course, of those who should not drink them. In this class we name minors, habitual drunkards, and others who deem it best not to use wine. For this latter class there will be on hand a plentiful supply of unfermented grape juice as well as fresh grapes and raisins. The exhibit, therefore, will be one in which "total abstainers" as well as those not so disposed will find rest and refreshment.

Ladies will serve samples of the aforesaid nature just as ladies (young or old) might serve punch or any other refreshment at a private home gathering or at any church fair or festival. That they should be referred to as "barmaids" for this occasion is of little consequence. Mere fancy has selected the name for the want of a better cognomen; and right here in this connection I desire to say that we have not the slightest idea that the air of absolute respectability and propriety will be violated by the presence of these assistants.

Clearly Opposed.

Neither myself, the members of the Grape Growers' committee nor the State Board of Agriculture are blinded by the objections that have come in from organizations opposed to our industry. We have no controversy with them. It is not because of ladies in attendance nor because of the giving away of samples of wine that we have the enmity of these people and hear their complaints and protests. We have nothing to concede to them, and are not endeavoring to temporize or treat with them in any manner. They have an object in view, and so have we. Ours is to foster the grape growing and wine industry of California. Theirs is to crush it out of existence. The lines between us are very clearly and sharply drawn. The doing away with the sampling of wine at the State Fair or the serving of it by young ladies has little to do with the main issue, and so long as our campaign is conducted along legitimate lines and under regulation, which we ourselves invite, we shall certainly concede nothing nor grant favors to appease their prejudice.

Within the confines of our exhibit at the State Fair we expect to see and entertain thousands of our friends, and among them we will find many who use wines, as well as hundreds who do not use them, and yet who are tolerant of the rights and privileges of others who drink wine, either for the benefit of their health or occasionally for the sake of sociability. There are thousands of people friendly to the wine interests who never touch wine, but who believe that their neighbors and friends have the right to use it so long as they do not abuse the privilege.

Right here let me say that the sentiment of the grape growers of California deplores drunkenness, but does not believe that the occasional drunkard produces the convincing argument that the wine industry should be abolished, no more than it believes that the occasional thief caught in his act makes sufficient argument that money and articles of value should not be manufactured because he steals them.

At this display in the agricultural pavilion there will be found from time to time some of the most learned men in the State, and these gentlemen will be glad to sit down at the little tables provided and discuss with people who are open to conviction the issue that divides the Prohibitionist and the grower of wine grapes in California.

I venture to say in conclusion that the air of clean respectability that will pervade the atmosphere in and about our display at the Fair, will in itself, bring a sense of shame to those who would be so narrow as to dispute the propriety of a viticultural display when grape growing and winemaking is such an important part of California's past and present history. It is predicted that within a few years when the merits of California vintages are better advertised and known, the entire supply of foreign vintages in the United States will be supplanted by the rich juice of the California wine grape.

(Signed): EDGAR M. SHEEHAN,
Vice-President and General Manager California Winery.

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1909 WINE GRAPE CROP GOOD

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Grau & Werner, Irvington: Vineyards are in fair condition, Delicate varieties like Cabernet, Malbec, Merlot and Alicante suffered from sunburn, but crop prospects are 30 per cent better than last year. Same quantity of wine remains in cellars. No progress so far is being made by phylloxera or other diseases, our section having been replanted with young vines (resistant); 30 acres have been planted this season.

C. J. Wetmore, Livermore: On resistant stocks, condition is good. On vinifera—poor. No damage from frost or sunburn. Crop prospects are 75 per cent more on white grapes and 50 per cent more on black grapes; 500,000 gallons more wine remain in cellars. Phylloxera is spreading fast; 500 acres will go out this year; 100 acres have been planted this season.

C. H. Wente, Livermore: Crop prospects are 25 to 40 per cent better on good healthy vineyards. Hardly any damage by frost or sunburn, but phylloxera is gaining rapidly in localities. About 150,000 gallons more in cellars than last year at this time; 50 acres have been planted to new vines.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Chas. Thomsen, Cozzens: Generally speaking, the condition of the vineyards is fair to good, although leaves are dropping and foliage turning brown in many places. No frost above Cozzens; perhaps one-third of crop destroyed in lower part of valley on May 23; some injury from north winds. Crop prospects are not as good, certainly not any better, even if present cool weather continues till vintage. Probably same amount of wine remains in cellar. Phylloxera progressing rapidly; all vineyards infected, some very badly. Many vines dead or dying. Have no data as to acres planted; planting has been mostly resetting.

Marcelin Gaye, Sebastopol: Although vineyards here and there were nipped by the unusual late frosts of the past month, Sebastopol vineyards escaped with slight damage. The vineyards in this section are in a high state of health. Crop prospects here are good and the vines promise to produce a crop of grapes equal to that of 1908. The usual amount of wine is carried over in this cellar this year. No disease exists in our vineyard at present. There will not be an increase of grapes due to the new vines coming into bearing. All new vineyards planted here a year ago replaced old ones that were uprooted on account of old age.

T. L. Orr, Occidental: The crop in Occidental district is comparatively light. No damage to my knowledge. Three times more wine in cellars. Phylloxera is in some patches round Sebastopol. Very little new planting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jacob Kober, Ben Lomond: Prospects are there will be about 10 per cent more crop than last year; vineyards are in good condition, there having been no damage from frost, diseases, etc. About the same amount of wine remains in the cellars. No new vines planted.

San Benito Vineyards Co., Hollister: Vineyards in good condition, but heat may shorten the crop; berries remain small. Yellow jackets in large quantities. No damage by frost, and although no sunburn, some damage may be done if heat continues. Crop prospects about the same as last year, and promises good quality. Exactly the same quantity of wine remains in our cellars. No diseases have made any progress. No new vines planted.

When will trade revive? When will the prohibition fools be drowned?

H. R. Schell, Knights Ferry: Vineyards in this section are in fairly good condition. No damage. The crop will be about three-fourths of last year. About 50 per cent more wine on hand. No diseases noticeable. To my knowledge no vines have been planted.

California Winery, Sacramento: Crop will be one-third to one-half greater this year, vineyards are in good condition, no damage having been done. Disease are nothing out of usual. More wine on hand. Not a great deal of new vines planted—not more than 1500 acres.

NAPA COUNTY.

A. H. Grossman, Napa: Vineyards are in a very good condition and very vigorous. Damage in some parts by frost and sunburn. That hot day in July did considerable damage. Conditions at present are better in some sections. No wine remaining. No progress whatever by disease. No new vines planted.

John H. Wheeler, St. Helena: Vineyards are in excellent condition, better than for many years. Slight damage by sunburn first part of July. No damage by frost. Crop should be 25 per cent greater than last year. No wine remaining. Progress of disease seems abating somewhat, even on vinifera. No new planting to my knowledge.

Inglenook Vineyard, Rutherford: Good condition of vineyards exists here. No damage of any kind. Crop prospects about the same as last year. About one-third less wine remains in cellars; 25 acres of vines planted this season.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

Paul Masson, San Jose: The crop prospects from old vines about the same as last year. Young vines, say 4 to 6 years look better than last year. There has been quite a little damage by sunburn. Very little old matured wine left in cellar. Very few vines planted in my neighborhood.

John A. Corotto, San Jose: Vineyards are in good condition. Damage by frost slight, and only few vineyards touched, no sunburn. Prospects for crop are probably a little better than last year. About the same amount of wine remains. Old vineyards are slowly going with diseases, but young vineyards are holding out pretty good. As to new vines planted, there are none to my knowledge.

P. Prudhomme, San Jose: Crop prospects are better than last year. The condition of vineyards is good. No damage of any sort, except some by mildew. No new vines planted. All wine sold.

E. E. Meyer, Wrights: Vineyards on resisting vines growing vigorously and are exceedingly healthy. No damage was done by frost or sunburn. The crop prospects are one-third

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larger than last year. No wine remains in cellar. There is no progress made by phylloxera or other diseases. About twenty acres of vines have been planted this season.

P. F. Flint, Los Gatos: Vineyards look elegant. Crop is heavier. No damage by frost, etc. I have no way of knowing about wine remaining in cellars. I have not noticed any sickness in any vineyards. About 50 acres planted in this section this season.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

T. J. F. Boege, Anaheim: Vineyards are looking fine in this section. No damage by frost, sunburn or mildew. Prospects are about the same as last year. Large crop. More wine on hand this year than last. There does not appear to be any disease in vines this year. No new vines planted.

Chas. Otto Rust, Anaheim: Vineyards in good condition. No damage and prospects about the same as last year. About same amount remains in cellars. Vineyards look better than usual. No new planting.

ierra Madre Vintage Co., La Manda Park, Cal.: Condition of vineyards good. No damage. Crop prospects same as last year. Little if any disease. No change in wine remaining in cellar. Have not planted any new vines.

J. B. Lafourcade, Rochester: The condition of the vineyards is fair, about the same as last year; a little damage by north winds; 10,000 more gallons remains in cellars than last year. The Prohibitionists are giving us the devil. Disease has made no progress. No new acreage planted.

A. York & Son, Templeton: The vineyards are in fairly good condition and crop will be about the same as last year, rather light. The grapes in the low vineyards were bitten slightly by frost. No sunburn. No damage has been done yet by diseases. About same amount of wine remains in cellar. No new planting.

National Brewery Has Costly Fire

EARLY this month the National Brewery stables were saved by a narrow margin from being destroyed by fire. Owing to the prompt and efficient work of the department the fire was confined to the loft of the stables, which was completely gutted. One hundred tons of hay and the same quantity of oats were destroyed. In fact, at one time the fire threatened the entire block.

The firemen broke through the rear wall of the stable and with the aid of E. H. Hansen, nephew of President Christ Hansen of the brewing company, and William Davis, assistant engineer of the brewery, conducted all of the horses to a place of safety. Mr. Hansen was lucky in escaping serious injury, as one of the horses slipped and fell on him. The loss is fixed by President Hansen at $10,000, covered by insurance of $20,000 on the stable and contents. The cause of the fire is being investigated.

The Sacramento County Supervisors are in a quandary. It appears that the saloon men of Sutter township have petitioned for an ordinance compelling saloons to close at midnight, side entrances closed, and all establishments to consist of one room, and the Supervisors are wondering if they passed such an ordinance as requested, it would be special legislation, or whether it would have to apply to all saloons, those in Florin and Elk Grove and Galt and Folsom and Cosumnes and Michigan Bar, as well as the various and sundry road houses on county roads, and whether those other and outside saloon-keepers would stand for it.

News from Grangeville, Idaho, shows that the local option forces in that State have been working hard during August to obtain a State local option law.

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Veuve Amiot (Freneh Sparkling Wines),	St. Hilaire-St. Florent, Franee
Mouchotte & Fils (Saint Jaeobin de Toulouse and other Liqueurs),	Saint Mandè (Seine), Franee
Maire & Fils (Burgundies),	Beaune (Côte d'Or), Franee
The United Vineyard Proprietors of Cognae (Brandies),	J. G. Monnet & Co., Cognae, Franee
Boutelleau Fils (Olive Oils),	Niee & Barbezieuz, Franee
Joh. Bapt. Sturm (Still Hocks and Moselles),	Rudesheim a/Rh., Germany
Burgeff & Co. (German Sparkling Wines),	Hocheim a/Main, Germany
Charles Teyssonneau, Jne. (Conserves Alimentaires),	Bordeaux, Franee
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Sherries),	Jerez de la Frontera, Spain
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Ports),	"Rebello Valente" Brand, Oporto, Portugal
A. M. Hirschfeld & Co. (Clarets and Sauternes and Château Bottled Wines),	29 Rue Poyenne, Bordeaux-les-Chartrons, Franee
James Leslie & Co. (Ginger Ales, ete.),	Belfast, Ireland

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, August, 1909:—There has been a continued improvement in the demand from both local and outside sources the past few weeks and the dealers look for further increase from now on. The local retailers are all doing a fair business and express themselves as being satisfied with the situation. There are many strangers in the city, visitors from the interior valleys and the desert country, who have come to the Coast during the heated term for a few weeks' sojourn and whose patronage has helped out the cafes along the line very considerably.

The Southern California vineyardists and the winerymen are all preparing for the coming vintage and the wineries generally have completed their additions of machinery and cooperage, etc., and are ready for the crushing to commence. Indications are that if present weather conditions hold out, crushing will commence about the first of September, though operations will not be in full swing before the second week of that month.

According to reports from all sections of Southern California, crop prospects are good for a large crop, somewhat larger than last year, the increase being due to the acreage of new vineyards coming into bearing this season for the first time. While some authorities maintain that the crop will not on the whole be larger, but only a normal one, the majority of growers and winemen are disposed to think that there will be more grapes this season than last.

The vineyardists are anxiously awaiting to learn what is to be the ruling price for grapes this season, but so far there has been nothing done on which to base any authoritative estimate, but from several sources it has been whispered that $6 per ton sounds like the price at which most of the grapes will be bought, with special qualities being subject to price arrangement between buyer and seller at higher figures. That price is mighty poor return to the vineyardist, but with cellars all holding considerably more wine than usual, it places both vineyardist and wineryman in a position where concessions must be made by both parties.

Everything is quiet in liquor politics. The municipal elections are only a matter of a couple of months off and as a result the liquor men are enjoying a respite; even the "longhairs" are refraining from any undue noise. It is probable that the trade will endeavor to secure an extension of the liquor zone if the next administration is a liberal one. It will have a number of questions anent the liquor industry to decide notably the question of what policy shall be taken in regard to saloons in the newly annexed San Pedro and Wilmington territory, where the saloon men have enjoyed a freedom of action that will have to be regulated to conform with the Los Angeles ordinances, but which will in their case be somewhat modified, owing to their being seaport towns, at least that is the expectation of the dealers there.

The attempted consolidation of Santa Monica, Ocean Park and Venice, was defeated this month, owing largely to the suspicion that if consolidated that a sufficient number of votes to shut up the saloons would be obtained owing to the preponderance of the dry element in Santa Monica and territory to be included in the consolidation.

Lee Suter, the local representative of C. Schilling & Co., of San Francisco, reports business good and the placing of many orders for the excellent wines of his firm.

Mr. Henry Baer and family are enjoying a few weeks' vacation at Lake Tahoe, where Henry is getting in condition to tackle the vintage question out at the Los Angeles Wine Company's plant at West Glendale.

Mr. Alfred Stern, president of the Chas. Stern & Sons Company, has returned from an extended Eastern trip, and is busily engaged in getting affairs in shape to take care of their share of the grape crop at the big Winedale plant of the company.

Hugo Goldschmidt has just completed improvements and installation of some 75,000 gallons of cooperage in the Southern California Wine Company's plant on the East Side.

Joe Melczer says it is a shame for a man to have to stay in town and work in August, but with the opening of the company's new store and the other multitudinous interests of his firm, Joe finds it impossible to get away to his beloved Byron Springs at this time.

It looks as though the "long hairs" were "backfiring" down Belmont way. This suburb of Long Beach has long been a thorn in the flesh of the Long Beach prohibs because of its being an incorporated town and of there being a saloon and wholesale house there, within a five cent fare to Long Beach. The prohibs have now taken the matter into the Courts to force the Belmont Trustees to call a special election to consolidate Belmont with Long Beach. The case will come up for decision by the Court Sept. 20th. In the mean time the Long Beach Council has set Oct. 5th, as the date of the proposed election.

The "Hoffman," M. J. Polaski's popular Spring street cafe, is undergoing a thorough overhauling and remodeling. It is Mr. Polaski's intention to convert the space now occupied as a pool room into a first class cafe, to be run in connection with the saloon. It will be a couple of months before the remodeling and refitting will be completed. Shortly thereafter one of the finest cafes in the city will be opened to the public.

The Hollenbeck has become noted as the headquarters for the mining and stockmen of the Southwest, and if any of the denizens of the Desert are in town, they can usually be found dropping in at Rol King's Hollenbeck bar, which is the oasis for which they steer upon landing in town.

John Davin reports business as very good at the Faust. John, though north of the line from which the tide of business seems to be setting, has made good at the Faust and it is the resort of the business men of that section to an extent that keeps the force behind the bar hustling during the rush hours of the day.

The Police Commission voted unanimously to request the Council to amend the liquor ordinance so as to prohibit the sale of liquor in grocery stores. Judge Trask was appointed a committee of one to prepare a resolution that will be adopted by the Commission, and sent to the Council. If this resolution is adopted by the city fathers, it will revoke the licenses of several of the big grocery stores which have enjoyed this privilege for years. At the same time it will be a fair deal for the legitimate dealers.

The Council has taken action which provides that the 12 saloons in San Pedro and two in Wilmington, shall not be disturbed by the consolidation. Los Angeles will therefore have 214 saloon instead of the 200 that has been the limit for so many years.

L. Taussig & Co. Have Fine Permanent Home

LARGE bodies move slowly, and therefore the important firm of Louis Taussig & Company, importers and wholesale liquor merchants has not yet left its temporary quarters on Sixteenth Street, west of Valencia street, but now the handsome and commodious building on the northwest corner of Mission and Main streets, erected for this firm, is nearly completed, and the firm will move down town in a few weeks. The building is of light buff pressed brick, with bluish sandstone facings on the ground line, and has a deep, water-tight reinforced concrete basement. The entire edifice is splendidly constructed, with heavy steel beams and brick work, which both in solidity and appearance makes the Louis Taussig & Co. permanent business establishment one of the handsomest and best built in the City.

It has three high stories, splendidly lighted and ventilated, there being on each floor ten windows on Main, and three on Mission street. The floor space of the entire building amounts to 25,000 feet. In the basement is the wine cellar, 60 x 160 feet. On the first floor, 45 x 137½ in extent, are the offices and shipping department, the front door being on Mission street and the freight entrance on Main street. The second floor, the same size, is devoted to the blending department and cooper's shop. Between the second and third floors is a mezzanine floor running along two sides of the building, 16 feet wide by 137½ feet, and the same width by 45 feet. The third floor is occupied by the bottling department and box factory, above which is another mezzanine floor of the same dimensions.

The building is practically fire proof, the motive power by which all machinery is run is electricity, and the only fire allowed in it is gas. Another feature is the "ship-deck" floor on the second story which entirely prevents leakage. Two powerful elevators, lifting 3000 pounds each, connect the floors, and the machinery is the most up-to-date and complete to be obtained.

Altogether this large establishment is said by experts to be the most perfect in all respects to be found west of the Rockies. and will constitute a fit and proper home for the fine line of goods carried by the Company and known to the trade as well as any on the Pacific Coast such as "Carroll Rye" and "Morville's A. A. A. Bourbon," and many other first-class wines and liquors.

In an interview with Mr. Finn, we learned that in arranging the capacious offices and lavatories, etc., every care had been taken to insure the comfort of the employees, numbering 54—50 men and four young ladies. Also that the money and books of the Company would be preserved against fire and thieves in a double vault 5 x 8 feet in size. The only question troubling Mr. Finn was the necessity of a nearby stable for the seven handsome and useful horses belonging to the Company. Its star team—dark dappled grays—will probably be heard of in the coming draught horse parade, and should have a good chance of the blue ribbon. All of them are fine, capable animals, averaging 1500 lbs. in weight and their appearance testifies, together with many other things connected with this business, to the excellent management of this first-class and well-known Company.

According to the Portland, (Ore.), *Telegram*, the City Council has at last reached a sensible conclusion which, if established a long time ago, would have saved a lot of trouble. It is as follows: "To parties conducting a legitimate restaurant business, license privilege should be granted so long as such privilege is grantable to anybody. To parties who run a restaurant merely as an adjunct to a saloon, and for the purpose of increasing saloon trade by the sale of liquor to women, license should be denied." Considering the mess the Portland City Council has hitherto made of the liquor question, on reading the above, one is apt to wonder where they have gathered so much good sense.

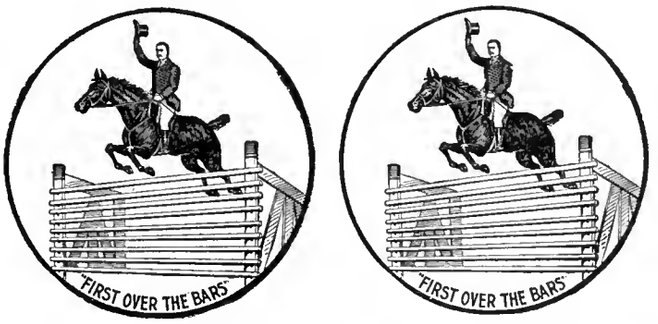
A Great All-Round Wine Pump

THE Fairbanks-Morse Company report that they have sold a number of outfits to wineries, consisting of their two-horsepower gasoline engine and wine pump, and further that the goods sold have given great satisfaction. When not using the pump, the engine on truck is used as a movable motive power for pumping water in tanks, and in blacksmith and cooperage shops, etc. In fact, this engine has been found of all-round utility, hence its popularity with wine makers, as it is easily moved from place to place. The company is now introducing a similar engine of one horsepower, which can be bought at considerably less expense, and is well fitted to fill all wants in small wine establishments. It is also called to the attention of the general public throughout the country who may have use for a movable engine and pump for any purpose. The company also report numbers of sales of scales, both wagon and portable, for use in the coming vintage.

So great has been the success in California of the various machines manufactured by this well known and reliable company, and their general utility having been so widely demonstrated, that it is making a fine exhibition of them at the State Fair, a carload of machinery having gone to Sacramento. This is a good plan, and is bound to gain fresh popularity for the output of the Fairbanks-Morse Company of 158-62 First street, San Francisco.

The City of Mexico "Herald" evidently has a bad opinion of the restaurant and hotel keepers for it says: "It is a bad claret year, but five years hence there will be just as much Chateau Marganx of the vintage of "1909" at the restaurants as if the year had been a successful one.

TESTED BY TIME AND STILL THE FAVORITE. THE PUREST TYPE OF THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S WHISKEY

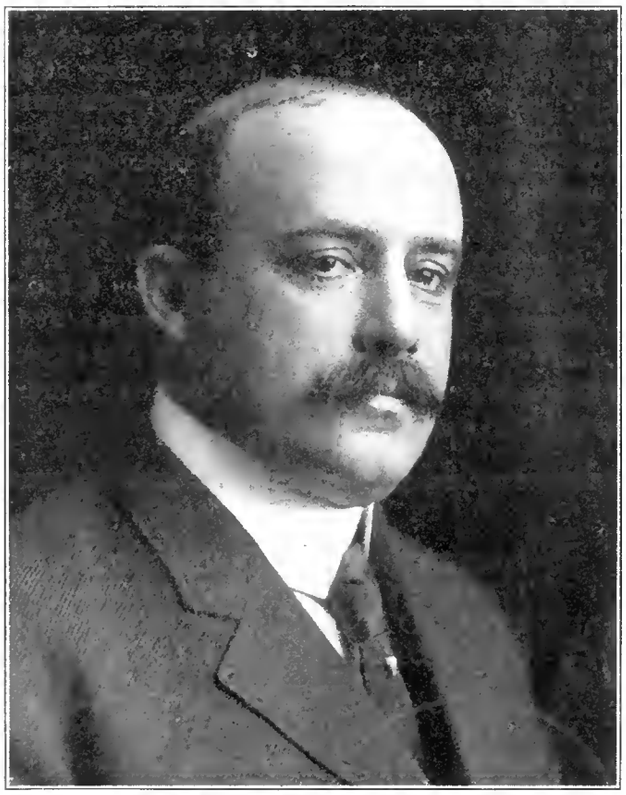


HUNTER
BALTIMORE
RYE

HENRY CAMPE & CO., INC.,
Distributors for California and Nevada,
San Francisco, Cal.

Morris F. Westheimer, Pres. N. W. L. D. A.

THE election of Mr. Morris F. Westheimer to the presidency of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association has proved a source of universal gratification to the trade. Mr. Westheimer is the president of the Susquemac Distilling Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, which body has taken a very advanced position in the distilling industry, not only as distillers and distributors of fine whiskies, but as leaders in the fight for co-operative organization, both State and National, of all liquor interests in the fight for the defense of the trade as a whole. Also, Mr. Westheimer has twice received the honor of election to the presidency of the Ohio Wine and Spirit Association, so it will be seen that the right man has been placed at the head of the National body.



MORRIS F. WESTHEIMER

Mr. Westheimer has announced as his policy:

"Closer co-operation between the National and all State associations."

"A determined fight for reform, license and regulation laws."

"An aggressive campaign to enforce regulation laws."

"A wide National publicity campaign to educate the public as to the failure of prohibition."

THE PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW urges each and every wholesale liquor dealer, distiller and wine merchant in the United States to join hands with the National Association in its present progressive movement. To use Mr. Westheimer's words, which we heartily endorse:

"It shall be my purpose and my earnest endeavor during my administration to bring harmony and united action to the various organizations in our trade. We have heard much about straight whisky, blends and rectified goods, but let us now conduct our business along straight lines and blend together in one harmonious body—the distiller, the jobber, the retailer and the brewer."

Vineyards of France

IN reply to a communication from the grape growers of California, Consul John C. Covert, of Lyon, furnishes the following information relative to the grafting of French vines on American roots to resist the attacks of the phylloxera:

Men who make the great brands of wine inform me that nearly all the vines of France and other wine-growing countries of Europe are grafted on American roots. It is the only possible protection from phylloxera. As soon as a vine shows signs of decay it is dug up, an American root is planted in its place, and what remains of the old vine is grafted upon it.

The director of the agricultural school at Ecully, near Lyons, says that when the parasite eats into the American vine the incision made is at once filled with sap and no damage results. In the European vine the root invariably rots after the phylloxera attacks it.

By crossing the American with the French vines a hybrid has been obtained which is well adapted to all kinds of grape-growing soil in France. An important part of the business of some wine growers in France consists in producing these hybrid plants for the market, while the production of plants for grafting has grown to be a special industry in France, 220,000 acres of vines being replanted in one year. Not less than 12,000 to 15,000 acres of land are devoted to the raising of replanted American or hybrid roots of these vines.

One of the largest wine producers of the great Bordeaux wine country assures me that some of the great brands of wine are produced solely from French vines. The American roots, he says, will not grow in that soil. The vines there are attacked by the phylloxera, but a persistent treatment with sulphur of carbon is said to protect them, though there is a diversity of opinion as to the extent of this protection, wine growers around Lyons asserting that no vines are immune against the phylloxera unless they are grafted upon American vines.

Woodin & Little Wine Pumps Excel

This is the season of the year that wine men are overhauling their plants and getting ready to handle the grape crop. Naturally they are on the lookout for labor-saving machinery, and it is the duty of trade journals like the REVIEW to direct their steps in the right course to obtain what they want. Therefore, we call their attention to the Woodin & Little Pump House at 33-41 Fremont street, one of the best-known and most reliable firms in the pump business. A glance at the advertisement shows that two pumps are specially recommended to wine men—the Challenge double-acting wine pump, of great compactness and power, cylinders brass lined, and the piston rod, valves and valve seats also brass. This Challenge pump is a great favorite in the trade and generally used for pumping from one tank to another. Then there is Gould's Pyramid pump with electric motor mounted on truck. A very large number of these pumps have been sold because of their great usefulness in the winery, not only as pumps, but as detachable motive power, easily moved from place to place. Those wanting pumps or any similar machinery should certainly inspect the large stock at Woodin & Little's, and are advised to write for catalogues before the busy season commences.

At Garfield, Washington, a mass meeting of the people of Whitman County has been held to launch every incorporated town within the confines of that county into the prohibition line. It is the desire of the drivers of the water wagon to have the local option election simultaneously in every unit of the county.

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of July, 1909.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district which have not been received,	30,739.3
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California	361.1
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	3,530.8
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	6,871.8
Exported	
Tax paid	26,908.1
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, July 31, 1909	1,246,164.7

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of July, 1909.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	5,546 9
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	361.1
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	529.5
Exported	
Tax paid	8,273.7
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, July 31, 1909	688,844.8

CORNING & COMPANY

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Largest Independent Distillers in the United States

DISTILLERS OF

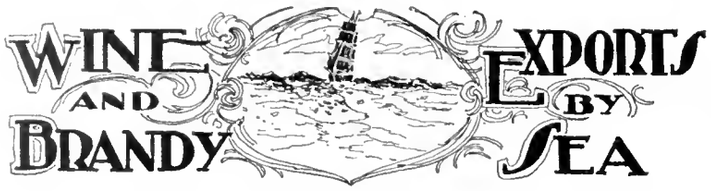
Old Quaker Bourbon, Bottled in Bond

Coronet Dry Gin

The Acme of Perfection in Liquors. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law

PACIFIC COAST DISTRIBUTORS

H. & M. RATHJEN CO., San Francisco, Cal. H. JEVNE CO., Los Angeles, Cal. COBLENTZ & LEVY, Portland, Ore.



FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 20TH, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	2	399	$192
" British Columbia	3	2,052	693
" Central America	42	11,602	4,742
" China	....	2,253	1,012
" Hawaiian Islands	137	58,876	25,096
" Japan	2	2,942	1,001
" Mexico	36	5,506	2,116
" New York	78	381,787	108,714
" South America	85	1,401	1,042
" Samoan Islands	3	1,148	318
" Society Islands	...	52	23
" Singapore	....	300	175
" Samarang	....	261	200
" London	....	34,710	11,975
" Hamburg	....	2,060	690
Total	388	505,349	$157,989

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	22	879	$2,393
*" British Columbia	....	255	578
" Central America	97	123	826
" China	....	42	219
" Mexico	15	48	185
" Hawaiian Islands	311	2,732	7,416
" South America	12	5	88
Total	457	4,084	$11,705

*10 cases whisky in bond to British Columbia.

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	....	10	$20
" British Columbia	....	220	284
*" Hawaiian Islands	100	27	1,644
" New York	....	123	246
Total	100	380	$2,194

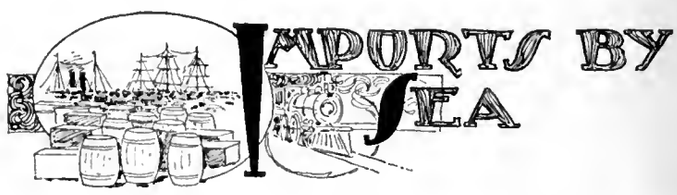
*50 cases in bond to Hawaiian Islands.

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	81	.....	$892
" Central America	10	6	138
" Hawaiian Islands	87	453	2,510
" Samoan Islands	1	.....	13
" Society Islands	2	.....	16
Total	181	459	$3,569

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	7 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Bitters, 1 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Anisette, 5 cs Ginger Ale
" British Columbia	2 cs Mineral Water, 62 cs Grape Juice
" Central America	5 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Liquor, 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 1 bbl Vermouth.
" China	1 cs Alcohol, 11 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	35 cs Vermouth, 371 cs 7 bbls Gin, 32 cs Grape Juice, 143 cs 13 bbls Liquors, 60 cs 2 bbls Ginger Ale, 7 cs Bitters, 1 bbl Spirits, 6 cs Cider, 3 cs Absinthe, 6 cs 1 bbl Cordials, 5 cs Creme de Menthe, 4 cs Benedictine, 86 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs 1 bbl Alcohol, 10 cs Ale
" Japan	3 cs Mineral Water
" Mexico	1 cs Ale, 1 cs Stout, 5 cs Vermouth, 11 cs Spirits, 31 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Grape Juice
" New York	20 cs Cordials
" Philippine Islands	10 cs Grape Juice
" South America	15 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 10 cs Syrups, 6 cs Cider, 4 cs Bitters, 1 cs Grape Juice
" Bangkok	10 cs Cocktails
" Sydney	4 kegs Cider
Total	997 cs 26 bbls 4 kgs
Value	$9090



FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 20TH, 1909.

Domestic.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, July 20th.

180 hhds Beer .....Order.
80 bbls Beer .....Order.
20 qr. bbls Beer .....Order.
5 octs Spirits .....Order.
18 cs Gin .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
50 cs Spirits .....Los Angeles.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer President, July 23.

1 cs Ginger Ale .....R. C. Miller.
2 bbls Beer .....Los Angeles.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Umatilla, July 24th.

122 bbls Beer .....Meinke & Lunsman.
10 cs Liquors .....Wilmerding, Loew & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, July 26.

1 csk Beer .....Aug. Nelson.
102 hhds Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
200 bbls Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
140 hf bbls Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
260 qr bbls Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, July 27.

10 cs Gin .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
12 cs Champagne .....Order.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Pueblo, July 30.

1 cs and 5 bbls Ginger Ale .....Wm. Wolff & Co.

FROM SAN DIEGO—Per steamer Santa Rosa, July 26.

30 cs Grape Juice .....Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
25 cs Mineral Water .....Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, July 30.

303 hhds Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
114 bbls Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
200 hf bbls Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
200 qr bbls Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
175 csks Beer .....Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
500 cs Whisky .....Jas. Buchanan.
500 cs Gin .....Jas. Buchanan.
10 cs Liquors .....W. Lennon & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, August 5.

25 bbls Beer .....North Star Bottling Company.
10 cs Whisky .....Owl Drug Co.

FROM PORTLAND—Per steamer Rose City, August 13.

38 kegs Beer .....G. Lieboid.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Pueblo, August 13.

3 cs Liquor .....Sherwood & Sherwood.
1 bbl Coca Cola .....Order.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, August 16.

20 cs Beer .....Wm. Wolff & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, August 10.

439 bbls Beer .....Tacoma Bottling Co.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Alameda .....255 bbls
To Santa Clara .....90 bbls 40 qr bbls
To Oakland .....135 hhds 12 bbls 120 hf bbls 32 qr bbls 10 third bbls
To Reno .....110 bbls 120 hf bbls 174 qr bbls 125 csks
To Fresno .....120 bbls 120 hf bbls 80 qr bbls
To Hanford .....40 bbls 80 hf bbls 10 qr bbls

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW

SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES

CHAMPAGNES

809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONE KEARNY 709. CABLE ADDRESS: FINKE

Foreign.

FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 20TH, 1909.

FROM GLASGOW (via Tacoma)—Per Admiral Sampson, July 24.

25 cs Whisky ..... Rathjen Bros, San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Whisky ..... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
5 octs Rum ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same Vessel.

1 qr. cask Wine ..... W. A. Ross & Bro., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Poltalloch, July 21.

100 cs Vermouth ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Benedictine ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Spirits ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
24 octs Wine ..... Wm. Hoelscher & Co., San Francisco.
5 csks Wine ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Gin ..... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
50 csks Mineral Water ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Liquors ..... Louis Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Vermouth ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
117 cs Gin ..... Simon, Levy & Co., San Francisco.
280 cs Gin ..... Order, San Francisco.
40 pipes Wine ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
105 cs Liquors ..... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
4 csks Wine ..... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
110 cs Spirits ..... A. Vignier Co., San Francisco.
75 cs Bottled Beer ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Gin ..... Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
8 octs Wine ..... Wm. Hoelscher & Co., San Francisco.
425 cs Mineral Water ..... Order, Portland.
250 cs Gin ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
100 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Virginian, July 25.

25 cs Liquors ..... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
670 cs Whisky ..... W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
300 cs Vermouth ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
1 bbl Liquor ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Gin ..... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
25 cs Bitters ..... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
20 cs Punch ..... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
200 cs Whisky ..... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
210 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
50 cs Champagne ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
20 csks Wine ..... Wm. Hoelscher & Co., San Francisco.
549 cs Vermouth ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
1 oct Liquors ..... Weil Bros. & Son, San Francisco.
10 cs Wine ..... E. Martin & Co., San Francisco.
1755 cs Whisky ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Mineral Water ..... Dixon Crucible Co., San Francisco.
22 cs Wine ..... James Raggi, San Francisco.
50 cs Wine ..... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
4 cs Mineral Water ..... Langley & Michaels Co., San Francisco.
34 cs Cordials ..... M. Wolf, San Francisco.
30 cs Whisky (in bond) ..... F. Coblentz & Co., San Francisco.
607 cs Brandy ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Cordials ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Mineral Water ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Mineral Water ..... Clarke & Woodward, Portland.
33 cs Wine ..... Blumauer & Co., Portland.
120 bbls Beer ..... Hackfeldt & Co., Honolulu.
10 cs Bitters ..... Peacock & Co., Honolulu.

FROM ANTWERP—Same Vessel.

20 cs Wine ..... Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.
101 cs Whisky ..... Order, Seattle.
250 cs Mineral Water ..... Order, Seattle.
10 cs Rum ..... Bush & Co., Seattle.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Uarda, July 25.

60 cs Wine ..... Siebe Bros. & Plageman, San Francisco.
25 cs Wine ..... L. Siebe & Sons, Emeryville.
3 bbls Wine ..... L. Siebe & Sons, Emeryville.
1 csk Brandy ..... J. H. Boden & Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Same Vessel.

100 cs Wine ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
500 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
800 cs Champagne ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
15 baskets Champagne ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
175 cs Benedictine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
10 bbls Brandy ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Brandy ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
40 csks Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
995 cs Champagne ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
121 cs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
1 cs Cognac ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
58 cs Wine ..... L. D. McLean & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Liquors ..... Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.
12 cs Wine ..... Max Schmidt, Oakland.
51 cs Wine ..... Theo. Gier Wine Co., Oakland.
4 csks Sherry ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
2 octs Sherry ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
22 bbls Wine ..... Wm. Hoelscher & Co., San Francisco.
55 kegs Wine ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
15 csks Wine ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Wine ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
6 csks Wine ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
16 csks Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
41 cs Wine ..... Swayne & Hoyt, San Francisco.
35 cs Champagne ..... Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
175 cs Wine ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
1 csk Wine ..... Keiner Bros., San Francisco.
12 cs Wine ..... William Knapp, San Francisco.
1 csk Wine ..... William Knapp, San Francisco.
30 cs Wine ..... Mueller & Sons, San Francisco.
27 cs Wine ..... A. Herbert, San Francisco.

FROM LONDON—Same Vessel.

250 cs Whisky ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Gin ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... James Raggi, San Francisco.
102 cs Gin ..... Hall, Luhrs & Co., Sacramento.
125 cs Gin ..... Rathjen & Co., San Francisco.
10 octs Rum ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
122 cs Gin ..... M. Wolf, San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ..... F. Draz & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.
1000 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
24 cs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
10 octs Rum ..... Continental Distilling Co., Seattle.

FROM GENOA—Same Vessel.

100 cs Vermouth ..... Levaggi Co., San Francisco.
1400 cs Vermouth ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Fernet ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.

FROM LA ROCHELLE-PALLICE—Same Vessel.

14 bbls Cognac ..... Swayne & Hoyt, San Francisco.
52 cs Cognac ..... Swayne & Hoyt, San Francisco.

FROM MARSEILLES—Same Vessel.

800 cs Vermouth ..... Pascal Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same Vessel.

2 octs Brandy ..... Swayne & Hoyt, San Francisco.
1 cs Brandy ..... Swayne & Hoyt, San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK (via Ancon)—Per San Jose, July 28.

50 cs Wine ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE—Per Korea July 27.

89 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE—Per Nippon Maru, August 6.

50 csks Sake ..... Macondray & Co., San Francisco.
69 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
123 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.

FROM GENOA (via Ancon)—Per Pennsylvania, August 8.

12 bbls Wine ..... Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.
15 cs Wine ..... Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.
25 cs Cognac ..... G. S. Ladd & Co., Stockton.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Mexican, August 9.

16 ovals Sherry ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Mineral Water ..... Coffin Redington & Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Wine ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
33 cs Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
30 bbls Whisky ..... Rusconi, Fisher & Co., San Francisco.
2 cs Wine ..... A. Livas, San Francisco.
10 cs Liquors ..... E. Mane & Bro., San Francisco.
18 octs Wine ..... Johnson-Locke Mer. Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Kimmel ..... Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
20 cs Bitters ..... Wilson Distilling Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Gin ..... Wilson Distilling Co., San Francisco.
510 cs Whisky ..... Wilson Distilling Co., San Francisco.
670 cs Whisky ..... W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
100 cs Champagne ..... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
160 cs Brandy ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
590 cs Whisky ..... F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
1050 cs Champagne ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
30 cs Wine ..... Arata Bros., Portland.

FROM HAMBURG—Same Vessel.

3 csks Gin ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
1 cs Beer ..... J. A. Landsberger, San Francisco.
1000 cs Kimmel ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.

Guinness' Extra Stout
Bass' Foreign Ale
Boar's Head Brand

BOTTLED BY

T. B. HALL & CO., Ltd. - - Liverpool

American Mercantile Co.

AGENTS

514 Battery St. - - San Francisco

AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY

514 Battery St., San Francisco

SOLE PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVES

Julius Wile, Sons & Co.
Imported Wines and Liquors — New York

Fratelli Branca
Italian Vermouth — Milan, Italy

Legler Pernod
Absinthe and Kirsch — Couvet and Pontarlier

T. B. Hall & Co., Ltd.
Ale and Stout — Liverpool, England

R. Beziers & Co.
Sardines — Lorient, France

Dandicolle & Gaudin
Conserves — Bordeaux

Fcois, Lecourt
Musbroons — Sevres pres Paris

Vve. Goiran & Fils
Olive Oil — Nice, France

IMPORTERS OF PRUNE AND CHERRY JUICE

65 cs Mineral Water .....Tillmann & Bendel, San Francisco.
10 cs Spirits .....Fleckenstein, Mayer & Co., Portland.

FROM ANTWERP—Same Vessel.

51 cs Champagne .....Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.

FROM LONDON—Same Vessel

400 cs Mineral Water .....Order, San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky .....A. F. Thane, San Francisco.
24 cs Wine .....Jeffe & Co., Seattle.
2 csks Wine .....Jeffe & Co., Seattle.
25 cs Spirits .....Jeffe & Co., Seattle.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same Vessel.

12 cs Whisky .....J. H. Boden & Co., San Francisco.
1 cs Champagne .....J. H. Boden & Co., San Francisco.
75 bbls Beer .....W. A. Ross & Bro., San Francisco
15 cs Orange Bitters .....Order, San Francisco.
25 cs Ginger Ale .....Order, San Francisco.
55 bbls Ale .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
100 bbls Stout .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
15 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky .....Wm. Cluff & Co., San Francisco.
150 bbls Ginger Ale .....Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Liquors .....Imperial Liquor Co., Seattle.
6 cs Orange Bitters .....Imperial Liquor Co., Seattle.
2 csks Wine .....G. S. Bush & Co., Seattle.

FROM HAVRE—Same Vessel.

100 cs Wine .....Hackfeldt & Co., Honolulu.
50 cs Cognac .....Chaput & Co., Seattle.

FROM KOBE—Per Seminole, August 12.

78 csks Sake .....Macondray & Co., San Francisco.

FROM KOBE—Per Siberia August 14.

61 csks Sake .....N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
59 csks Sake .....Murai & Co., San Francisco.
29 csks Sake .....J. Tawara, Sacramento.

FROM GLASGOW (via Tacoma)—Per Buckman, August 16

300 cs Whisky .....F. de Bary & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky .....J. Herrscher & Co., San Francisco.
2 csks Whisky .....J. Herrscher & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Whisky .....Rathjen Co., San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same Vessel.

100 cs Stout .....Wm. Hoelscher & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Gin .....Jas. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.

FROM ROTTERDAM—Same Vessel.

101 cs Gin .....Roth & Co., San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE (via Salina Cruz)—Per Ella.

75 cs Aquavit .....Pilher & Leiser, Victoria, B. C.
50 cs Punch .....Pilher & Leiser, Victoria, B. C.
55 cs Beer .....Mahrer & Co., Nanaimo, B. C.
35 cs Wine .....Hudson. Bay Co., Vancouver, B. C.
14 bbls Wine .....Hudson, Bay Co., Vancouver, B. C.
25 cs Punch .....Peter Larson, Vancouver, B. C.

Imports by Rail in Bond

FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 20TH, 1909.

Via New York—

2 cs Wine .....,From Genoa.
4 csks Wine ..... " Havre.
1 cs Liquors ..... " Havre.

Via New Orleans—

15 cs Aquavit .....From Hamburg.
10 cs Punch ..... " "

The "near beer" establishment at Pilot Rock, Oregon, refused to obey the commands of the City Council and close up, but continued to carry on business. In consequence Bradburn Bros., the proprietors, have been arrested. Their contention is that the Council has no authority to refuse to grant them a license, without cause, when they had complied with every requirement of the law.

There is a law in Washington, passed by the last Legislature, becoming operative January 1st, 1910, which prevents the farming out of brewers' licenses. The purpose of the new law is to prevent any individual from holding a saloon license in the interest of any brewery or wholesale liquor firm. The law is endorsed as good because it will make each individual who holds a license responsible directly to the council for the kind of saloon he keeps and it can be revoked if he does not run the saloon properly. It is not believed that this new law will lessen the number of saloons, as liquor men and breweries are already transferring the licenses held by them to private individuals.

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Dewar's Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
Keystone Monogram (Philadelphia) Rye.
Burke's Irish and Garn-Kirk Scotch.
Evan's India Pale Ale and Stout.
G. & W. Canadian Rye Whisky.
Schramsberg California Wines.
Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.
Sherwood Robin Hood Whisky.
Mackenzie & Co's Spanish Sherries and Oporto Ports.
Feist Bros. & Sons' Rhine and Moselle Wines.
Holland Gin in wood and glass.
Anchor Brand New York Ciders.
Waukesha Water.
Bass's Ale in wood.

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Phone:
Kearny 1182

LOS ANGELES
346 North Main St.
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—MARKET— CONDITIONS

THE VINTAGE:—Elsewhere in this issue will be found the regular report of grape crop conditions throughout the State. These reports show that with a few immaterial exceptions the wine grape crop is good. During the month there have been no adverse weather conditions and there is every reason to expect that the grapes are safe from further harm. These reports were up to August 20th. The promise is also good for quality.

DRY WINES:—The most conservative among the representative trade are free to say that there is a noticeable improvement in the California wine trade, as compared, not only with the preceding month, but with the same period last year. Reference to the tables of export show a marked increase in exports by seas, as compared with 1908. However, while these figures are to some extent misleading, because wine shippers are largely diverting their business from the railroads to steamships, the result is the movements of wines by sea are more than double the quantity shipped in the same 30 days of last year.

The figures for the month were 388 cases and 505,349 gallons, valued at $157,989. For the same period in 1908, the exports by sea were 499 cases and 151,123 gallons of the value of $66,857.

Imports of wine by sea were 1203 cases, 51 barrels, 50 octaves, 110 casks, 1 quarter cask, 55 kegs, and 40 pipes; by rail in bond, 2 cases and 4 casks.

BRANDY:—Conditions remain unchanged, there being little interest taken in these goods. However, it is expected that with the general revival of business throughout the United States there will be fair improvement during the fall and winter. Exports by sea were nominal, being 100 cases and 380 gallons, valued at $2,194. Imports by sea were 168 cases, 10 barrels, 2 octaves and 1 cask.

Production in the two districts, during July was light. The totals will be found in the statistical columns elsewhere in this issue.

WHISKY:—There is a much better feeling among the trade than there was a month ago. Houses that doubted there would be any change before all the crops were garnered and the sale thereof accomplished, have changed their minds and now announce that there is a noticeable improvement in business; that the upward tendency is such as will leave no doubt trade will later go forward with a much increased volume. There is the usual improvement in the retail trade locally, because of the return of the summer outing crowd and there is every reason to believe this branch of business will pick up steadily from now on.

Exports by sea, considering the season, were of fair volume, the totals being 457 cases and 4084 gallons, valued at $11,705.

The imports by sea were exceptionally heavy in case goods, owing to the efforts of importers to get their importations into this country before the new tariff goes into effect. The figures were 6,593 cases, 30 barrels and 2 casks.

The miscellaneous exports of wines and liquors totaled 997 cases, 26 barrels and 4 kegs, valued at $9,090.

IMPORTATIONS:—The importers have been unusually busy during the past month, owing to the fact that the trade have been anticipating their wants on all lines of imported goods, in order to escape the higher duty which goes into effect October 30. During August the volume of business held up well, and the trade can be said to be good from Salt Lake west.

The volume of importations is herewith shown:

IMPORTS BY SEA:—Beer, 151 cases, 585 hogsheads, 1177 barrels, 340 half barrels, 480 quarters, 38 kegs; In transit: 35 hogsheads, 627 barrels, 440 half barrels, 396 quarters, 10 thirds, 125 casks; Gin, 5145 cases, 3 cases; Ginger Ale, 27 cases, 255 barrels; Liqueurs, 228 cases, 1 barrel, 1 octave; Champagne, 3094 cases, 15 baskets; Whisky, 6198 cases, 30 barrels, 2 casks; 5 octaves; Rum, 10 cases, 25 octaves; Wine, 1203 cases, 51 barrels, 50 octaves, 110 casks, 1 quarter cask, 55 kegs, 40 pipes; Vermouth, 3499 cases; Benedictine, 225 cases; Mineral Water, 1309 cases; Bitters, 76 cases; Punch, 95 cases; Brandy, 1268 cases, 10 barrels, 2 octaves, 1 cask; Cordials, 100 cases; Cognac, 128 cases, 14 barrels; Sherry, 4 casks, 2 octaves, 16 ovals; Fernet, 500 cases; Sake, 69 cases, 489 casks; Kimmel, 1020 cases; Ale, 55 barrels; Aquavit 75 cases; Stout, 200 barrels.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Wine, 2 cases, 4 casks; Liqueurs, 1 case; Aquavit, 15 cases; Punch, 10 cases.

BEER:—With the exception of the Bay region, business has been seasonably good. There has been plenty of warm weather in the interior valleys, but we have yet to have any warm summer weather in the bay cities where the big centers of population are. However, business has been of fair volume as a whole.

Exports by sea were comparatively small, the totals being 181 packages bottled and 459 bulk, valued at $3,569.

Imports by sea, foreign and domestic, totalled 152 cases, 585 hogsheads, 1177 barrels, 340 half barrels, 480 quarters, 38 kegs. In transit: 35 hogsheads, 627 barrels, 440 half barrels, 396 quarters, 10 thirds, 125 casks.

American Whiskies in Bond

THE quantity of American whiskies remaining in bonded warehouse in San Francisco on July 31, 1909, was 80,762 gallons.

Grape Prices

AT the time of going to press there was still great uncertainty as to the price to be paid for wine grapes this season, the big wineries not having apparently come to any conclusion. A dispatch from Woodland, Yolo County, announces that the highest price yet paid is $8.25 a ton. It further reports that "the warm spell of weather is welcome to the grape growers. Owing to the unusually cold weather that prevailed during July and half of August, wine grapes are late in ripening."

Right Labels on Right Goods

AT Oakland, California, C. J. Wetmore, of the well known wine firm of Wetmore-Bowen Company of Cresta Blanca fame, spoke at a luncheon recently given by the Rotary Club in that city. He called attention to the good effect the new tariff would have in the increased consumption of California wines and champagne and urged members of the Rotary Club to always call for California wines under California labels, as many so-called imported wines were simply the California wines bottled under other labels. He believed that the Pure Food Law would be of still greater benefit to the wine producers of California by enforcing right labels on right goods.

Mrs. Sarah B. Smith, owner of the famous Olivina Vineyard and Winery at Livermore, announces that, with the leasing of the Olivina cellars, she would like to dispose of the wines remaining on hand. These wines are of the standard quality for which the Olivina has long been noted, and those looking for wines of this class will be certain to find a bargain by applying to Mrs. Smith.

C. F. Oldham, until recently active member in the firm of Grierson-Oldham & Co., London, England, who popularized California wines in the United Kingdom, under the "Big Tree" brand, has come to the United States to remain permanently. Mr. Oldham arrived in San Francisco a few days ago and it is rumored that he will be very prominently identified with the promotion of the California wine industry at an early date. The gentleman is certainly a man of exceptional capabilities in his line of business and he will be a very welcome addition to the army of promotion, for the vintages of California.

Walter A. Radius, who has officiated as bookkeeper and cashier for the Brown-Forman Company of Kentucky since it opened a distributing branch in this city some two years ago, resigned at the end of last month. The company expresses regret at losing his services, as his promptitude in all business matters and habitual courtesy endeared him to all who came in contact with him. He has been succeeded by K. C. Dorwood, lately with the F. Chevalier Company. Mr. Radius is now a member of the firm of Barnard, Hirsch & Co., dealers in fancy goods, jewelry, etc. Thus having, as he jocosely puts it, "left the wet goods business for the dry goods trade."

The E. H. Lancel Company, one of the best known in the wine trade, is celebrated for the excellent quality of the old bottling wines known as "Nectarubi" red, and "Topazor" white wine, which it makes its specialties. In an interview, Mr. Lancel stated that up to the present time everything had favored a bounteous vintage, both in quantity and quality—particularly quality. If the weather favored the vintage to the end, if the sun put the finishing touch to the already healthy and well formed grapes, the season of 1909 ought to be a banner season in the quality of the wine made. Should this come to pass, as there is every probability it will, then the "Nectarubi" and "Topazor" bearing the 1909 date will bear watching.

That old, well known and respected house of John Sroufe & Company is enjoying its usual steady run of trade, and finds the location of its permanent headquarters at 41 Drumm street most convenient and suitable for its business. Visitors are, as in the past, received by that veteran in the trade, Chas. T. Crowell, whose courtesy and kindness forms a very valuable item in this old firm's assets. As in the past, so in the present, the whiskies handled are some of the best produced in Kentucky, and John Sroufe & Company is well known as the sole agents for Slater's Premium Bourbon. Besides this very excellent brand of bourbon, the house deals in Kentucky Bluegrass whisky, which in early days was a standard brand. It is today as good as ever, and the attention of the trade is particularly called to it because it is bound to prove a good seller and money-maker wherever handled.

The people of Hermosa Beach, California, have apparently disposed of the liquor question for some time to come. The action of the Chamber of Commerce Monday evening in passing a strong resolution requesting the Board of Trustees to deny the applications for liquor licenses, both bar and table, seems to meet with general approval, while the Hermosa Beach and Water Company even compel prohibition in the deeds under which the residence property is sold. Whether such covenants would hold good in law is extremely doubtful, but their existence shows the character of the place and people, and any man or woman believing in personal freedom should have nothing to do with Hermosa Beach.

When one considers the immensity of the modern Advertisement, there must be a reason for it. If the monied institution wishes a one line insertion, one time in the *Ladies Home Journal* it pays to the tune of $7.00 for it; if it wishes to use one of the inside covers it only costs $5000.00, for one insertion. Other popular journals in the same ratio. Yet an advertisement in a Trade Journal at a very modest sum would be more valuable to a business man in that particular line.

Contracts for rebuilding the brewery at Chihuahua, Mexico, have been let. The plant was destroyed by fire a few months ago. Julio Corredor Latorre, an architect of Mexico City, has the contract for the building, and an American firm has the contract for the machinery. The work on the building is to be commenced at once. The cost will be about $200,000.

Old Ripy

WHISKEY

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IN BULK AND BOTTLED IN BOND

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112-8th District
TYRONE, KENTUCKY

ALBERT DALLEMAND & COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILL.

COAST NEWS OF THE TRAFFIC

Bully for Stockton

BECAUSE the prohibitionists have failed in all attempts to make any impression upon the go-ahead business men of Stockton, California, they are now trying to raise a ruction by howling that the City Council and Police Commission is under the domination of the saloons. And all this because a wide-awake Council and Commission refuse to injure business and cut the financial throat of the city they represent at the dictates of the hypocritical politicians and fanatics which comprise the water cart crowd.

If Stockton sticks to her present policy she will become a great city, while those "dry" communities will go broke.

The Board of Supervisors of Del Norte County have adopted a new liquor ordinance, by which the cost of a saloon license is fixed at $10 a month, payable monthly in advance, each such license to run one year.

At Santa Monica the City Council, seeing the financial loss its former policy has caused that city, has reversed its action and issued a saloon license for the Savoy Hotel.

The City Trustees of Modesto, California, have framed a new liquor license. It provides that no new saloon licenses be issued, and practically limits the number of saloon to the present fifteen in that city. No license hereafter is to be issued to any one not a bona fide and legal resident of that city.

The people of Fort Jones, California, very wisely do not appear willing to put up the money for the special election by precincts authorized by the Supervisors. The "drys" are doubtful whether they can win a single precinct, so the holding of a special election in Siskiyou County is reported doubtful.

At the end of last month the Knights of the Royal Arch belonging to Martinez Lodge No. 48, gave an enjoyable banquet at the Italian Hotel, Martinez, California. Many members from Concord, Crockett, Port Costa and other nearby places were present. The County Board of Supervisors and the Town Trustees of Martinez were among the invited guests.

The matter of closing saloons on Sunday at Lemoore is now under consideration, and the City Attorney has been instructed to draw up an ordinance covering such action, similar to the one now in force at Hanford.

Plumas County voted on the liquor question on August 7th and the "drys" won by about 75 votes. The election was an exciting one and the most hotly contested ever held in that county.

On August 10th all the saloons in Shasta County, except those in the city of Redding, closed their doors at midnight and remained closed until 5 A. M. the next morning. In addition to the new hours imposed by the new county ordinance, no gambling is allowed and the license has been doubled. In consequence several saloon men say they will suspend business October 1st.

The Visalia Board of City Trustees find that according to the way the liquor ordinance is drawn it has no power to revoke wholesale licenses. The Board was legally advised to pass an ordinance regulating and controlling the wholesale licenses, similar to that now governing the retail licenses, so that revocation would be possible in the future where misconduct was proven.

The Knights of the Royal Arch at Bakersfield have the character of boosting beneficial public enterprises, and this year they have put their shoulder to the wheel to make the Kern County Fair a success. The Royal Arch has ninety-nine members in Bakersfield and the *Echo* says: "Already the liquor dealers have subscribed quite liberally to the stock of the association and they will also give quite generously."

Every saloon man in the city of Fresno, California, has now paid his license, and the *Herald* of that city says: "Present indications are that the 'dry' town advocates have been beaten at every turn, and that the only way that the saloon ordinance will be enforced is for the Trustees to pass another ordinance to take the place of the one voted upon at the election and which has now been declared invalid." As we understand the matter, as the present Council is constituted this is very improbable, unless some of the "wets" get "dry."

C. A. SLACK, Proprietor E. RATTO, Manager

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The Contest in California

San Diego detectives are trying to find out who is the local agent of a certain brand of San Francisco beer, which is being delivered at places which are under the surveillance of the police.

The threatened beer war of Los Angeles has been averted, and the members of the Liquor Dealers' Association issued an order that all beer must be sold at not less than 15 cents per quart bottle. This order took effect August 1st.

The cold water cranks are making a tempest in a teapot about the free distribution of California wine at the State Fair. Dr. Baker says "this is a matter to be taken seriously." Which, the wine or Dr. Baker's narrow-minded gush?

In Mendocino County on August 10th seventeen saloons closed their doors. There were twelve in Mendocino, two in Caspar, one in Noyo and two in Cleone. This makes a solid "dry" streak along the coast from Westport to Albion, a distance of about 35 miles, with the exception of Fort Bragg.

We have heard of swapping horses and occasionally wives, but never before of swapping saloons. It appears that this has been done at San Diego, and P. F. Pidgeons is now asking for a license for his new location.

The Miller & Lux vineyard near Gilroy, Edward Scagtialli, manager, is considered one of the best in that neighborhood. There are 128,000 vines, consisting of the following varieties: Zinfandel, Matro, Sauvignon Carignon, Alicante Bouchet, Petite Syrah and Grenoche, all of which were imported directly from Europe by Henry Miller.

While "Near Beer" may escape condemnation in some local option districts, the fact that it contains some 2 per cent of alcohol makes it liable to the Government tax. Recently a deputy revenue collector impressed this fact upon the Yolo County vendors of "Near Beer" who were forced to pay $20 Government license.

According to a dispatch from Chico, 1,000,000 gallons of wine will be made from the grapes on the Stanford vineyard at Vina. Does it not seem hard that the large sum realized by the sale of this wine will go into the pockets of the Prohibition faculty of Stanford University? If Dr. Jordan and his crowd preach total abstinance, they ought not to be allowed to get fat and saucy upon money made by the sale of wine and brandy.

Now that the Elks have all gone to their homes, the Police Commissioners of Los Angeles are hounding the Chief of Police to take cognizance of breaches of law which took place during that festive occasion. It appears that the Hotel Alexandria opened its bar on the Sunday of the Elks' week, and is now to be prosecuted therefor. Considering the cause, we think it would be better to let bygones be bygones. Next time probably the Elks will meet at some place less pharisaical than Los Angeles.

At Berkeley, the University City, the question of "Near Beer" reigns supreme, for notwithstanding the new charter and decisions of Courts that any percentage of alcohol makes a beverage more or less alcoholic, the "Near Beer" resorts are still doing business at the old stand. Ed Silva, a "Near Beer" merchant, challenges the authorities and boasts he will sell all of this exhilerating liquor he has on hand. What a nice, hightoned, intellectual subject for California's University City to go crazy about, is it not?

There appears to be considerable friction at San Diego over the way the new liquor ordinance has been enforced. A saloonkeeper, John R. Seifert, who did a wholesale as well as retail trade, is being persecuted as well as prosecuted. He was first forced to give up his license with the understanding that if he abandoned his retail business a wholesale license would be granted. Meantime, trusting to this promise, he sold some whisky, and is now to be fined for selling without a license. Such tactics as these upon the part of the San Diego authorities are very liable to make a rough town in a short time.

The Board of City Trustees of Redondo, California, have renewed existing liquor licenses for another year and have issued a new one for Hotel Redondo.

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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
A JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Room 304

Fierce Blow to Sugar Wines

RIGHT is right and wine is wine, viz: the fermented juice of the grape. Nothing more and nothing less.

On another page we give the telegram from Washington announcing the decision of the Pure Food Board that the addition of sugar and water to the fermented juice of the grape in the manufacture of wine was illegal, and that such mixtures have no right to be classed or labelled as "*Wine*."

This ruling has met with the hearty and general indorsements of California wine-makers, as will be seen by those interviews following the news from Washington. It is the consensus of opinion that the Eastern wine-makers, if they cannot grow grapes containing the amount of saccharine matter to permit the manufacture of wine without the addition of sugar, have no right whatever to "stretch" the product of such grapes and make a palatable liquor, by the addition of sugar and water, and become by this means able to undersell those who place on the market the unadulterated fermented juice of the grape—pure wine.

If this ruling practically confines wine-making in this country to the State of California so much the better. There is plenty of room here where the grapes contain the necessary amount of sugar, for all the honest wine-makers in the country. Let them come here and prosper, but carry out the law and prevent a spurious article, consisting of wine, water and sugar being foisted upon the consumer as wine.

There is no question as to the justice of this decision, and any attempt to reverse it will be an effort to injure those who have their capital invested in the culture of grapes of a fit and proper kind to make wine.

Right is right and wine is wine!

Wisdom from Oakland

THAT tempest in a teapot which has been shaking Berkeley to its foundation, and giving the city fathers of the University City a chance to make bigger fools of themselves than ever, has at last been calmed by the wise heads of this prohibition burg arriving at the conclusion that "near beer" is contrary to the provisions of the new Charter, and the sale of this intoxicant—2 per cent alcohol—has been stopped. The Oakland *Tribune*, dealing with the storm aforesaid, says: "If liquor is to be sold at all, let the sale be licensed and regulated properly. It is worse than useless to pretend to prohibit liquor-selling and then allow intoxicants to be sold as temperance beverages or as medical preparations. Such subterfuges bring the law into disrepute and debauch public sentiment by pandering to cant and hypocrisy on one side and to vicious appetite on the other. If intoxicants are to be sold at all they should be sold openly, under their proper designation and in such manner as to bring the traffic under control, with responsibilities clearly defined. The term 'near' as applied to drinks was invented to cover near compliance with the law. If public opinion would only be honest with itself and consistent in its demands there would be far less trouble with the liquor traffic than is encountered at present."

The Brick Vineyard Must Go

IT IS hardly to be wondered that it is so hard a task to induce the people of this country to drink wine, when the amount of adulteration practiced in some of its manufacture is understood. Recently the United States District Court condemned 1292 barrels of wine as misbranded under the pure food and drug act. The liquor therein contained fermented solution of commercial Dextrose and was artificially colored and preserved with benzoic acid. These wines were shipped from Sandusky, Ohio, a district which under the name of "wine" has for a long time past been supplying the inhabitants of New Orleans with a more or less poisonous compound, much to the injury of the consumers and the honest wine-makers of this country, especially California. We sincerely hope that this pure food law will be enforced without fear or favor, and then the maker of pure wine—the fermented juice of the grape—will be benefitted by the destruction of the "brick vineyard" output.

The Truth Only

THE Portland, Oregon *Oregonian*, in a long article entitled "Light on Prohibition," says: "Here lies the gist of the matter. A community which does not want liquor sold, will manage in one way or another to keep it out. On the other hand if a town wishes the business to be carried on, it will be. Laws may be enacted from now till doomsday and as severe as words can make them, but they may remain nothing but words. They may have no effect. All the people need do to nullify a law they do not like is to elect officers who will not enforce it. This thing is done in hundreds of towns where many good people suppose prohibition is in full force."

Sooner Settled the Better

A SPECIAL supplement of the London, England *Wine Trade Review* has come to hand and shows that our British cousins are in the throes of an inquiry for the purpose of finding out exactly what Brandy is. This inquiry has lasted we believe for years, nearly every brandy expert, importer and dealer in the United Kingdom, having been examined before the "Royal Commission on Whisky and other Potable Spirits." Many of these witnesses have appeared more than once, while others, like Alfred Gilbey of W. & A. Gilbey & Company have been examined three times. This would be all very well if any conclusion in the matter was in sight, but a decision stating what the trade is to understand and sell as "Brandy" appears as far off from the data before us as ever.

We take cognizance of this inquiry because a similar bone of contention has just been handed down to the trade in this country by the raising of the question "What IS Whisky?" At present we believe it is making President Taft scratch his head and rub his nose, and if it ever gets into the hands of a Congressional Committee we may be prepared for as much discussion and waste of time as has marked the attempt to properly designate what is Brandy in England. Meantime the doubt raised as to what is Whisky in the eyes of the law, is disturbing the trade and hurting business. No doubt it is the same across the water, and the sooner all such questions are put at rest the better for all concerned.

E. T. Brown

WE feel quite sure that very many of the patrons of this REVIEW will miss Edmund T. Brown who for some time past has very successfully handled the advertising department. Mr. Brown died on the 14th of August, very suddenly passing away in his sleep. The deceased was born in New York fifty-seven years ago and besides a large circle of friends and acquaintances, left a widow and three children to mourn his unexpected death.

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WRITE to US for PRICES

Just Farcical

THERE is such a thing as carrying a good practice too far, and by so doing making it appear ridiculous. While this REVIEW has the highest opinion of the State Board of Health, the Pure Food Law and every step taken to prevent adulteration of the necessaries of life, and the impositions too often practiced by the dealer, it believes the recent crusade made by the officers of the Board upon the saloons to be nothing short of ridiculous. A daily paper states:

"Inspector H. L. Robbins yesterday secured warrants in the police courts for John T. Clarke, the saloonman, on a charge of violating the Pure Food Act, by selling a whisky highball in which he put one kind of mineral water instead of another, and for O. McMahon on a charge of misrepresenting the nature of the water sold."

As is generally well known to those who indulge in an occasional highball, the variety of water used cuts little or no "ice." The object of a highball is to get a thirst-quenching, refreshing and stimulating drink, light in alcohol and long in quantity. Providing the whisky is good, the addition of ice and water produce the desired result—what water is of little consequence, many highball drinkers preferring plain "Spring Valley" to the many aerated varieties now on the market. Customers who deal in well conducted saloons generally get what they call for, and if by chance they get the wrong brand of water in their highball, it is so trifling a matter that it appears too utterly ridiculous to treat it seriously!

Since the fire few, if any, of the old well-known saloons in this City, have more successfully renewed their pre-conflagration popularity than the Hoffman on Second street just below Market. No where else can finer liquors and better service be obtained than in this favorite Cafe, which seems to fill the same niche near the top of the trade which it occupied previous to the spring of 1906. The reputation for fine goods of all kinds, the dexterity of its mixologists, and the excellence of the management, make the Hoffman Cafe typical of the highest class of the San Francisco saloon—than which there are none better to be found, go where you will. A splendid mid-day lunch is another great feature of the Hoffman, and one which does much to add to its great popularity.

Somebody has been playing a practical joke upon H. S. Bachman of Porterville, California, and has ordered a barrel of beer shipped from Visalia to that worthy and temperate man. He is indignant, but as nothing but the bill has arrived, his character is saved. The matter was placed in the hands of the Marshal, and he, fearing that the use of Bachman's name was only a blind, watched the express office in order, should the malt liquor arrive, it might not be taken away by another party who had ordered it in Bachman's name, and the law provides a way for punishment for having taken goods from the express company without the authority of the owner. As far as heard from the barrel is still on the road, but it is doubtful if Bachman will ever hear the last of that beer.

The Redding, California, branch of the Royal Arch are asking the City authorities to make stringent restrictions in the liquor business. This will probably result in a new liquor ordinance, stopping all gambling, closing saloons from 1 A. M. to 5 A. M., stopping women entering saloons, and preventing the sale of liquor to minors, habitual drunkards and persons under the influence of liquor.

The following officials of the Bakersfield Bartenders' Union have been elected for the ensuing year: President, W. J. Stack; first vice-president, William Preattie; second vice-president, Joe Lary; financial secretary, Fred Liebman; treasurer, W. F. Phillips; recording secretary, A. Kemp; chaplain, Tom Love; inspector, W. L. Hargis; inside guard, Jason Smith; delegates to Labor Council, A. J. Kemp, Tom Love, M. H. Means, Frank Roemer and Nabby Wenn.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

"Matt" Grim

WITH genuine regret we announce the demise of Mathias Grimm, better known as "Matt," one of the oldest, best respected and most successful of the retail liquor dealers of San Francisco. Mr. Grimm passed away the early part of the month. For 35 years he was identified with the liquor trade in California street, and the last 25 years of that period he was in business for himself. Before the fire he was located for many years on Liedesdorff, off California, and after the fire he secured the erection of a building on the northeast corner of Liedesdorff and Halleck streets, in which the construction was according to the plans of Mr. Grimm. The new place was one of the most artistic, spacious and attractive of the city. Mr.

MATHIAS GRIMM

Grimm catered particularly to the best and his cafe was the headquarters of a regiment of the captains of industry of this big city. He was 51 years old and a native of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Grimm was the ideal genteel retail liquor merchant and if every saloon were conducted on the lines followed by him, there would be little ground for complaint from the enemies of the traffic.

The business will be retained by the widow and will be under the management of the brother of the deceased—Mr. Adam Grimm, who is well equipped for the responsibility.

The portrait accompanying this article is the only one extant of the deceased.

Brasswell & Anderson have certainly demonstrated what can be done by good management in building up a remunerative business in the retail liquor trade. The Cutter is an excellent establishment in all respects. Splendidly located on Market street just west of the Call building, handsomely fitted up and a model of cleanliness and comfort in all respects, a cellar stocked with the best brands of beers, wines and liquors, and with a substantial and tasty commercial lunch, it lacks nothing to make it popular. This is evidently appreciated by the public who flock to the bar and do justice to the savory viands, everyone agreeing that in all the good points a first-class saloon is expected to have, the Cutter at 709 Market street is hard to beat.

Henry Brie, of Douglas and Haines, Alaska, has been a recent visitor to San Francisco. Mr. Brie ranks as one of the leading saloon men of Alaska, having establishments at the towns above named. He is an old customer of the Brown-Forman Company and swears by the merits of Old Forrester Whisky. He reports business fairly good in Alaska, and says that Haines is growing fast and coming to the front. It is, Mr. Brie says, the natural gate to the Yukon, and that railroad men confess to have made a mistake in having used Skagway instead of Haines. He looks for a good future for the latter town, which is a government station and has much to recommend it.

Henry Eshbach, one of the most respected residents of Stockton, California, for many years in the saloon business, has been unanimously elected a member of the Police Commission by the City Council. The Stockton *Independent* says of Mr. Eshbach: "He has been a saloon man for years and always conducted one of the most orderly houses in the city and demanded from his employees at all times a strict observance of all the laws and ordinances."

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Should call for the celebrated

Burnell's Ale and Stout

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BECKER BROS. Proprietors
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San Francisco's Most Magnificent Bar
CHOICEST IMPORTED GOODS AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES
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130 Leidesdorff Street
Corner Halleck
Bet. California and Sacramento Streets
Fine Imported and Domestic
Wines and Liquors
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Back at the same old stand; same old goods; same excellent service. The fire did not get me.
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Pillows and Upholstery
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SHIP WORK
791-793 MISSION ST., Near Fourth St. SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Pretty High

The Dalles, Oregon, "Optomist" has been heard from to the following effect: "Prohibition is a great thing—when it prohibits. We know of one prohibition town, call it Pendleton if you will, where more drunken men, two to one, may be seen on the streets than when it was a 'wide-open' town. Last Wednesday morning we counted five on the street before 8 o'clock in the morning, and when we got on the train to come West we found two more who were almost crazy drunk. Perhaps they all got drunk on near beer, but the drunk was of the same old sort created by booze." How's that for high?

Dennis J. Hanrahan, general manager of the firm of P. N. Hanrahan & Co., liquor dealers at Twelfth and Broadway, Oakland, died suddenly on August 10th after twenty-four hours of intense suffering from ptomaine poisoning. The deceased was only 36 years of age at the time of his death. He was a member of the League of the Cross Cadets, one of the most prominent members of the Oakland Hibernian colony and an influential member of Sacred Heart Parish. He leaves a widow and two children, and a very large circle of relatives and friends, to whom his sudden death has caused great grief.

A curious question has been raised in Alameda as to the right of transferring a license. It is argued that if there is anything to be gained by such transferring it should go to the city, and the party holding a license has no right to sell it. In the Kober Saloon question, B. Vergez has satisfied Kober's debts and holds the license issued to Kober, and states his intention to run the saloon, should the Council give him permission. By this course he will gain the unexpired term of the license. The question is raised whether it would not be proper in the interests of the city to cancel Kober's license, as he is out of business, and grant a new one to Vergez, if he is found to be a fit and proper person to obtain one.

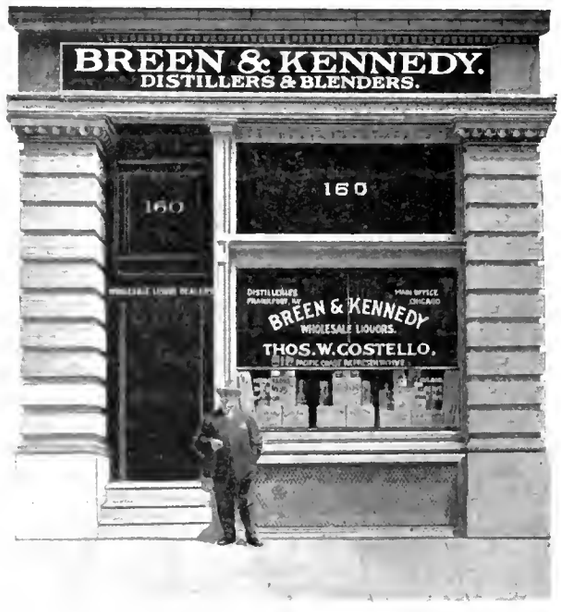
Success of Thos. W. Costello

WE hear some very good news touching on the success of Mr. Thos. W. Costello in introducing the firm of Breen & Kennedy of Chicago, to the trade of San Francisco. Mr. Costello is very well known to the trade here, having been connected with Hotaling & Co., for some years past, and his many friends in the retail liquor business have gone behind him strongly by patronizing his brands. One well-known firm of saloon men on Market street purchased a straight car of his goods, shortly after the opening of his branch house in San Francisco, and he states, in conversation with us, that he has disposed of four car loads of his various brands in the past four months, most of which was sold in San Francisco.

Mr. Costello's experience has undoubtedly shown him the proper method of introducing an Eastern firm to the trade in California. He operates a branch house here in this city at 160 Pine street, for his firm, whose headquarters are in Chicago and distilleries are at Frankfort, Ky. He carries his wholesale license, stock and book accounts here, independent of the Eastern office, and delivers any of his various brands at short notice to the trade. He is one of the best informed young men in this line of business in San Francisco, and his rise to his present position has been the result of study and effort for years. He is an enthusiast on the question of fine straight goods, and recently made a study of distillation, while visiting his firm's distilleries in Frankfort, Ky. He is confident of success, and we believe that his efforts, combined with his intelligent and courteous personality, will help him to attain his ambition of making Breen & Kennedy one of the leading concerns of the West within a few years.

Mr. Costello, it may be also remembered, was an officer and prominently identified with the 1st Regiment, National Guard, having seen service in the Philippines, and for some years prior to entering the wholesale liquor business was an officer of the Superior Court of this city.

The Supreme Court of Washington, by affirming the judgment of the Police Court in the case of J. R. Baughman, Steward of the Spokane Club, who was fined $25 for running a saloon without a city license, has ruled that social organizations cannot sell intoxicants unless properly licensed to do so.



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Owners of the celebrated **Cedar Creek Sour-Mash Bourbon and Rye,** distilled by this firm at Distillery No. 33, 7th District, Ky., situated at Frankfort, Ky., and controllers of the **Belle of Nelson Sour-Mash Bourbon,** the whiskey that made Kentucky famous. Also controllers of the crop of the **John E. Day Distillery,** which is practically the only hand-made, old fashioned Still, in Kentucky today. Also owners of the celebrated straight blends

Henderson's Smoothest Bourbon **Maryland Reserve Pure Rye**
Comrade Bourbon and Rye **Calumet Club Bourbon and Rye Special**

Bonded case goods in our own brands also a specialty. A large stock carried in San Francisco, subject to delivery at short notice, and trade especially solicited from Retail dealers desiring to buy high grade straight goods and straight blends direct from the manufacturer.

Distilleries, Kentucky **Main Offices, Chicago, Ill.**

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"Only the Best the Market Affords"

Cuisine and Service Excellent

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Hot Luncheon
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Phone Douglas 2954
SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

The Signs on the Wall

IN SPOKANE, WASH., there is a saloonkeeper named Jimmie Durkin. He has two big saloons, and has just opened a third. He has taken his sons into partnership, and upon the occasion of the opening of the third saloon he wrote them a letter about saloons, liquor and drinking.

For years and years Jimmie Durkin, standing behind the bar, has watched the never-ending procession of customers.

He has learned a lot about booze and a lot about people. He has summed up some of his experience in mottoes which he has hung upon the walls of his barrooms. When the new saloon was opened Jimmy picked out a set of signs for it. Not only that, he bought large advertising space in the newspapers so that his customers' wives might read them. Here are a few:

"Don't buy booze if your children need shoes; Jimmie don't need the money."

"Don't lean on the bar thinking it will support you."

"If men's consciences were the tenderest things about them, this would be a happy world."

"The trouble with Jimmie's medicines: The patient is apt to take an overdose."

"Keeping the bartenders busy don't hurt my feelings."

"Durkin's bottles are good when they are full—that is more than you can say about the fellow who gets full emptying them.

"The fellow who's wishing he had it will never catch up with the fellow that's trying to get it."

"Buying a drink for a bartender is like paying a conductor's fare."

"A man that is looking for trouble can find it easier than the man that's trying to borrow money."

"If we had a looking glass that would reflect our past actions, we would break it."

"There is lots of chin music in front of the bars in my three stores. The best notes that I get from it I find in my cash register."

At Roseburg, Oregon, Joe Lesina has been convicted of selling a bottle of beer and sentenced to pay a fine of $150. Pretty steep price for one bottle. Lesina will appeal. The old New England blue laws could hardly beat this, and we shall advocate the introduction of the stocks and pillory, just to mark the return of the "good old times."

Having succeeded in his campaign to make Plumas County go dry, Bristol of the Anti-Saloon League is now planning an attack upon Sacramento. He claims that the sentiment of the city is growing rapidly towards prohibition and expects the Capital City to wipe out the liquor traffic within a very few years. If so it will settle the question of the removal of the Capital to some other place, for the expectation of California politicians going without their whisky is certainly beyond the power of most old citizens of the State. But then Bristol is a man of great faith and certainly as regards Sacramento he has need to be!

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Fine Goods, Square Prices
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FINEST IN THE WORLD
THE KIRBY DISTILLING CO., Inc.
FOWLER, FRESNO CO., CAL.

Makes a Specialty of PURE GRAPE BRANDY, and Making NO WINE has NO WASH OR SOUR WINE TO PUT INTO BRANDY. Our Stills are Known as Numbers 263 or 357 First District, California. These Numbers ARE BURNED on the GOVERNMENT or STAMPED HEAD of EVERY PACKAGE, there being No Other Genuine "KIRBY BRANDY."

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Music Evenings
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Midway of Sausalito and San Rafael
Finest Wines and Liquors
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Evergreen Private Arbor-Booths
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The Handsomest Restaurant in the City
Good Clean Service and Popular Prices
34 Market Street
In conjunction with our restaurant we have the most complete Bar in the West.
KILBORN & HAYDEN, Props.

Vineyard and Cellar Notes

At Biggs, local vineyardists are much elated over the yield this year of both wine and table grapes, which are looking very healthy and are of a good color.

On July 31st a fire at Santa Rosa destroyed $225,000 worth of property. Among other buildings burned was the Cassassa Winery with its contents, loss estimated at $25,000.

The rebuilt Placer County Winery on July 24th shipped 42,000 gallons of wine to San Francisco, making fourteen carloads, by far the biggest shipment this reason from Placer.

The Grape Growers of California are determined that the "Portola Toast" shall be drank at noon October 19th by President Taft and everybody else in California wine. So 100,000 stickers calling the public's attention to this requisition have been prepared and will be widely distributed all over the country.

It is expected that the Vache Winery, in San Timoteo Canyon, near Terracina, will handle at least 2000 tons of grapes from the University tract in Redlands, San Timoteo Canyon, Banning, Beaumont, Moreno, Cajon Pass and other nearby sections. The products of the winery last season are well sold out, and it is expected to increase the output this year.

Woodland men who are taking the lead in organizing the wine grape growers of that section, say that if all the growers will sign an agreement not to sell for less than $12, and stand by the agreement, they will get it; if they do not combine for protection they will be compelled to sell for $6 a ton, feed their grapes to the hogs or allow them to rot on the vines. It is believed that a powerful organization will be able to considerably enhance prices.

The following wine sale is reported from Fresno: Henry Gundelfinger, as the commissioner appointed in the case of Isaac W. Bernheim against the Consolidated California Vineyard Company and Samuel Bros. Co. of New York, made report yesterday and account of sale of 196,000 gallons of port, muscat and angelica wine and sherry material stored at the Sanford winery at Lacjac, also 108,000 gallons of claret and fancy red and white wine at Mount Diablo winery in Contra Costa county. The sale was made to Isaac W. Bernheim under the decree of foreclosure judgment of the 7th for $72,246.

Otto Scholtz, of Chico, recently visited Lodi to look into the proposition of establishing a factory here for the purpose of making syrup from wine grapes. Mr. Scholtz says that a plant can be built at a moderate cost to make vast quantities of the delicious syrup that will be far above the average syrup, because it retains the grape flavor. By this method, he says, the grower will be assured from $12 to $14 a ton for his grapes. We hope that Mr. Scholtz is right. Such a manner of disposing of the superabundant crop of grapes this year, will not only be of great benefit to grape growers, but to the business of the entire State. This is just the time when growers should be encouraged to look for other uses to which grapes may be put other than wine making. They should remember that it is always better to have two strings to their bow.

F. Cassasani & Son have secured the contract for the erection of a winery for the Nevada Wine Company in Santa Rosa, California. The winery will be a one-story building, 100x50 feet and is to be located at the foot of Seventh street.

At Uplands, California, the California Vintage Company is pushing work on its new winery and it will be in readiness to handle this year's crop. The size of the fermenting room will be 115x135 feet, the distilling room 50x100, and the crusher house 10x35. Next year a large storage building will be added.

At a meeting during the past month the Grape Growers of California decided to have a float in the Portola parade, representing the birth of viticulture in this State. It will represent Padre Junipero Serra planting the first vine near the San Diego Mission in 1769.

The Italian Vineyard Company has just completed at Cucamonga the largest fermenting cellar in the world. It is of stone, with 20-foot walls, and its dimensions are 150x400 feet. There has also been installed a 50-ton refrigerating plant. The establishment has now a capacity of 4,500,000 gallons and everything is ready for the vintage. While there is only an average crop of grapes on the company's 3500-acre vineyard, some new varieties are coming into bearing, which, it is believed, will make some of the choicest wines ever produced out of its cellars.

Upon the Italian Vineyard Company's land at Cucamonga, there are fully forty varieties of European grapes, in bearing. It appears that George C. Husmann, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, established, four years ago, a twenty-acre experimental station to determine the kinds of grapes best adapted to the San Gabriel Valley. This year the vines are bearing. Various methods of pruning have been tried and the report of the results will be of much benefit to vineyardists. At this experimental station, 492 varieties of grapes have been planted, including cuttings from all parts of the world. The vineyard of the Italian Company at Cucamonga has played an important part in the development of Imperial Valley as a grape-growing section, for from it have been sent to that section more than three million cuttings.

Pacific Copper Works

L. WAGNER & SONS, Props.

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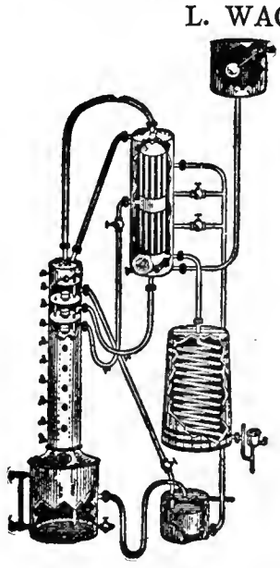

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New York Correspondence

NEW YORK, August 18, 1909.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—Whilst the question of the tariff is now out of the way, it seems to be by no means closed issue, and already another revision is talked of, especially with regard to the cotton and wool schedules. But, at all events, for the present, business interests know where they're at, and onward the star of commerce can now take its way.

It is unfortunate that the time of the President has been so monopolized by the tariff matter, for it is announced he has had no opportunity of going over the mass of evidence in the "What is whisky?" question, and has deferred rendering judgment until in the seclusion Beverley, his summer home, grants.

With this issue also settled, the liquor trade can fall into line and join the procession which leads to the prosperity that is generally looked for in the near future.

A mass of briefs have been filed with the President, and if he wades through them all he will certainly have much to ponder over. Outside of the blenders and rectifying distillers, who have been represented by Hough and Maxwell,the Canadian distillers, Hiram Walker & Sons have appealed, represented by Choate and Lucking. The Duffy Malt people are also parties to the proceeding, the Columbus Distilling Company (molasses distillers), the Michigan Chemical Company (beet root sugar distillers) and the Western Distillers Company of Agnew, Cal., in the same line, and the Louisiana Distillery Company (distillers from cane molasses) have also filed briefs through their several counsels. There are one or two others who have also put in their briefs, and, on the whole, the blenders, rectifiers and distillers selling spirits are pretty thoroughly represented.

On the other side, the straight whisky interests, whilst not so much in evidence, are thoroughly represented by John G. Carlisle and Edmund W. Taylor, and, at the last moment, by one of the Kentucky distillers, John B. Thompson.

Of course, one cannot blame the molasses and cane sugar spirit men for wanting to be in it, too, but it is perhaps unfortunate for the rest that this element has to be injected into a question already most abstruse and difficult. It will take a most liberal construction of the law to construe a spirit not made from grain to be a like substance to rye and corn whisky, and the Solicitor-General appears to render a verdict against it. On the ground that a spirit is produced and the contention of other spirit manufacturers that spirits and whisky are like substances, they may carry their point, but it would have drawn the issue more clearly for the President, were this element left out. At any time the decision may be rendered, and although it cannot possibly satisfy all the diverse elements, it is to be hoped that all will accept the decision in proper spirit and cease the fight against each other's interests.

"What is Cognac?" bids fair to become as burning a question as "What is whisky?" The Department of Agriculture has ordered all brandies that arrive from abroad, labeled Cognac, shall be held up until evidence is furnished, proving it is veritable Cognac. Cognac is held to be a spirit produced in Cognac from grapes that are grown in Cognac. Hundreds of cases have recently been held up and, in many instances, importers found it necessary to relabel them in order to meet the demands of the Department. The French Government is also taking action in the matter and has issued a decree, defining what is Cognac.

The Department here had no objection to the label bearing the title of French Brandy and a number of houses met the situation by obliterating the word "Cognac" and substituting "Brandy." There are rumors that, in the near future, imported liquors generally are to be favored with the close attention of the authorities.

Up till almost the time the tariff bill passed, importers thought its passage and its operation would be identical, and duty was paid in large sums on nearly all goods that were in bond and large importations were rushed over to get them in and out of bond, before the bill was passed. But, in the conference committee, the fact was announced that, because of special clauses in the treaties with foreign countries, notice had to be given before the treaties could be abrogated. The different nations were so notified April 30th, and in most instances, six months from then, or October 31st, is the date at which the new rate of duties will become effective. This applies to most of the countries. Spain, Portugal, Italy and the Netherlands have twelve months' time, or up till August 5th, 1910; Germany and Great Britain, February 7th.

The American Contractor of New York, the building trade organ, gives reports from some forty cities throughout the country which show a gain in building in the aggregate of 36 per cent for the month of July as compared with the same month last year. Eight cities present decreases, all the rest show a gain ranging from 1 per cent (Cincinnati) to 334 per cent (Scranton). There is no doubt that last year was an off one and it is natural to look for increases, but this is a noteworthy feature. The following are the cities showing decreases: Chattanooga, 59 per cent; Louisville, 39 per cent; Mobile, 38 per cent; Portland, Ore., 12 per cent; Toledo, 40 per cent, and Wilkesbarre, 12 per cent. Some other Southern cities, whilst showing an increase, show very poorly, such as Memphis, only 1 per cent, the same as for Cincinnati. Can it be due to the anti-saloon craze in the States where these cities are located, or what is the reason?

It is probable that France will seek an extension of the date set for the new rates of duties which now is arranged for October 31st, as it is claimed by that country that the notice given them on April 30th was not legally an actual notice, but more in the nature of a warning. If they carry their point, the date will probably be extended to January 1, 1910. The matter will soon be decided.

NEW YORK.

OLIVINA WINERY FOR LEASE

Having leased my vineyards, I now desire to lease my cellars at the Olivina Lease will cover cooperage, labels and good will of the business, with New York books of the business. Lessee will have the privilege of buying the grapes from the vineyards and making the wine.

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Vineyard and Cellar Notes

The only sale of note in wine grapes this year is reported from Fresno. It was recently closed between the Clovis Fruit Co. and the Italian-Swiss Winery of Sonoma County, involving 7000 tons at a conditional price. The Clovis concern sold to the wine people the 7000 tons with the understanding that the price to be paid for the goods would be as high as that paid by any other concern. The grapes are to be delivered at Madera.

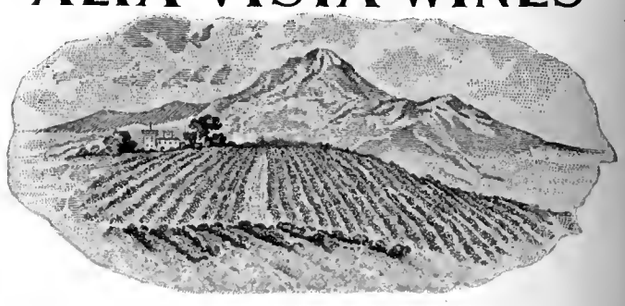
The Grape Growers of California are about to issue a booklet entitled "Important Evidence on Temperance from Our American Consuls." This will contain the statements of American and British Consuls and other officials in regard to the universal temperance of the peoples of all wine-drinking countries. It should certainly do much to educate the public of the United States in the value of the consumption of light wines as a direct road to true temperance.

A. A. Trueblood and H. A. Woodworth, who owns a vineyard at Gridley, have a very heavy crop this year, and contemplate establishing a winery in that vicinity in time for next year's vintage. The "Gridley Herald" claims that the varieties of grape growing in that neighborhood are such as to cover the whole range of wine makers' needs and it is probable that at no distant day in the future wines manufactured at Gridley will be among the famous California vintages.

A fourteen-acre crop of grapes at Woodbridge, California, has been sold for $2250. The vineyard belongs to George Bechtold, and the sale is considered of great importance, as it may prove a basis on which other crops may be sold. Last year this crop brought $1900, and the two preceding years $2000. It would appear that either the crop was very heavy, or that the variety grown was extremely valuable, which, the dispatch does not state.

..S. CIPRICO. PRESIDENT PHONE MARKET 283

ALTA VISTA WINES



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Have Liquor Men Souls?

By GEO. G. BROWN, Vice-President Model License League

(To the Editor of the *Courier-Journal.*)

"IF dry you go to heaven, if wet you go to hell," were the headlines given a letter to the *Courier-Journal* by Rev. Mr. Pickett in his denunciation of the liquor business and everything connected with it, the heading being the logical deduction as to the author's opinion.

Another prominent daily journal, under the caption of "Intolerance a Menace," states "that news comes from Bristol to the effect that the ministers of some of the churches in that town are about to excommunicate those of their members who had the temerity to vote in favor of the successful wets in the late local option contest there.

A newspaper report from Montgomery, Ala., dated July 23d, says: "Because he has aligned himself with the organization of business men of the State who are opposing the prohibition section in the State Constitution, Leon C. McCord, prominent as a lawyer, was asked last night by the Dexter Avenue Methodist Sunday School to resign his place as teacher."

In *Appleton's Magazine* for March, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, D. D., pastor of John D. Rockefeller's church, said: "And clearly, therefore, the church must refuse to hold communion with any man or woman who manufactures or sells intoxicating liquors. No man making his money by the liquor traffic must be admitted to church membership. The money made in the trade must not be accepted knowingly by any Christian community."

The Methodist Church has for many years denied membership to anyone manufacturing or selling an alcoholic stimulant. Following the "fad" established by the Methodist Church, many other churches have either taken a positive stand against membership in their organizations of those engaged in the business of manufacturing and sale of alcoholic beverages, or have made them feel they would not be welcome members in such organizations.

Hence, the question arises, do the class before mentioned think that men who engage in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic stimulants, and their sympathizers, have souls, and if so are the souls of such worth saving?

This may seem a strange question to those who have never analyzed the natnral deductions from the position taken, within the last few decades, by many church organizations in America.

To a layman, a very natural question is, "What are the objects of church societies?" Are they established solely for the purpose of affiliating those entertaining like opinions on one or more subjects, or those of like social standing, or those of like wealth, or those of like tastes in meats and drinks or clothes, or those of like desire for gossip and scandal, or like literary tastes, or like views on the tariff, or any other economical or social subject? If the churches are organized for any of the above purposes, it is clearly within their sphere to exclude from membership any who do not subscribe to all their beliefs, purposes or "fads."

But, if the churches are organized as a haven on earth for God's people, what right have they to make conditions to membership therein that God has not made, and if they accept the Bible as the only infallible rule of faith and practice and as their constitution, what right have they to alter or amend the Bible? If the organized church on earth is a road to salvation, then to exclude from that road any sinner that wants to be saved is erecting a barrier to salvation that God has not erected, and in so far as the exclusion from such road may lead to the loss of souls, the offender must accept the consequences.

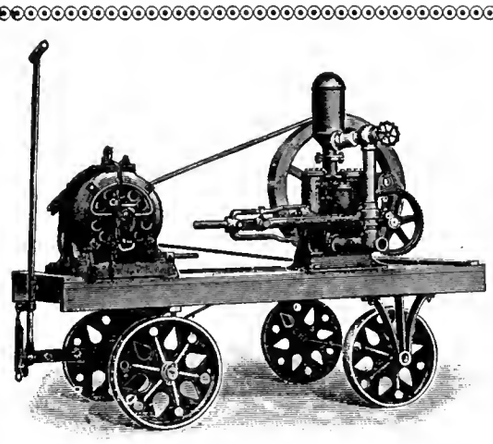
The Bible in no way provides for repeal or amendment; on the contrary, it pronounces a curse on any effort to take away from the words contained in it. "For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, if any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book:

"And if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book." Revelation xxii., 18, 19.

There is nothing in the Bible condemning the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors, per se, though the Bible does condemn the abuse of liquors as it does the abuse of all God's creatures and creations. There are certain prohibitions in the Bible named in the Ten Commandments which can not be violated without sin, but these do not embrace the manufacture or sale of liquor. There is nothing in the Bible stipulating the sort of business a man must or must not engage in, before he can become a member of God's church, and when men make conditions that God has not made, they undertake to bind men's consciences where God has not bound them, and thereby offend both intelligent and conscientious men and God.

The intelligent and conscientious liquor dealer is more interested in the prevention of the abuse of his products than anyone else. The trouble with the advocates of prohibition is that they fail to see that in God's plan he permits good and evil to lie side by side, leaving man to choose for himself to honor God, by choosing the good or dishonor Him by choosing the evil.

Prohibitionists propose to destroy the liquor business root and branch and that without compensation. Should they succeed in this, they would establish a precedent of rank dishonesty and plain anarchy and having succeeded in such course they would



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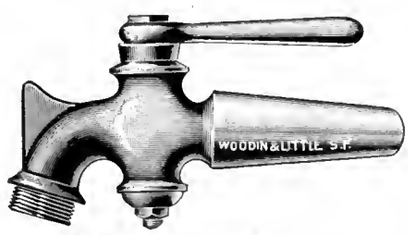
This Pump and Motor is especially constructed for Wine Cellar use, being mounted on a neat truck. Can be used in any part of cellar. The electric motor is easily attached to the electric wire by means of electric cord. During the past year we have sold a large number of these Pumps fitted up in this manner and they have given the very best of results. We are prepared to furnish these outfits with Motor, Pump, Truck, Relief Valve and everything complete as illustrated in cut, ready for use, and with the following capacities: 1000, 1500, 2500, 4000 gallons per hour. WRITE FOR PRICES.



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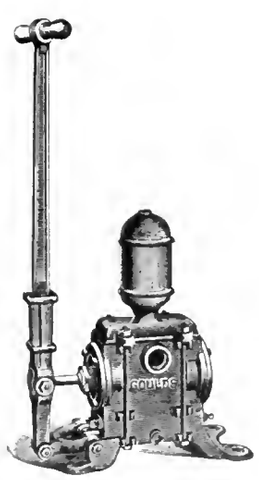
Challenge Double Acting Wine Pump Used in All Wine Cellars

Of great compactness and power, for use in WINE CELLARS for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE

WOODIN-LITTLE PUMP HOUSE

33-41 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

not be content with that success, but would seek other objects, probably first, tobacco, for their vandalistic proclivities. The final result would inevitably be the destruction of free government.

The prohibitionists act on the principle that man is not a free agent, in their effort to deny him the right to choose for himself. They would substitute force for reason, which is in direct conflict with God's plan for converting sinners and man's government as has been so concisely and beautifully expressed by the poet Milton, when he said:

"I made him just and right, sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.
Freely, they stood who stood, and fell who fell—
Such I created all the ethereal powers and spirits,
Both them who stood and them who failed.
Not free, what proof could they have given sincere of true allegiance, constant faith or love.
Where only what they needs must do appears, not what they would—
What praise could they receive?
What pleasure I from such obedience paid?"

The prohibitionists seem to consider violations of any or all of the Ten Commandments as of little consequence in comparison to violating a standard—total abstinence from intoxicating liquors—which they set up for their fellows. This suggests the question whether some of them may not be more influenced by a desire to "compound sins they are inclined to, by damning those they have no mind to" than to advance the cause of Christ's kingdom on earth.

With an apology for a personal reference, I will say that I am a church member; that I was reared by Christian parents; that I was brought up to revere the Bible as the Word of God and to have the most profound respect for those who occupied the pulpits. As I have grown in years, my respect for the Bible has grown, as has also my respect for the true man of God who teaches His Word, but my respect for the man simply because he occupies a pulpit but abuses his position, to traduce and villify his fellow men because they differ with him in his opinion, has become nil.

I believe that thousands of thoughtful and intelligent men in America to-day are members of the true and invisible church, though they are not members of the organized church because of the unreasonable demands made by some organized churches for the sacrifice of conscientious opinions.

Fortunately, there are some churches that require no conditions for membership that God does not require, but unfortunately these churches sometimes suffer from the folly of others.

The Bible is as free to the man in the liquor business and to his sympathizers as to any others, and many do not recognize the right of prohibition preachers or others, to establish what in modern parlance might be called "a corner on heaven" to which only those who accept the false views of such men would be admitted.

(Concluded Next Issue)

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"To-Kalon" Vineyard, Oakville, Cal.

2 HP. F. M. Gaso-Distillate Engine and Pump

Capacity 2500 Gals. per hour

By-pass relief valve permits one man to do all pumping, saving at this winery over $5.00 per day.

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Hiram Walker & Sons' Brief

THE question which has been recently agitating the trade and which is now up to President Taft for an answer, viz., "What is whisky?" has drawn from Hiram Walker & Sons (Limited), the manufacturers of "Canadian Club Whisky," a clever brief on behalf of blended whiskies. It claims that this whisky, made from the best grain, was specially designed for the United States market, for which reason the above company considers itself a party to the discussion. It says: "We make one spirit in which we retain the grain flavors, and in this spirit some fusil oil is unavoidably retained. We make a second spirit from which we eliminate practically all the fusil oil, in doing which we unavoidably eliminate also practically all other flavors. These two spirits are then blended in such proportions as to obtain the desired first flavor which experience has shown will be so modified by age as to produce the final flavor approved by those consumers to whom we cater. * * * It must be clear, therefore, that none of the charges directed against blends of straight whisky and neutral spirit in this controversy can be directed against Canadian Club." It then contends that "the whole question before the President is nothing but one of name, it is beyond dispute that neither the public health nor food values enter into it."

The brief goes on to say that Dr. Wiley estimates that only five whisky drinkers out of a hundred take straight whisky; therefore it is argued that "if lack of knowledge by the public should deprive any article of the name of whisky, that article is straight whisky." It concludes as follows: "We venture to hope, therefore, that the President will see his way to render his decision in such terms as will allay the mistrust that has been created in the public mind."

Anglo-California Wine Company

THE Anglo-California Wine Co., the incorporation of which was mentioned in the May number of the REVIEW, are now located at 513-517 Sansome Street, and 507-510 Clay Street, San Francisco. Their quarters are not only very spacious, having large frontage, as well an ample floor space and basement room. The company has its vineyard at Healdsburg, having cooperage capacity of 300,000 gallons with 550 acres of land, 340 of which are planted to resistant vines imported from France.

The Anglo-California Wine Co. enters the field under favorable auspices, having business connections in London, Hamburg, Mexico, New York, New Orleans and Canada. The officers are: J. Perelli-Minetti, president; Chas. Perelli-Minetti, vice-president; Chas. C. Malati, treasurer; Mario P. Tribuno, secretary, and A. Perelli-Minetti, director.

Mr. Perelli-Minetti, president of the company has long been the expert wine-maker of the Italian-Swiss Colony.

A Sound Judge

JUDGE Bennett of the Superior Court of Kern County has declared unconstitutional the Act of the last Legislature providing that no saloons shall be erected within four miles of where twenty-five or more men are engaged upon any public work. Judge Bennett said in part: "The proviso in said section whereby a man who has been engaged in the business of selling intoxicating liquors at a given place for six months is permitted to continue to sell liquors, while a man who has been engaged in such business for only five months and twenty-nine days is prohibited from continuing such business, is clearly violative of the provision of the Constitution requiring all laws of a general nature to have a uniform operation."

A dispatch from San Andreas, California, states that the result of a meeting between the delegates of the Local Option League and the Supervisors of Calaveras County will be the submission of the local option question to the voters.

The Supervisors of Alameda County are now considering a new liquor ordinance introduced by Supervisor Mullins. Besides doubling the license fee for that County, it places hotels on the same basis as saloons, thereby reaching the road houses, which have hitherto posed as hotels. The new measure makes the license $60 a quarter, instead of $30, as at present. It provides that there shall not be more than 150 saloons in the county, outside of incorporated towns. This is about the number at present in existence. It provides that no license shall be granted to any but citizens, either native born or naturalized. No license may be granted to an applicant who has within a year had his petition denied by the Board. No saloon shall be permitted within 300 feet of a school house.

The Broderick, California, *Independent* man saw a sign in a respectable Sacramento saloon which read: "No liquor sold to minors, women or intoxicated men," and preaches an excellent sermon thereon showing the necessity of the rule in question. He concludes as follows: "The sign above referred to, if properly observed, will help any saloon along the path of rectitude. The long columns of obnoxious publicity would be obliterated, and the liquor dealer classed as quite as reputable as any merchant who invests his money for revenue. The ranting of the fanatic will cease, and the paid agitator seek other fields." The *Independent* is quite right in believing that respectable saloons might force the professional prohibitionist or anti-saloonist to seek other fields, but nothing on this earth can stop the ranting of the fanatic! He would, like the poor, be still with us, and like the nocturnal coyote, continue to "bay the moon with hideous howl!"

"Paul Masson"
CHAMPAGNES

"The Pride of California"

Extra Dry, Sparkling Burgundy
Oeil de Perdrix...

The Best Sparkling Wines Produced in America

PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE COMPANY
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

MISBRANDING OF . . . . WINES . . . .

(Fermented Solution of Commercial Dextrose Artificially Colored and Preserved with Benzoic Acid.)

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and of regulation 6 of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act, notice is given of the judgment of the court in the cases of the United States v. 1078 barrels of wine and United States v. 220 barrels of wine, proceedings of libel for seizure and condemnation of said wine under the provisions of section 10 of the aforesaid act lately pending in the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana, wherein John G. Dorn, The Sweet Valley Wine Company, and the A. Schmidt, jr., and Bros. Wine Company, all of Sandusky, Ohio, were claimants.

Libels for seizure and condemnation of the aforesaid barrels of wine, on the ground that they were adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the aforesaid act, were filed by the United States Attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana on February 5 and 7, 1908, respectively. The wine was duly seized by the marshal and on March 26, 1908, the said several claimants filed their answer, in substance and form identical, admitting the shipments of the wine from Sandusky, Ohio, to New Orleans, La., denying that it was adulterated or misbranded, and in paragraph 4 thereof alleging that the act was unconstitutional, or, if not, that it was void for indefiniteness and uncertainty in that the offenses thereby intended to be created were not specifically defined.

On April 20, 1908, on the motion of the United States Attorney, concurred in by counsel for claimants, the court ordered the two cases consolidated. On the same day the parties agreed to a statement of the facts and entered into a stipulation for judgment, wherein the several labels on the barrels and the composition of the wine are set out, all in substance and in form as follows:

In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, at New Orleans.

Agreed Statement of Facts and Stipulation for Judgment.

Filed April 20, 1908.

United States
v.
One Thousand Seventy-Eight Barrels of Wine.
No. 14057.

United States
v.
Two Hundred Twenty Barrels of Wine.
No. 14058.

The above-entitled causes are consolidated by consent and for the purpose of these causes only it is agreed by and between Rufus E. Foster, United States Attorney, and Bernard McCloskey and W. M. Hough, attorneys for The A. Schmidt, Jr., & Bros. Wine Company, the Sweet Valley Wine Company, and John G. Dorn, claimants of the several portions of the barrels of wine proceeded against in the above-entitled suits, as shown by their respective claims and answers filed in said suits, that the contents of the barrels is a wine made from grape pomace, which has not been pressed dry, to which is added grape sugar, harmless coloring matter, in some instances a small amount of saccharin, and not more than one-tenth of 1 per cent of benzoate of soda, as indicated in the description herein; that the barrels are labeled as follows:

1. Those shipped by the A. Schmidt, jr., & Bros. Wine Company:

a. "Claret Wine—containing harmless coloring and one-tenth of 1 per cent benzoate of soda."

b. "Vino Type Claret Wine—containing harmless coloring and one-tenth of 1 per cent benzoate of soda."

c. "Vino Puro—Nagherea—A. Cusamano, New Orleans, La., containing harmless coloring and one-tenth of 1 per cent benzoate of soda."

d. "Vino Corvo Claret—A. Cusamano & Co., New Orleans, La., containing harmless coloring and one-tenth of 1 per cent benzoate of soda."

2. Those shipped by the Sweet Valley Wine Company:

a. "X Ohio Sweet Catawba Wine—Serial 124. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act. Containing one-sixteenth of 1 per cent benzoate of soda, sweetened with cane sugar and pure saccharin, made 1906-1907."

b. "X—Port Wine Type—Serial 124. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act. Containing harmless coloring and one-sixteenth of 1 per cent benzoate of soda. Sweetened with cane sugar and pure saccharin. Made 1906-1907."

c. "A—Ohio Red Wine Vino Type—Serial 124. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act. Containing one-sixteenth of 1 per cent benzoate of soda. Made 1906-1907."

d. "Ohio Claret Medoc Type Wine—Serial 124. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act. Containing harmless coloring and one-sixteenth of one per cent benzoate of soda."

3. Those shipped by John G. Dorn:

a. "Claret Wine—Serial 3255. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act. Containing harmless coloring and one-tenth of 1 per cent benzoate of soda."

b. "Vino Type—Serial No. 3255. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act. Containing harmless coloring and one-tenth of 1 per cent benzoate of soda."

c. "Vino Type—Serial No. 3255. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act. Containing one-tenth of 1 per cent benzoate of soda."

That all said wine was shipped by the respective claimants from Sandusky, Ohio, to the respective consignees at New Orleans, La., and still remains in the original packages; that the respective claimants are the true and lawful owners of the wine shipped by each respectively, as shown by their respective answers and claims filed herein; that the claimants withdraw their defense set up in the fourth paragraph of their respective claims and answers; that a decree of condemnation may be entered by consent, and that upon the payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars each by each of the claimants herein, conditioned as provided by Sec. 10 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the property seized herein may be returned to the respective claimants.

(Signed) RUFUS E. FOSTER,
U. S. Atty.

(Signed) BERNARD McCLOSKEY,
WARWICK H. HOUGH,
Attorneys for Claimants.

Thereafter, and on the same day, the court adjudged the wine misbranded and rendered its decree in form and substance as follows:

United States of America, District Court of the United States, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans Division.

United States
v.
One Thousand Seventy-Eight Barrels of Wine.
No. 14057.

United States
v.
Two Hundred Twenty Barrels of Wine.
No. 14058.

Now comes the United States of America, by Rufus E. Foster, United States attorney for the Eastern district of Louisiana, and the claimants, John G. Dorn, The Sweet Valley Wine Co., and the A. Schmidt, jr., & Bros. Wine Co., by their attorneys, McCloskey & Benedict and Warwick M. Hough, claimants and owners of the wine seized by the United States marshal pursuant to the informations filed in causes Nos. 14057 and 14058, consolidated by consent, and upon stipulation filed in open court:

It is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the wine aforesaid be, and the same is, condemned as misbranded, but upon the payment of the costs of these proceedings by the claimants and the giving of a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars each by them the said John G. Dorn, The Sweet Valley Wine Co., and the A. Schmidt, jr., & Bros. Wine Co., conditioned that the said wine will not be disposed of by them contrary to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, approved June 30, 1906.

It is further ordered that the said wine be delivered to the respective claimants according to their respective claims and answers herein.

Decree entered April 20, 1908.

Decree engrossed April 21, 1908.

(Signed) EUGENE D. SAUNDERS, Judge.

The facts in the cases were as follows:

On or about February 4, 1908, an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture found in the freight depot of the Illinois Central Railroad in New Orleans, La., 1,298 barrels of so-called wine, labeled and branded as hereinbefore stated in the agreed statement of facts upon which the cases were heard. The goods had been shipped from Sandusky, Ohio, during the months of December, 1907, and January, 1908. Five hundred and thirty-five barrels had been shipped by John G. Dorn to the following-named person and firms of New Orleans in the

amounts stated: T. F. Cunningham, 345; Schmidt & Zeigler, (Limited), 130; and Loeb, Lion & Felix (Limited), 60. Six hundred and one barrels had been shipped by A. Schmidt, jr., Bros. Wine Company, to the following-named persons and firms of New Orleans, in the amounts stated: A. E. Murphy, 240; A. Mackie Grocery Company (Limited), 60; Joseph Congelosi, & Co., 181; and Frank Vatter, 120. One hundred and sixty-two barrels had been shipped by the Sweet Valley Wine Company to the following-named firms of New Orleans, in the amounts stated: Meanard Brothers, 62; P. A. Best Company, 60; Block Brothers, 15; and Beret Brothers, 25.

Samples of each of the several brands included in the aforesaid shipments were analyzed in the Bureau of Chemistry of the said Department and it was found that:

The wines designated as "Claret Wine," and "Vino Type Claret Wine," and "Vino Puro-Nagherea," and "Vino Corno Claret," and "Vino Type," consisted of a fermented solution of commercial dextrose artificially colored with a dye, preserved with benzoic acid.

The wine designated as "X Ohio Sweet Catawba Wine" consisted of a fermented solution of commercial dextrose and sucrose, artificially sweetened with saccharin, preserved with benzoic acid.

The wine designated as "X Port Wine Type" consisted of a fermented solution of commercial dextrose and cane sugar, artificially colored with a coal-tar dye, sweetened with saccharin. There was present only 10.36 per cent of alcohol, a quantity much below that in true port wine.

The wine designated as "A Ohio Red Wine Vino Type" consisted of a fermented solution of commercial dextrose or starch sugar, artificially colored with a coal-tar dye and preserved with benzoic acid.

The wine designated as "A Ohio Claret Medoc Type Wine" consisted of a fermented solution of commercial dextrose, artificially colored with a coal-tar dye, preserved with benzoic acid.

In the opinion of the Department of Agriculture, wine is the product made by the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of sound ripe grapes, and the usual cellar treatment, and contains not less than seven (7) nor more than sixteen (16) per cent of alcohol, by volume, and in one-hundred (100) cubic centimeters (20 degrees C.), not more than one-tenth (0.1) gram of sodium chlorid nor more than two-tenths (0.2) gram of potassium sulphate, and red wine is wine containing the red coloring matter of the skins of grapes.

The analysis of the foregoing products disclosed that they were not made from the juice of grapes and were artificially colored to imitate true wines, and, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, were not entitled to be branded "wine," and were therefore adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of sections 7 and 8 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

Accordingly, on February 5, 1908, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Louisiana, who forthwith filed libels for seizure and condemnation of the aforesaid 1,298 barrels of wine, with the result hereinbefore stated.

H. W. WILEY,
F. L. DUNLAP,
GEO. P. McCABE,
Board of Food and Drug Inspection.

Approved:
JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1909.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

The Coming Vintage Festival

ELABORATE arrangements are being made at Aetna Springs for the first real vintage festival that is to be held in California. Down in the Escondido Valley, in San Diego County, and at Lodi, "Grape Days" have been celebrated, but they have usually taken the form of parades, and resulted in the distribution of large quantities of Muscat and Tokay grapes. It has remained for Aetna Springs, in Napa County, to follow the example of the viticultural districts abroad and introduce a real vintage carnival in California.

Hundreds of automobile parties are planning to make the trip to Aetna Springs on Admission Day, September 9th, so as to be on hand in the evening for the interesting program that has been arranged for the entertainment of the guests. At Aetna they will not only allow you to eat as many grapes as you like, but after the dance in the evening there will be a vintage banquet, at which every one will have an opportunity to taste some of the wines produced in California. There will be toasts and plenty of surprises that will be enjoyed by those present.

Mr. Len D. Owens, the owner of Aetna Springs, who is cooperating with the Grape Growers of California to make this a joyful occasion, announced that owing to the short time at his disposal the program this year will necessarily be on a modest scale, but at the vintage next year an elaborate fastival will be planned, the idea being to make it a yearly celebration.

Governor James N. Gillett, in acknowledging receipt of an invitation sent to attend the "Vintage Day Festival," sends his regrets to Andrea Sbarboro. President of the Grape Growers of California, declaring that he must remain in Humboldt county on account of the health of his family. Concluding he writes:

"California is becoming a great grape-growing and wine-producing State. The possibilities of our State in this industry can scarcely be estimated. The developing of grape culture interests in California will add a large population to our State and give employment to many. I think everything should be done possible to encourage this great industry and I believe holding annual celebrations will be a very important step to take.

"Please give the people assembled my best wishes and congratulations, and state to them that it is impossible for me to be with them at their first celebration, but hope that I may have the pleasure of being present at the second."

That there will be a merry throng at Aetna Springs on September 9th, is a foregone conclusion, and there is no doubt that the Vintage Festival idea will grow until some day it will take on the proportions of the jinks which the members of the Bohemian Club celebrate in the redwoods at Guerneville, for the vintage scene offers picturesque treatment.

The elaborate way in which they celebrate the vintage time in France may be gathered from an announcement which appears in a recent issue of *L'Illustration*, giving the details of the vintage fete, which is to be held at Bordeaux, early in September. The vintage is to open on Saturday, September 11th, with a grand performance of "Bacchus Triumphant," a lyric opera in three acts, with the music by M. C. Erlanger, and the libretto by Henri Cain. An open-air theatre, seating 25,000 people, has been specially erected for the occasion, and some of the best operatic talent in Europe is engaged to appear in the opera. Felia Litvinne and M. Muratore of the Paris Opera, Mlle. Chenal and Mlle. Regina Badet of the Opera Comique, and Mlle. Irene Lovati of La Scala, Milan, will have the principal roles. An orchestra of 300 musicians under the leadership of the composer, a chorus of 600 voices and a ballet of 150 dancers will also be notable attractions.

On Sunday morning, September 12th, a gala parade, that is expected to last two hours, will take place. There will be elaborate floats, a Queen of the Vintage Festival, and delegations from the various viticultural districts in the national costume of the different provinces they represent.

INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 1519.)

Special Tax—Unlabeled Beverages.

Special tax is required for the sale of unlabeled beverages manifestly beer or imitations of beer, regardless of alcoholic content.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1909.

Sir:—Referring to your letter of the 3d instant, transmitting for analysis a sample of unlabeled beverage put up by the——— Brewing Company at———, herewith is transmitted copy of the chemist's report of analysis showing the sample in question to be manufactured from a substitute for malt and to contain 3.87 per cent of alcohol by volume.

You state that this beverage (or beverages similar to it) is being sold over your district in unlabeled bottles, and that you are informed that the brewers are flooding the country with similar beverages. In reply to that portion of your letter you are advised that this office will not undertake to make liability for the sale of fermented malt liquors rest upon an analysis of unlabeled beverages, and special tax should therefore be required for the sale of any unlabeled beverage having the flavor or appearance of beer, and which is manifestly beer or an imitation beer, regardless of the alcoholic content thereof.

The ruling of this office as to sales of beverages containing less than one-half of 1 per cent extends only to beverages having a specific name and character, thus making them subject to investigation and analysis at all times to determine whether or not the alcoholic content is allowed to exceed one-half of 1 per cent.

Respectfully, ROBT. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
Acting Commissioner.

MR. E. T. FRANKS,
Collector Internal Revenue, Owensboro, Ky.

(T. D. 1520.)

Distilled spirits—Charge of the Court.

Refuse of bottled-in-bond bottles without destruction of the stamp, in violation of section 6 of the act of March 3, 1897.—Guilty intent is not an element of the offense.—The principal is criminally liable for the acts of his agent or employee.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., July 21, 1909.

The appended charge to the jury by Hon. John E. Slater, judge, United States district court, southern district of Ohio, eastern division, in the case of United States v. P. M. Guthrie, is published for the information of internal revenue officers and others concerned.

ROBT. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
Acting Commissioner.

United States District Court, Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division,
No. 570. June 14, 1909.
United States v. Guthrie.
CHARGE OF THE COURT.

Sater, *J.* (charging the jury). The indictment is laid under the act of March 3, 1897 (ch. 379, 29 Stat. L., 626), which permits the bottling of distilled spirits in bond and also provides a means of raising revenue for the Government and for protecting the consumer against inferior goods. The bottle mentioned in the indictment was filled with distilled spirits (whisky) and stamped, under the supervision of the United States Government, by passing over its mouth an adhesive engraved strip stamp, at the distillery of the Rossville Distillery Company, in Indiana. The stamp has been broken, but still adheres to the bottle. The whisky was intended for domestic use. The indictment charges that the defendant, without removing and destroying the stamp which had been affixed at the distillery, as required by law, unlawfully, knowingly, and willfully reused the bottle, thus previously filled and stamped, for the purpose of containing distilled spirits other than those placed in it at the distillery. It also charges that the bottle was found and taken by the Government's agents upon the defendant's premises at his place of business, and when so found and taken contained whisky and spirits of the proof of 96 per cent, which, it is said, was not the whisky originally placed in the bottle at the time of the bottling and stamping at the distillery. The plea of not guilty puts in issue every averment of the indictment. If the defendant is guilty as charged, he committed an offense which subjects him to punishment.

The bottling, packing, and casing at the distillery was required to be done under the supervision of a United States storekeeper. Before spirits are bottled the distiller is permitted, in the presence of such a storekeeper, to remove, by straining or filtering through cloth, felt, or other like material, any charcoal, sediment, or other like substance found therein, and, whenever, necessary, to reduce such spirits by the addition of pure or distilled water only to 100 per cent proof. The storekeeper, who was stationed at the distillery, and who is a man of considerable experience in his line of work, has told you of the mode of procedure in the bottling, packing, and casing of spirits at the distillery from which the bottle originally came, and, that in all his experience he never knew of any liquor being sent out from there under 100 per cent proof. Another gauger of large experience testified that he never saw any whisky bottled in bond below 100 per cent proof, and there is evidence to show that bottles containing such whisky are not labeled if it is below that percentage. The effect of the addition of water to whisky is to reduce its proof, and the contention here is that the spirits found in the bottle when the Government took possession of it, being below 100 per cent proof, were not those placed in it at the distillery. The undisputed evidence is that the proof of such spirits is not more than 96 per cent.

After the liquor was filtered and bottled it was examined at the distillery by boys from 16 to 18 years of age, who would hold the bottle between them and an electric light to see whether the spirits were clear or not. If any sediment was detected in the bottle, it was customary to refilter the spirits to remove such sediment. The filtering of the spirits is a matter in which the distiller only is concerned, not the Government. There is a sediment of some kind in the bottle in question. Its presence there is important only as it may or may not reflect on the reuse of the bottle. There is evidence to show that the distillery people washed their bottles before filling them with spirits. One of the Government's experts has expressed the opinion that the liquor now in the bottles was drawn from a barrel. Whence came the sediment found in the bottle? Was the liquor put into an unwashed or imperfectly washed bottle? Was the sediment in the liquor at the time of bottling? Did the boys whose duty it was to inspect it by the aid of the electric light perform or fail to perform that duty? Was it drawn with the liquor into the bottle from a barrel containing such sediment?

These are questions you must answer if you can. The defendant kept barreled whisky on his premises and refilled bottles from it. He testified that he reused and refilled, as bar bottles, bottles which had contained distilled spirits in bond, but says that he had no knowledge of having in his possession any bottled spirits under 100 per cent proof, and always removed the stamps and labels from them prior to refilling them from barrels of whisky. He does not know, so he states, whether the whisky now in the bottles was taken from a barrel or not. One of the bartenders testified that he never refilled a bottle without removing the stamps. The other stated that he refilled no stamped bottles, but that there was whisky in barrels on the defendant's premises and drinks were sold from refilled bottles.

You must determine from the evidence whether or not the liquor now in the bottle came from one of the defendant's barrels, and in that connection you should consider its percentage of proof, the sediment in it, and all the other evidence reflecting on the question. If the whisky now in the bottle was placed there at the distillery, the defendant is not guilty. If he did not reuse the bottle, he is not guilty, no matter what the proof of the whisky may be, or how the sediment in it happens to be there.

On the other hand, if the whisky which was filled into the bottle at the distillery was removed, and the bottle was reused, as charged in the indictment, he is guilty.

The question has arisen, is it necessary on the part of the Government, in order to convict, to show that the defendant knowingly and willfully reused the bottle? On that point I charge you that the clause of the statute under which the indictment is laid does not make the criminality of the act forbidden to depend upon its being knowingly or willfully done, and the Government is not therefore required to prove that he reused the bottle knowingly and willfully. The reuse, for the purpose of containing distilled spirits, of bottles which had been filled and stamped under the provisions of the act was optional with the defendant. The statute threw on him the burden of keeping within its requirements in case he reused any of such bottles. The question is, Did he reuse the bottle

mentioned in the indictment without removing and destroying the stamp that had been previously affixed to it? If he did, the offense charged was committed, whether he did so knowingly or willfully or not.

Another question is, What is the attitude of the defendant if the bottle was refilled or reused, in violation of the statute, by one of the bartenders? His bartenders were his agents. The offense charged is of that class in which it is not necessary to prove guilty intent. The defendant, being engaged in the business of selling distilled spirits which had been bottled while in bond, whether he conducted it by himself or his agents, was bound at his peril to see that there was no reuse of any bottle, for the purpose of containing distilled spirits, which had once been filled and stamped under the provisions of the act in question, without removing and destroying the stamp previously affixed to such bottle. The bottle in question is only about half full. If it was refilled, it has been reused. If one of the defendant's agents, acting within the scope of his employment, reused the bottle without removing and destroying the stamp, the defendant's liability is the same as if he had reused it himself, for the reason that the reuse of the bottle without the removal and destruction of the stamp is forbidden by positive law, and neither ignorance of the statutory requirement nor failure to observe it through inadvertence excuses the defendant whether such ignorance or inadvertence is that of himself or that of his agent acting within the scope of the agency with which he was intrusted. If, therefore, you find that the bottle was reused in violation of the law, and that it was one or both of his bartenders that so reused it you must then find that his agent or agents, as the case may be, were acting within the scope of his or their employment, in order to convict. * * *

Note—The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

(T. D. 29929.)

Imported Beer.

Instructions as to gauging of beer imported in barrels or casks.

Treasury Department, August 2, 1909.

Sir: On and after August 15, 1909, duties will be assessed on beer imported in barrels or casks on the basis of the invoice quantity whenever the same is equal to or exceeds the capacity branded on the barrels or casks in liters. Fractions of a liter will not be considered.

You will keep a record by numbers, in a book provided for that purpose, of the branded capacity of every barrel or cask imported at your port. The returns of branded capacities will be made pursuant to articles 1503 to 1505 of the Customs Regulations of 1908, governing the returns of gaugers. When the capacity is not branded on any barrel or cask the same shall be gauged for capacity by outside measurement, the length, head and bung diameters being separately measured on the outside. From the length the thickness of the heads and from the diameters the mean thickness of the staves should be deducted for inside measurement.

If the total invoice quantity is found to be less than the total branded capacity of all the barrels or casks covered by the invoice, the entry will be liquidated upon the quantity shown by the branded capacity.

The empty barrels or casks when exported should be tested from time to time to ascertain the actual capacity thereof, the gauging being done in the same manner as that governing the gauging under the internal-revenue laws of barrels or casks containing domestic beer.

Department's regulations (T. D. 6055) of December 5, 1883, are hereby modified accordingly.

Respectfully, JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
(57753.) Assistant Secretary.

Collector of Customs, New York.

Important to Importers

Section 240.

WHOEVER shall knowingly ship or cause to be shipped, from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other State or Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, Territory, or District of the United States or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any package containing any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, unless such package be so labeled on the outside cover as to plainly show the name of the consignee, the nature of its contents, and the quantity contained therein, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars; and such liquor shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the seizure and forfeiture of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

Change in the Red Label Interstate Commerce - Shipping Rules

THE revised regulations of the American Railway Association make important changes in reference to the use of the red label for shipment of inflammatory articles as applied to liquors, which changes are now in effect.

The flash point of inflammatory liquids is reduced from 100 to 80 degrees, which materially lessens the number of articles requiring labels.

After October 1, 1909, shippers will be required to furnish their own labels.

INFLAMMABLE LIQUORS—RED LABEL.

This group includes any material, compound, or mixture that gives off inflammable vapors (as determined by flash point from Tagliabue's Open Cup Tester, as used for test of burning oils) at or below a temperature of 80 degrees F.

Inflammable articles covered by these regulations under the red label heading and the quantities which may be shipped in each package without a label when certified "No label required," are as follows:

	Flash Point.	Maximum Quantity.
Alcohol, Denatured	40-55	1 gallon
Alcohol, Grain	57	1 "
Alcohol, Wood	45	1 "
Cologne Spirits	60	5 "
High Wines	60-80	1 "
Neutral Spirits	57	1 "
Proof Spirits	60-80	1 "

List No. 3 covering articles which when properly described by one of the names given in the list may be accepted without requiring the notation "No label required" and without the shippers' certificate or waybill endorsement required for the other articles includes the following:

Aerated Beverages,	Essential Oils,
Ale,	Gin,
Bay Rum,	Ginger Ale,
Beer,	Malt Extract,
Beer Tonic,	Porter,
Bitters	Potable Liquors,
Brandy,	Potable Spirits,
Champagne,	Rum,
Cider,	Whisky,
Cordials,	Wine.

Shippers should make it a point to secure from their railroad company a copy of the regulations for the transportation of inflammable articles recently issued and study these regulations carefully with reference to form of shipping orders, labeling required, special packing required, etc.

The Trustees of the town of Auburn, Cal., have raised the cost of saloon licenses from $30 to $50 per quarter, the same amount as charged in Placer County. It is hoped by this action to forestall any action to regulate the saloons in that town.

Dawson Scotch Golf Trophy

THE accompanying cut represents the handsome gold trophy of Glasgow, Scotland, to the Western Golf Association of America. The trophy is of excellent workmanship, the design effectively worked out in silver and copper. It is designed as a tribute to the memory of Old Tom Morris, both as a golfer and a man. The principal feature is a statuette of Old Tom in the act of driving, behind which is a chased panel representing a view of St. Andrew's links. Above this are the American national emblems, surmounted by a figure of victory and the Scottish arms in fine enamel, the shield embellished by traceries of Scotch thistles. A more artistic and better executed trophy has probably never been contended for at the grand old Scotch game of golf.

The inscription reads as follows:

PRESENTED TO THE
WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
BY
PETER DAWSON, GLASGOW,
IN TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF
OLD TOM MORRIS,
A GOLFER AND A MAN.

The contest for the trophy came off on the 16th of June last and was won by the Denver Country Club, the Annandale Club of California being the "runner-up." It was competed for by the 130 clubs belonging to the Western Golf Association of America, under the following rules: Each club selected a team of eight players, who played on their own links against "par," "par" being reckoned according to distance only, and irrespective of the ground, and all local rules were suspended. All players played from "scratch" and the competition was confined to one day. These terms were framed by the Western Golf Association to meet the conditions which exist in this country, the distances being so great as to prevent the holding of the competition at a central point, as is usual.

A Novel Wine Display

BESIDES the display of California wines at the State Fair, Edgar M. Sheehan, manager of the California Winery, is planning a tavern at which wine will be served by girls garbed in Italian dress. This Mr. Sheehan is doing with the endorsement of the grape growers of California, and it promises to be a very successful feature of the Fair, making everybody understand the immense importance of the State's viticultural industry. Naturally such a programme has elicited an awful screech from the water wagon and the anti-saloonists, prohibitionists, W. C. T. U. et al. Nevertheless, Mr. Sheehan says: "The tavern this year will be conducted by the California Grape Growers' Association, representing 75,000 acres of California land planted to vines, and two hundred million dollars of invested wealth. We will give unfermented grape juice and raisins as well as wine, and aim only to make the exhibit of educational value. There will be four young ladies in attendance, one of whom will be a relative of a member of the committee. The others have not yet been selected. Our space has already been selected and our permit secured. We will go right ahead in our plans."

The wine schedule of the new tariff bill shows an increase of about 15 per cent on most of the articles. On champagnes in bottles the rate of $8 a dozen for quarts is advanced to $9.60, with a similar advance on other sizes. It is estimated that these rates will produce about $3,000,000 annually more than is derived under the Dingley rates.

The county of Posey, Ind., voted in favor of the license system by an overwhelming majority of 1,472, which was 500 in excess of the number of votes anticipated.

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Special Excursion Rates on Railroads. Exhibits Carried Free.
H. A. JASTRO, President J. A. FILCHER, Secretary

AUXILIARY STATE FAIR, IDORA PARK, OAKLAND, SEPT. 18 TO OCTOBER 2, 1909

Rectifiers Take Notice

(T. D. 1528.)

Wine Mash.

n and after September 1, 1909, rectifiers prohibited from making a so-called wine mash and using the product thereof in the production of compound liquors.—Provisions of Internal Revenue Circular 731 (suspended by Mimeograph Circular 599) re-established.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., August 7, 1909.

o collectors and other internal-revenue officers:

Mimeograph Circular 599, dated February 3, 1909, suspending ıe operations of Circular 731, dated November 21, 1908, re-ting to the making and fermentation of a so-called wine mash ıd using the product thereof in the production of compound quors, is hereby revoked, to take effect September 1, 1909, ıd on and after said last-named date the instructions contained ı Circular 731 will be observed.

Collectors of internal revenue, revenue agents, and other in-ernal-revenue officers will govern themselves accordingly.

Robert Williams Jr., *Acting Commissioner.*

pproved:

Franklin MacVeagh, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

The Board of Trustees of the city of Merced have passed a ew liquor ordinance to the end that in future "no permit issued nder this ordinance shall be assignable or transferable. When ıe holder of a permit under this ordinance shall desire to hange the place of business for which his permit was granted e shall apply to the Board of Trustees for permission so to do nd said Board in its option may so grant the same."

Now You Are Talking

TO the Editor of the Courier-Journal:—Kindly permit me to say a few words concerning the prohibition question. The only possible way to bring about actual prohibition is to strike at the root of the trouble. Prohibit the raising of the materials that enter into the manufacture of the stuff! Kentucky may vote for State-wide prohibition, but the wicked Hoosiers and the crafty Tennesseeans will smuggle liquors across the line and corrupt the innocent Kentuckians. Just so long as corn and rye are raised in Indiana and Tennessee, so long will whisky be distributed in Kentucky. Applejack and cherry bounce must also be watched. As a safe means of putting an end to these deadly drinks, I would chop down every apple tree and every cherry tree in the land. Something like forty years ago I visited one of the mountain counties of Kentucky, where I was entertained by a hospitable old gentleman who offered me a drink of popcorn whisky. This shows that popcorn ought to be put under the ban. There is no earthly use in scratching the surface; if we are going to prohibit, let us prohibit. Down with corn, roasting and pop, rye and apples, as well as all other fruits.

VETERAN READER.

Rosswell, New Mexico, July 25, 1909.

A test case of the Arizona statute prohibiting saloons within six miles of a construction camp is about to be taken into court. A saloon-keeper, having a license, was fined $10 for maintaining a saloon within the prescribed distance, and has appealed the case. In Kern County, California, a Judge of the Superior Court declared a similar law unconstitutional.

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Roosevelt's Boasted Closure in New York City Failed

E. W. GRAY, now of Newark, N. J., pricks the monster balloon filled by ex-President Roosevelt, when he was Chief Police Commissioner in New York City, as follows:

I was a newspaper reporter in New York City when Dr. Parkhurst made his first crusade against Sunday selling. No man who really wanted to get a drink—and his kind seemed more numerous than ever—had to go without it. A hundred different plans were used to violate the law. I followed Theodore Roosevelt, then Police Commissioner, at a discreet distance, when he made a tour of investigation to discover whether the Sunday law was enforced or not. He stated on his return that he found the conditions most satisfactory, when, as a matter of fact, I entered a saloon doing business within view of the police station, in almost every police precinct he visited.

My observation leads me to believe that the worst evil of drink is bad liquor; that all strong liquors are in themselves more or less harmful if used regularly; that whisky, brandy, etc., should not be sold under the same licenses as light wines and beer; that prohibition is in the broad view a worse evil than the thing it seeks to prohibit, and that a "prohibition wave," like a religious revival, is based on emotionalism and brings a reaction that more than offsets the good it may have accomplished.

Sunday Closing in Old London

WE have the great and undeniable fact that the practice of drinking to excess is steadily diminishing among our people, and that fermented liquors are more and more taking their proper places as elements of diet or sources of reasonable gratification, while the attitude of teetotalers toward them is not supported by any adequate scientific research or by any sufficient amount of either national or individual experience.

In the face of these conditions the endeavor to enact that all places other than clubs in which drink is sold by retail shall be closed on Sundays except during three hours between noon and 10 p. m., one of the hours to be between noon and 3, is surely an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the citizen whether that citizen be the publican who wishes to sell a glass of beer or the thirsty traveler who wishes to drink it. A coercive measure of this kind is not educational, but is calculated rather to weaken than to strengthen the power of resisting temptation, and is more likely to lead to the excessive use of the opportunities that remain than to any result which can properly be called temperance. Coercion is not temperance and is not likely to produce temperance.—*London Times.*

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DENVER—J. Fleischer, 628 Exchange Building
GALVESTON—J. L. Ullmann, 2224 Strand
MEMPHIS—S. G. Hexter & Co., 507 Tennessee Trust Bldg.
NEW ORLEANS—Chas. Oppenheim, 503 Magazine Street
ST. LOUIS—Ew. Lungstras, 815 Holland Building
WASHINGTON—S. H. Bacon, 805 Market Place

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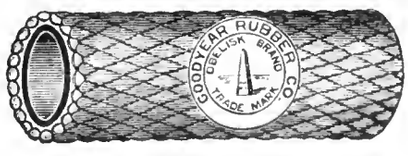

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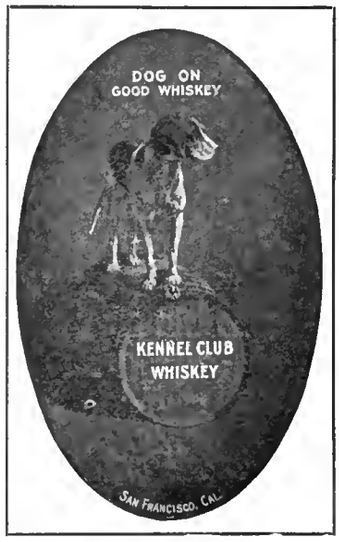

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THE DRY ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

By HORATIO F. STOLL
Secretary,
Grape Growers of California

WHILE the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle has been a great success from the standpoint of attendance in the day time, none of the concessions will close with bulging money-bags, and one of the main causes of this is the fact that no wine, beer or alcoholic drinks of any kind have been permitted to be sold on the grounds. As a result, many of the thousands of people who go out to the Fair grounds during the day, do not take their dinners at the large number of cafes sprinkled everywhere, but go down town and then, rather than repeat the long car ride to the Exposition, they attend the theatre or take in some other form of amusement in town. The Fair restaurant patrons are more suggestive of a Sunday school gathering than a pretentious exposition crowd and there is little mirth, jollity and enthusiasm. The Pay Streak, the avenue three-quarters of a mile long, flanked on either side with amusing shows, is practically dead after six o'clock, except on special evenings.

From the first, the authorities have been determined to enforce the State law, which forbids liquor to be sold within two miles of the Washington State University grounds on which the A. Y. P. Exposition is situated. A few weeks after the Fair opened, C. W. Wappenstein, chief of the Exposition police, arrested a man named Potter for running a blind pig in the Dixieland attraction on the Pay Streak. He released him, however, because it was proved he had made only one sale. But the arrest served as a warning and when Chief of Police Irving Ward of Seattle had his officers inform all persons running booths and cigar stands outside and around the exposition grounds that there must be no selling of liquors, the desire to handle spirituous beverages seems to have died and it may be truthfully said that the law has been observed to the letter.

I have heard rumors that beer could be secured in the basement of the Agricultural Hall, but upon inquiry I was not able to substantiate these charges. The story was started by people who happened around the day the judges were busy making awards. Two barrels were sent out for sampling purposes by the Tannhauser Brewing Company, and after the judges had tasted a few glasses and departed, the lady in charge permitted those fortunate few who were near to have a glass of beer. A thirsty crowd was promptly supplied and the beer barrels emptied before any objection could be made. That, to my knowledge, is the only time the rule has been broken.

I had an interesting talk with the lady in charge of the Rainier Malt exhibits on New England Day at the Fair. In the crowd that jostled before the booth for a taste of the malt, were any number of men and women with badges wearing the inscription "Maine," the first and greatest of our Prohibition States. Three visitors stood eagerly in line waiting their turn to get a wine glass of malt. I laughed when they smacked their lips and assured the matron in charge that it was "all right."

The other day two women suffragettes, who are also W. C. T. U's., came up to the Rainier exhibit and asked if the malt was intoxicating. "Not if it is properly used," they were told. They declared they would never take beer, but since this was a tonic, they believed they would try some. Both ladies were given a full beer glass of malt and they emptied them to the bitter dregs. "They said they only wanted a taste," explained the lady in charge, "but I gave them several tastes. Malt, you know, averages 5½ per cent alcohol, while our beer only runs 3.7 per cent—and yet our prohibition ladies were willing to taste the former and wouldn't think of taking the beer, which, of course, we are not permitted to serve. It's a joke, really, isn't it?" And I agreed with her.

The other day a gentleman came into her booth, breathless, asking for a bottle of malt to revive his wife who, he claimed, was dying outside. "She'll have to die," said the wary matron, "if you do not take her to the emergency hospital provided for that purpose." And the man had to go elsewhere. I was informed that all kinds of ruses have been conjured up to buy liquor on the grounds and this lady, whose booth has been above criticism during the entire Exposition, informed me that she had been tried again and again by officials and "spotters" and they have always found her living up to the rules of the Fair. "If President Taft or President Chilberg of the Exposition, were to come here and ask for a bottle of malt, I would tell them the same thing—here is a glass full, drink that and then go, as there are countless others who want to take the edge off their thirst."

You would smile if you could see the people line up when the "demonstrations" are under way. They crowd and jostle and then grab the glasses, as if they feared it might be taken away from them.

A little above the Rainier people is the Tannhauser Inn. Here small glasses of porter are given away. This exhibit has proven even more popular than the malt booth, for the beverage they dispense is not a tonic by long odds. It is the real stuff in the porter line and is a brand-new product that a Seattle company is putting out. There is always a long line of thirsty individuals lined up before the woman who presides over this exhibit and she is kept busy weeding out the "repeaters" who have been up before her several times the same day. She tries to see that the rule of only one drink to the same person is enforced and she favors Seattle people, for they are her real customers.

Over in the California Building, the people look longingly at the wine bottles that tower to the balcony. In the buffet room provided by the management, there is a generous supply of wine which is intended only for distinguished guests. On several occasions, banquets held in the building have also been supplied with California wine. On Admission Day, the legislative body was lunched upstairs and served with some excellent sherry, sauterne and claret.

Our wines and brandies, by the way, were awarded five grand prizes and over 100 gold medals by the Exposition officials. The prize winners were Wetmore-Bowen, for their Chateau Cresta Blanca; Italian-Swiss Colony, for their Asti Special wine; A. Repsold & Co., brandy; Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co., Mesa Blanca wine, and the Rosenblatt Company, for their apricot brandy.

I am told that none of the French wine-makers would permit their vintages to compete with California wines and they refused to exhibit unless they were all given grand prizes. This empty honor, I believe, was accorded them.

Evidently they are afraid of the test. Perhaps they remembered that at the St. Louis World's Exposition in 1903, when our wines were placed in competition with the best from every great grape-growing and wine-making nation in the world, we were awarded three grand prizes and nineteen gold medals. This was accomplished with only thirty odd entries, and in proportion to our enfries. California received more prizes for its wines, brandies, vermouth and champagne than any other exhibitor at

home or abroad. The wine jury was composed of twenty-one members, of which seventeen were foreigners. The latter included seven experts from France, four from Germany, and some from Italy, Chili, Japan and Canada. This distinguished jury, as competent and impartial, perhaps, as the world could supply, acknowledged the merits of our wines and rewarded our wine makers accordingly. The importance of their decision may be understood when it is realized that it took ninety-five points to win a grand prize, and to secure a gold medal, the product had to score an average of ninety points.

Even at expositions in the great wine-producing centers of Europe, we have been able to win recognition. Gold medals were awarded California wines at Paris, France, in 1899; at Genoa, Italy, in 1892; at Lyons, France, in 1894; at Bordeaux, France, in 1895; at Turin, Italy, in 1898; and at the Paris World's Fair in 1900, when our wines carried off four gold medals, nine silver medals and nine bronze medals, notwithstanding that the choicest vintages were not permitted to compete for prizes because, as the Frenchmen claimed, the label bore the names of French districts, such as California Burgundy, Sauternes, etc.

But I am digressing. I started to tell of conditions at the Exposition and in the State of Washington and not to sing the praises of California's wines.

A high license for saloons seems to have satisfied the prohibitionists temporarily. The license has been fixed at $1000 for the sale of bulk wines in Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, the amount being considerably smaller in towns of small population. In Seattle, they are determined to have no additional saloons. A hotel or boarding house must have at least 100 rooms before it can secure a license and then there must be no street entrance to the bar. Even the pretentious new Washington Hotel had to submit to this rule.

A State-wide law forces all saloons to close their doors on Saturday at midnight and remain dark for twenty-four hours. In the north section of Seattle, where the thirsty masses congregate, it is not uncommon to see a line form in front of some of the saloons on Sunday night at 12 o'clock, for the saloons all over town open for an hour then to relieve the distressed drinkers of their thirst and stray coin. Even at the Hotel Washington Annex, I noticed men "hanging around" until the midnight hour had passed to get just a nightcap before retiring.

I asked the manager of the Hotel Donnelly, in Tacoma, how the closed Sunday ordinance worked, and he said that, while he had objected at first, he now looked upon it as a boon, since his men had a much-needed rest and at the end of the week he found his receipts amounted to just as much as when they were open on Sunday. He makes no attempt to avail himself of the hour after midnight, as he finds it too much trouble.

"However," he added, "if any one of the guests who arrive from a long overland journey express a desire for a glass of beer or wine, I accommodate them. That is all."

The saloon owners throughout the State seem to be profiting by the example of the experiences of other States, and the Royal Arch Association here is doing all in its power to influence its members to observe the laws and run their places clean and respectably. You can imagine their surprise and chagrin, therefore, when G. A. Miller, special agent of the United States Indian Service, announced a few days ago that he had evidence against fifty-nine men who have been violating the Indian liquor laws of Washington and operating on nearly every reservation in the State. Of course, the Royal Arch wants to see these men punished and they have promised to give Mr. Miller every assistance.

The cases are being brought before Prosecuting Attorney George F. Vanderveer, under the new law of the State, which makes the crime of selling liquor to Indians, from the eighth breed up, a felony. "Left untouched and fancying themselves secure from molestation," said Mr. Miller, "these men have boldly defied the laws. The long-haired Indians have been securing their liquor freely from bootleggers, while the short-haired ones saunter into low dives and into back rooms, where they wait until all other customers have gone. Then the proprietor slips them liquor, the only proviso being that the Indian has the price."

It is provided by Federal legislation that where the Government has no laws to punish offenders, the laws of the State in which the crime is committed shall govern the prosecution. Mr. Miller has submitted his evidence to Mr. Vanderveer and everyone is anxiously awaiting the names of the liquor dealers who have been guilty.

In most of the hotels of Seattle and Tacoma, I have noticed that our California wines are well represented on the wine lists. Cresta Blanca, Italian-Swiss Colony, Repsolds, Chauce & Bon, Alta Vista and Inglenook Vineyard vintages appear to be the most popular. Budweiser seems to be the only California beer that competes with the Eastern brands and the local Rainier and Olympia brews.

In conclusion, I want to relate an amusing story told me by Assemblyman Milton Schmitt, who is one of the California Legislative Delegation visiting the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. It seems that before they left San Francisco, they were provided with a fine supply of California wine with which to wash down the choice dishes offered them on the Pullman. Upon reaching the Oregon line, they did not realize they were in "dry" territory, and when they sat down to lunch, they found the colored waiters could not serve them with the ruby vintage. The bill of fare states this fact distinctly, but our California delegation had overlooked it. When they learned the dreadful news, each Californian rose, hastened to their wine supply, and came gaily into the diner, each swinging at his side a pint bottle of Tipo Chianti, which they proceeded to share with their wives, to the great amusement of the waiters and all the other diners, who looked longingly their way, but did not offer the slightest objection. Can't you picture the fun of these California lawmakers defying the foolish laws of their sister State? I wonder what the Oregon Solons will say when they learn of the fell deed? I fancy they will laugh in their sleeves, too, and wink the other eye.

Seattle, September 12, 1909.

California Wine Men Pleased

WINE men in this State are well pleased with the recent decision of the board of food and drug inspection of the Department of Agriculture to the effect that hereafter no beverage may be labeled as wine that contains adulterants. Such a ruling, it is figured by the wine men throughout California, will place the product of the East on an equality with the wine from this State, so far as price is concerned. During the past it has been the habit of a majority of the Eastern manufacturers to label their adulterated beverages as "wine" and thus to cause them to be placed upon the tables of the leading hotels in competition with the California wines, though the Eastern product could be produced at a reduced figure by the addition of water, sugar and a good portion of the time a large percentage of coloring matter. On the other hand, California wines, consisting as they do of the pure fermented grape juice, were forced to remain on the shelves because of their higher prices.—*S. F. Commercial News,* Aug. 30, 1909.

Vineyard and Cellar

JUST about the middle of the month the Farmers' Mutual Winery at Victor, near Lodi, San Joaquin County, commenced the season's work. It is expected that this year's crush will be 3500 tons of grapes, as against 1000 tons in 1908. Additional cooperage and storage capacity have been obtained, and the winery can now handle 600,000 gallons comfortably.

On September 10th Grape Day was celebrated at Escondido, California. Twelve thousand visitors were present, and not a single incident happened to mar the pleasure of the second anniversary of Grape Day. Special trains brought guests from Los Angeles and San Diego. In the morning there was a grand parade of fraternal and other organizations, and the afternoon was spent in musical and literary exercises held under an immense grape arbor, with seating capacity for 15,000 people. Altogether the Escondido celebration was a great success and everybody enjoyed themselves.

The Cresta Blanca wines have long had the distinction of being the best known and appreciated California wines in Europe, and the judges at the A.-Y.-P. Exposition have now endorsed the general high opinion held of these wines, by awarding the Grand prize and six gold medals to the Cresta Blanca wines. This is in our opinion well deserved, and owing to the above decision, Livermore Valley must be looked upon as one of the most favored districts for grape growing, and Alameda County take its proper place as a producer of the finest wine in the State.

Leo Allenberg, the well-liked saloon man on Polk street, has removed from his former quarters to the northeast corner of Polk and Pine streets. He has a very handsome, snug and comfortable establishment, where he draws the same excellent line of whisky, wines and beers. His own particular brand of "Shoestring" whisky is making friends every day, besides which his "Old Kirk" is noted in the neighborhood. He reports business good, as most retailers do who keep the right brand of liquors.

On September 15th the wholesale liquor firm of Charles Meinecke & Co. celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. The business was established by Charles Meinecke at 55 Front street, September 15, 1859. From that beginning has grown the mercantile house of today. The firm occupies the premises at 314 Sacramento street, where it has been located since 1868, with the exception of a short stay in Oakland after the fire of 1906.

At the Brun & Chaix cellars at Oakville there is a great deal of activity, quite a number of large orders for wine having been received of late which are now being gotten ready for shipment. There is more activity in the wine trade just now than for some time past, and viticulturists are hoping that the improvement is to be permanent.—*St. Helena Star.*

We are informed that the "Asti Special" sent from the Asti district; has come out ahead in the competition between California wines at the Seattle Exposition. A dispatch from Asti states this wine was the only sparkling wine to win a Grand prize, and this result is especially gratifying to the wine men of that district, who took especial pains with their exhibits.

Grape crushers are busy at Geyserville and more than 500 tons of grapes have been delivered at the California Wine Association's plant, and a recent telegram from there says: "The growers are not hesitating to take their grapes to the winery, and will accept the figure which the association places on their grapes when they have been made into wine."

On September 7th the wheels of the new Lodi, California, Co-operative Winery were put in motion for the first time. It was made quite a festive occasion and a large crowd visited the winery. It is well equipped with steam and electricity, and the plant is all that could be desired for the production of first-class wine.

Messrs. Post and Klusman of Uplands, California, have organized the Mission Winery Company, capital $300,000. Hereafter their holdings at Uplands will be administered by the new company, of which they will be the heaviest stockholders.

Advices from Cloverdale, California, state that the well-known wine maker, W. D. Sink, is offering $10 a ton for grapes, and is willing to take 1000 tons at that figure.

TREATING upon the troubles of grape growers at the present time owing to the low price of grapes offered by the large wineries, the Los Angeles *Times* says:

"Probably the best way to handle the wine grape crops is that followed by many here in Southern California, which consists in a combination of growers planting a large acreage at the disposal of one winery operated by the growers themselves. In this way the grapes are cared for at maturity, and once converted into wine the product is not perishable, but may be held indefinitely for the market to right itself.

"A ton of grapes will make about 140 gallons of dry wine. Five tons give us 700 gallons from an acre of vines. At only 10 cents a gallon this amounts to $70 per acre. All costs counted, that is better than selling grapes at $5 per ton at the cars. If the wine is carried to maturity and then sold by the barrel it will bring 20 cents to 25 per gallon. But that calls for much money to finance the operation, and much business ability to place the product on the market."

These figures look extremely nice, particularly at the present time, but while not doubting the wisdom of the plan followed, or that even in bad seasons more profit can be so made than by selling grapes, it must be remembered that there must be heavy charges against the $70 per acre which the *Times* does not mention. For instance, every acre must bear its share of the interest upon the cost of erection of plant; of cooperage, of running of winery, cost of transportation, taxes and other current expenses, all of which together with the cost of cultivation, pruning, etc., must be deducted before the true amount of profit per acre can be estimated.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that previous to the seasons of 1908 and 1909, the growers who sold their grapes for a number of years, obtained a big profit without being called upon to pay any expenses outside those incurred by the vineyard. There are two sides to every question.

New Method of Cooling Wine

LODI (San Joaquin County), Sept. 10.—This season the Woodbridge Winery Association will crush 7000 tons of grapes. An average of 275 to 300 tons a day is being sent through the crusher. The winery has added considerably to its storage capacity. A new storage cellar has been completed and affords cooperage for 100,000 gallons, and the new fermenting tanks have a capacity of 150,000 gallons. The directors have decided upon a new system of cooling the wine, and ice will be used to reduce the temperature after the wine is drawn from the pomace. This is an entirely new scheme for wineries, and the success of it will be watched for with keen interest by wine makers throughout the State. Ice will be received by the carload at the winery. The government allows the addition of ten per cent water in the making of wine, and it is calculated that the icing will not equal this amount. P. Villinave, formerly winemaker for the Italian Vineyard Company at Cucamonga, near Los Angeles, has charge of the vintage.

HORATIO F. STOLL, secretary of the Grape Growers of California, left for Seattle early in the month and has been engaged lecturing upon "California's Viticultural Industry" and demonstrating its importance by the supply of California wines at the A.-Y.-P. Exposition.

Our Stockton correspondent draws a somewhat dark picture of the wine grape outlook around that city. Besides the fact that the large wineries are only offering $5 a ton, there is a great scarcity of pickers, wages offered for labor having been cut down to meet the low price offered. He fears that thousands of tons of grapes will rot on the vines unless there is a change for the better in market conditions.

Advices from Yuba City state that the wine grape market is in a bad condition from a grower's standpoint. It appears that at Yuba City, as at many other points in the State, the highest offer so far made is $5 a ton. It is understood that the state of the wine market precludes a higher offer at present.

C. H. Belcher of Yolo County is, according to the Sacramento *Union*, offering $7 a ton for grapes on time contracts, and it is reported C. D. Simpson is offering $8, while J. Migliavacca of Napa has made things lively in Yolo County by contracting for the delivery of 1000 tons of black grapes at $7 per ton, cash on delivery.

Early this month the plant of the Turlock Fruit Juice Company commenced this season's manufacture of the unfermented juice of the grape. Last year 40,000 gallons were made and disposed of, and this year it is expected 150,000 gallons will be turned out. Manager Taylor states that the principal grapes to be crushed this year are the Alicante Bouschet, Grenasche and Zinfandel. The price paid for grapes will be at least $6 per ton, and some varieties will bring as much as $10.

According to a dispatch from Stockton, West's Winery is considering a new scheme for grape payments, whereby they may be able to realize more than $5 a ton. It is proposed that growers turn over their grapes to the winery and accept in return for the same a portion of the wine. If wine sells for 20 cents a gallon it is figured that the growers will clear about $10 a ton. Upon the delivery of the grapes to the winery the growers will be given a warehouse receipt for so much wine. The ratio is about one-third for the winery and two-thirds for the producers.

Grape Growers Took the Works

AT the California State Fair which closed a few days ago the display of wines, brandies, etc., was under the management of the Grape Growers of California, and by far the best ever made at Sacramento. The growers combined and made an exhibit under one head. The result follows:

GRAPE GROWERS OF CALIFORNIA.

Best display of artistic wine packages	Gold Medal
Best bottled in bond grape brandy	Gold Medal
Best grape brandy	$10.00
Best general display of California wines	Gold Medal
Best white wine, Sauterne type	Silver Medal
Best white wine, Rhemish type	Silver Medal
Best red wine, Claret type	Silver Medal
Best red wine, Burgundy type	Silver Medal
Best California port	Silver Medal
Best California sherry	Silver Medal
Best California Angelica	Silver Medal
Best Muscatel	Silver Medal
Best California champagne	Gold Medal
Best carbonated wine, white	Diploma
Best carbonated wine, white	Diploma
Best unfermented grape juice, white	Silver Medal
Best unfermented grape juice, red	Silver Medal
Best peach brandy	$5.00
Best blackberry brandy	5.00
Best apricot brandy	5.00

One of the largest shipments of California wine for some time past left port on the steamer Nevadan, via Panama, for Europe. In addition to a large cargo of Coast products she carried 6100 cases of wine.

N. O. Hultberg of Modesto has written to a local paper in that city: "I believe that the solution of this grape question lays in the hands of the growers themselves, and easy at that." Mr. Hultberg then goes on to give his experience of the value of dried grapes as a stock food, the result of which was that he "had not bought a pound of grain for a year." He says: "My experience and observation is that one ton of dried Zinfandel goes as far to feed as one and one-quarter tons of barley. The result, as far as price is concerned, is that I got about $14 per ton for the 1908 crop of wine grapes, figured at the high rate of barley this last year." The writer advises every grape grower to make the experiment and remember the old adage, "Heaven helps those who help themselves."

VACATION 1909

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Mr. Sbarbaro Qualifies His Remark

SAN FRANCISCO, California, Sept. 22, 1909.

EDITOR PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW—Dear Sir: My attention has been called to your article "Wine Must Be Made from the Juice of the Grape" in your valuable paper of August 31st, upon which, unintentionally, a wrong construction was placed.

Whilst the Grape Growers of California, and in fact of the United States, must all be united in order that our American wines may maintain a good reputation, and all wines should be made of grapes from the fields and not by fake wine manufacturers in brick wineries; I never intended for a moment that the legitimate wine producers of the East should be interfered with in their legitimate work, but should be permitted to make wine in the same manner as the wine producers in northern France and Germany, and allowed the same privilege as is allowed by France and Germany in producing its legitimate wines.

I am indeed sorry, Mr. Editor, that I should have been misunderstood in this matter, as it may create a wrong impression, for it is my ardent desire that all the grape growers of the United States should cultivate the best harmonious feeling for every vineyard in the country.

Hoping that you will make space for this explanation in your next number, I remain,

Very truly yours,

A. SBARBORO,
President Grape Growers of California.

The people of Bear Lake County, Idaho, have declared for prohibition by a vote of almost 2 to 1. The election was held under the county option law.

Gospel of the Grape

THE vinters of California, having been taught by experience (the very best teacher) and the former State Viticultural Commission (the members were known all over the State and respected for their knowledge and patriotic endeavors to have produced only the best) and today only two of the Commission are alive; how to select varieties; plant, cultivate, and in fact all the processes for the production of good wines.

Nearly all vinters know how wines should be stored. A few make slight mistakes in the bottle to be used. One fault they nearly all have; that is the too quick sale. Having had experience with some old wines, I know they will perfect themselves in bottle.

Now the last lesson to be taught will be the instruction to all restaurateurs, how the wines should be stored and handled when serving to customers.

Very few restaurants outside of San Francisco make any attempt to serve California wines properly. They are kept in warm storage, and are handled as a hodcarrier does the bricks he carries.

Every vinter making bottle wines a specialty should by instruction and printed matter teach the restaurateur the proper storage and serving of his wines.

One of the finest restaurants in California, located in Los Angeles, served to the writer a bottle of Tipo Chianti (white) absolutely warm, the waiter saying one could *put ice in it.* Think of such a sacrilege. And on reporting to the proprietor, he said it would not occur again. He also acknowledged that the California wines were purer and better than most foreign wines.

A CALIFORNIAN.

The Johnson-Lock Mercantile Co.

210 CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AND THEIR BRANCH HOUSES:

Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, Los Angeles, Cal.
Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, San Diego, Cal.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Portland, Oregon.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Spokane, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Seattle, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Tacoma, Wash.
Johnson-Henrici Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

ANNOUNCE THEIR APPOINTMENT AS SOLE AGENTS OF THE PACIFIC COAST FOR THE FOLLOWING FOREIGN HOUSES:

Charles Duval & Co. (Champagnes),	Vertus près Epernay, France
Mansart Pere & Fils (Champagnes to Buyers' Brands),	Epernay, France
Veuve Amiot (French Sparkling Wines),	St. Hilaire-St. Florent, France
Mouchotte & Fils (Saint Jacobin de Toulouse and other Liqueurs),	Saint Mandè (Seine), France
Maire & Fils (Burgundies),	Beaune (Côte d'Or), France
The United Vineyard Proprietors of Cognac (Brandies),	J. G. Monnet & Co., Cognac, France
Boutelleau Fils (Olive Oils),	Nice & Barbezieux, France
Joh. Bapt. Sturm (Still Hocks and Moselles),	Rudesheim a/Rh., Germany
Burgeff & Co. (German Sparkling Wines),	Hocheim a/Main, Germany
Charles Teyssonneau, Jne. (Conserves Alimentaires),	Bordeaux, France
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Sherries),	Jerez de la Frontera, Spain
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Ports),	"Rebello Valente" Brand, Oporto, Portugal
A. M. Hirschfeld & Co. (Clarets and Sauternes and Château Bottled Wines),	29 Rue Poyenne, Bordeaux-les-Chartrons, France
James Leslie & Co. (Ginger Ales, etc.),	Belfast, Ireland

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, September 20.—There is a noticeable absence of wine men in the city these days. The vintage has been in full blast in Southern California since the first week in September and all the heads of the various big wine institutions of this section are out at their plants in the adjoining country personally supervising crushing operations six days of the week.

Reports from the various sections are to the effect that the crop is about the same volume as last year. The yield of the old vineyards is in most localities somewhat shorter than last season, but the coming in of a very considerable acreage of new vineyards will make the total yield about the same as last season. The grapes are of excellent quality and conditions so far have been ideal for the winemakers, the grapes maturing nicely in the different districts in a way that has not overcrowded the wineries with stock. The warm weather of the third week tended to ripen the grapes somewhat faster and some of the big wineries have the past few days been running both day and night in their crushing operations. From reports, they will all run this season to their full capacity, all the wineries having made preparations in the way of additional facilities, cooperage and other improvements, to take care of the crop. And in all probability Southern California will produce as much wine this season as last.

To the grape-growers the situation is not assuring. Prices are ruling low, though higher prices are being paid here, according to reports, than in other sections of the State. It is reported that the wine men here are paying $6.00 per ton at the vineyard and $8.00 per ton delivered at the winery for the bulk of the good stock, though in some sections where the water level is high and the grapes carry a large content of water, the price is lower. The wine men, however, realizing that the grape grower is a necessary adjunct to the winery, are stretching a point to take care of the growers and are meeting the situation to the best of their ability.

As a result of annexation to the City of Los Angeles, the liquor dealers of San Pedro and Wilmington will have to pay a larger license and also will have to submit to the establishment of a liquor zone, ordinances regulating the latter question having been ordered drawn by the Los Angeles City Council this week. The licenses will be increased very materially. The retailers will have to pay $100 per month instead of $30, the former rate. Wholesalers will pay $75 per month instead of $10. Restaurant liquor licenses will now cost their owners $75 per month instead of $5, which they formerly paid in the annexed territory.

After much agitation "for" and "against," the Ocean Park Board of Trustees renewed the license of the "ship hotel," the Cabrillo. The Saint Marks Bar, owned by a Los Angeles Company, was refused a renewal of license.

One would think from the noise made by the "Long Hairs" of Southern California, that money was no object when it came to "downing the Demon Rum," but the county headquarters of the Prohibition Committee here has been forced to close up for lack of funds.

In all probability the groceries in this city which have had a license permitting them to sell liquors, are to lose that privilege. "The Board of Police Commissioners are of the opinion that retail grocers should not be permitted to sell intoxicating liquors under any form of license, in connection with or as a part of, or under the name or guise of their retail grocery business," according to Judge Trask, one of the Commissioners, who appeared before the City Council and requested that the ordinances be so amended that no retail grocer can secure a license to handle liquors in connection with his grocery business. The Council directed the City Clerk to notify all groceries holding a liquor license that the question would be considered on September 28th.

The demand of the Police Commissioners that the saloon men of this city appear before them when requested and answer a categorical list of questions, personal and otherwise, concerning the conduct of their business, has in a measure been overruled and the list pruned of objectionable questions by an opinion rendered by the City Attorney, who says that the saloon keeper has the right to refuse to enlighten the Commission as to whether they are under contract to sell any particular brand of beer, or as to whether they are indebted to any brewery, which indebtedness is secured by assignments, etc.; and also that sending around by a patrolman a list of questions to the saloon keeper to be answered is not according to law; "that the saloon keeper must be cited to appear before the Board and have a hearing on some specific charge. Under such conditions the Commissioners may enforce the attendance of witnesses and require them to answer. But there must be some real, specific cause for such inquiry."

The City Attorney also rendered an opinion that permits must be issued to corporations, and where partners ask for a permit, the names of both partners must be embodied in the permit. This decision knocks out the pet measure of the Commission deciding that the permit must be issued to one member of a firm or corporation, not to the firm or corporation. There will probably be an ordinance formed to prohibit aliens from holding saloon permits, the City Attorney saying that such an ordinance would be upheld by the courts.

H. Jevne & Co. of this city received a gold medal for California wines exhibited by them at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition at Seattle.

John Davin, proprietor of the Faust Cafe, has been confined to his bed for some time by an extra severe attack of rheumatism, but is expected to be around again shortly.

Retailers generally report business as picking up, and a trip down the "row" shows them all to be doing a good trade, and all expect a prosperous winter season.

Wholesalers report business as looking up, more orders coming in from outside points, as well as an increased local demand, with collection getting easier, so that generally speaking the liquor business is in a normal condition in this section of the State.

Los Angeles Wine Men Protest

(Special Dispatch.)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25, 1909.—The Southern California wine men feel that a rank injustice has been done them by the Pacific Coast correspondent of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, when, in a recent issue of that journal, the correspondent attributed all the troubles of the wine men of this State to

ıe Southern California people. The statements therein made ‹e not borne out by the facts. Southern California wine men ‹e paying a higher price for grapes by three or four dollars per ın than the wine makers of the North are doing. The charge ıat the Southern California wine men are cutting prices is not ue, on the contrary they have been repeatedly called upon by ıeir Eastern agencies to meet the prices made by the Northern ınbination and in some cases have refused to meet the prices ade by their Northern competitors.

Again, they charge that the poor quality of the wines of a dry pe made in the South has affected the market on these wines. hile it is true that the highest types of dry wines are not made the South, still the dry wines made by the leaders in the wine aking industry here, like the Italian Vineyard Company, the ierra Madre Vintage Company and Chas. Stern & Sons, do ake a standard quality of dry wines that compares and sells ith the standard quality of the northern wines. These con-rns have by the installation of modern methods in their ineries, the building of gigantic fermenting tanks cellars, here the temperature is absolutely controlled all through the ar, are enabled to produce a dry wine that compares most vorably with nine-tenths of the dry wine manufactured in the rthern counties.

The Southern California wine men are not unloading their llars of last year's vintage at the expense of the market, but on e contrary are holding their wines and are refusing to sell at esent prices. Every large winery in Southern California has is season spent thousands of dollars in the installation of new nkage and cooperage in their plants to accommodate this sea-n's crop and there is no friction among the Southern Cali-rnia wine men and grape growers, such as exists all over the rthern grape growing sections.

Bavarian Beer Industry

CONSUL GEORGE NICOLAS UFFT, of Nuremberg, in writing that Bavaria is, perhaps, better known for its beer than r any other of its numerous products which it sends to the ds of the earth, notes the following features of the trade:

Bavarians consume most of the beer themselves, while the her products of the kingdom are largely sent to foreign lands. 1908, despite the complaints of depression from the brewers, e beer production of Bavaria was 488,261,369 gallons, or only 479,803 gallons less than in 1907. Only 73,289,502 gallons 1½ per cent, were exported, and as an offset to this export ere were imported 2,241,455 gallons of foreign beer. The me consumption was therefore 248 quarts of beer for every an, woman, and child in the kingdom. Only 12,154,356 gallons the exports went to foreign countries, the balance being con-med by the various other German states. The United States ring 1908 bought, in round figures, about 2,000,000 gallons of avarian beer, which was invoiced, including freight to Bremen, about $395,000. This is slightly less than 20 cents per gal-n. Of this amount a little more than one-third, $125,414, as invoiced at the Nuremberg consulate, but it was mostly ewed at Wuerzburg, Munich sent over to America slightly re than Nuremberg, invoice value $169,071, and the balance me from Kulmbach, also a Bavarian beer town, but which longs to the Coburg consular district.

The 1908 Bavarian beer statistics indicate that the steady ab-rption of the smaller breweries by the big brewing associations ll continues. During the past two years the number of brew-es has dropped from 10,899 to 10,465. Of the total number, 501 breweries make the well-known dark Bavarian beer and ly 964, most of which are in the Kulmbach district, make ght (pale) beer. The total malt tax paid by the Bavarian ewers for 1908 was $9,503,784, or $346,668 less than for 1907.

Bordeaux Wine Exports

FROM French statistics showing the export of wines from Bordeaux for the first six months of this year, Consul Alfred K. Moe supplies the following figures, with certain comments on the trade:

To—	Gallons.	To—	Gallons.
United States	138,927	Uruguay	179,213
England	1,412,675	Brazil	13,473
Netherlands	876,991	Other countries	3,683,465
Argentina	1,123,991		
Belgium	1,121,983	Total	10,265,904
Germany	2,315,186		

It will be noted that the best customers are Germany, England, Belgium and the Argentine. The tremendous amount of wine going from this district into Germany calls for special notice, especially as that country is itself a producer of excellent wines, both red and white. The purchases of wine in the Argentine should be of considerable interest to California producers. While American growers could not compete, probably, in the Belgium or German markets with the Bordeaux wine merchants, they should be able to compete actively in the South American markets, to which they have the same access. The only necessity is the production of wines of the same high quality as those of this district and the sending of representatives to exploit what appears to be a most satisfactory market.

Belmont Heights, California, is tiring of the liquor-selling business, at least by the cafe route. At a recent meeting of the Trustees of that town an ordinance was introduced amending the present liquor ordinance which will do away with cafes and restaurants in Belmont. The Belmont Wine Company's wholesale liquor house on Anaheim near Redondo will be the only place where the thirsty ones may go to get their liquor after the ordinance is passed.

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COAST NEWS OF THE TRAFFIC

Country Press Changing

IT is evident that the interior press both in this and other States, which has hitherto leaned heavily on the side of prohibition, is beginning to see its error, and is slowly returning to common sense and the advocating of license. For instance, the Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, *Press* recently says:

"Local option or prohibition has proved a failure where tried and made law-breakers of the men who illegally sell the stuff as well as the officials who neglected to enforce the laws. * * * We know from observation in prohibition North Dakota, where it is State-wide, that it is impossible to enforce the law because those who wish to indulge will adjust themselves to conditions and find men to supply their wants. What is gained by trying to evade these facts?"

The Los Angeles, California, *Herald* is the authority for the statement that a strong financial syndicate has been formed in that city to secure monopoly of the liquor trade. It intends to take advantage of the rapid growth of Los Angeles and the restriction of number of licenses issued. There is considerable doubt as to the correctness of the above statement. It looks very much like a rumor spread abroad by the anti-saloon people for their own purposes. The *Herald* says: "In the proposed saloon syndicate it is stated there will be absolutely no brewery money, and that the saloons will be kept aloof from alliance with any wholesale interests, to the betterment, it is believed, of both wholesaler and retailer." Now according to our notion a "Saloon Trust" without brewery money may be possible, but is certainly very improbable.

The Berkeley cold water cranks remind us of the man who strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel. The papers have been full of the fuss made about "near beer" with its 2 per cent of alcohol, and now we are told by a Berkeley paper that the traffic in patent medicines will not be put under the ban, nor the druggists driven out of business. This sort of legislation, while it strangles legitimate business, closing saloons, etc., simply makes a dram shop of the druggists' stores. Under the circumstances it will prove just as easy to get drunk in Berkeley as in San Francisco.

Roseburg, Oregon, is, according to the local paper, full of "blind pigs" and "bootleggers," and that it is just as easy to get "a skin full of booze" as if the town was running wide open. The *News* says: "No 'blind pigs!' This case would lead to the belief that there are forty at least—and 'bootleggers' by the dozens—and so easily to be found that a blind man would have no difficulty in 'hitting' them if he was dry. Who is to blame for this?"

On September 2d a big fire occurred in Tacoma by which six buildings composing the plants of the Puget Sound Malting Company and the Northwestern Stock Food Company, both owned by the Pacific Brewing and Malting Company, were burned. Anton Huts, the principal owner, places the loss at $230,000, with insurance of $100,000. The plant will be rebuilt as soon as the insurance is adjusted.

A Stockton, California, dispatch says that former San Francisco saloon keeper August Weinhold, who recently established what is known as Old Heidelberg Inn, at Stockton, is in the toils for having broken the liquor ordinance. He was refused a saloon license, but proceeded to dispose of liquors without the necessary permit. He has been twice arrested.

AT Lewiston, Idaho, the liquor interests are confident they will win the local option election. It is declared that a dry town would be a death blow to business. Lines will be drawn, much the same as at Boise, where the liquor forces won by being backed by the business men and newspapers. It is claimed that if the saloons are closed at Lewiston, business will be demoralized, a score of buildings will be left empty, and the city lose an income from licenses of $20,000 a year. Certainly these seem good and sufficient reasons for defeating the prohibitionists, and we understand the local newspapers hold the same opinion.

Acting in direct violation of the State law, the San Mateo Board of Supervisors have granted licenses to two Menlo Park saloon men. Menlo Park is a dry town, as it is within two and a half miles of Stanford University campus. It was argued by the Board that licenses should be granted pending the decision of the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the law in question.

Toledo, Washington, favors licensing saloons, and the wets won the special local option election by 51 to 30, a majority of 5 to 3, not quite 2 to 1. Two years ago Toledo elected the prohibition ticket, but has evidently regained its senses. This is the first town in Lewis County to vote on the liquor question, and has aroused a great deal of interest.

The decision of Superior Judge Bennett of Bakersfield, Kern County, that the four-mile liquor bill as relates to the Los Angeles Aqueduct, is illegal and unconstitutional. The Los Angeles City Attorney's office will make a test case and take the question to the Supreme Court.

City Attorney Long of Long Beach, California, is getting ready to draw up the charter amendments that are to be voted upon at the December election. One of them will be the Pasadena plan of liquor licenses, which was endorsed by the Council of that place several months ago.

The question if "clubs must pay liquor license," will be decided by a friendly suit, at Lewiston, Idaho. Should it be decided in the affirmative, the Elks and Eagles clubs will take out a license and close bars on Sundays.

Rockford, Washington, voted against the sale of liquor by a majority of 17. The vote was heavy and much interest was manifested, and at the close of an exciting day the vote stood 74 against license to 57 in favor of saloons.

Creditors of E. A. Rober of Alameda, a saloon keeper, have filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. The petitioning creditors are Theodore Gerrs, $276, and F. Mants, $1440.

Wenatchee, Washington, went dry in the recent local option election, by a majority of 106, the drys carrying every ward in the city.

Cottonwood, Idaho, decided in favor of personal liberty and the licensing of saloons by a majority of 82 votes—"wets" 200, "drys" 124.

News comes from Grangeville, Idaho, that Idaho County has gone into the dry column by a majority close to 500.

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Aug., 1909.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district which have not been received,	59,538.4
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California.	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	18,675.2
Exported	
Tax paid	37,626.0
Used in Fortification of Wines.	28,771.8
Remaining in bond. Aug. 31, 1909	1,218,452.6

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of Aug., 1909.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	None
Exported	
Tax paid	
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond, Aug. 31, 1909	

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Aug., 1909.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	546	47,329.6
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	240	28,771.8
Brandy actually used for fortification	43	3,956.2

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	14,608.45
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madera	
Total sweet wine produced in Aug., 1909	14,608.45

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district.	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	None
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Exported	
Tax paid	7,688.5
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond Aug. 31, 1909	685,144.2

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	None
Lessevoir	
Total sweet wine produced in Aug., 1909	

FROM AUGUST 20, 1909, TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	186	2,408	$1,968
" British Columbia	22	3,148	1,137
" China	2	51	33
" Central America	58	7,696	3,039
" Hawaiian Islands	151	89,489	36,034
" Japan	6	3,018	1,033
" Mexico	7	1,658	619
" New York	2,001	828,322	232,049
" Philippine Islands	....	1,000	250
" South America	....	1,514	835
" Samarang	....	257	180
" Samoan Islands	....	157	104
" Australia	....	102	46
" London	....	18,310	6,302
Total	2,433	957,130	$283,629

WHISKY.

Destination	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	114	10,939	$28,279
" Central America	20	.....	215
" Hawaiian Islands	206	1,523	4,283
" Mexico	5	52	121
" Philippine Islands	667	442	4,376
Total	1,012	12,956	$37,274

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	58	38	$780
" Hawaiian Islands	23	157	457
" British Columbia	....	10	24
" New York	5	1,368	2,396
Total	86	1,573	$3,657

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	113	28	$2,537
" Hawaiian Islands	142	125	1,994
" Japan	124	.....	1,488
" Australia	1	.....	14
" Samoan Islands	1	1	24
" Mexico	6	.....	81
Total	387	154	$6,138

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	46 cs Bitters, 6 cs Grape Juice, 16 cs Kummel, 170 cs 14 hf bbls Gin, 5 cs Aquavit, 15 cs Punch, 5 cs 4 bbls 1 hf bbl 62 kegs Rum, 45 cs Cordials, 10 cs Champagne, 30 cs Vermouth, 75 cs Porter, 10 cs Ale, 5 cs Stout, 18 cs Cider, 28 cs Mineral Water, 1 keg 5 bbls Alcohol, 6 cs Liquors, 1 cs Anisette, 10 cs Curacoa, 20 cs Fernet, 15 cs Amer Picon, 2 bbls Ginger Ale, 30 cs Rock and Rye
" British Columbia	10 cs Grape Juice
" Central American	2 cs Grape Juice
" China	7 cs Grape Juice, 10 cs Creme de Menthe
" Hawaiian Islands	10 cs Kummel, 5 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 177 cs Liquors, 78 cs Champagne, 10 cs 14 bbls Gin, 10 cs Cider, 2 cs Ginger Ale 2 cs 26 bbls Spirits, 20 cs Vermouth, 50 cs Mineral Water, 17 cs China Wine, 4 cs Cocktails, 2 cs 3 bbls 10 gallons Alcohol, 29 cs Grape Juice, 3 cs Rum, 6 cs Cordials, 5 cs Cognac
" New York	3317 cs Grape Juice
" Australia	1 cs Mineral Water, 4 cs Grape Juice
" Mexico	2 cs China Wine, 13 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Philippine Islands	50 cs Gin, 60 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 211 cs Alcohol, 150 cs Grape Juice, 1 kg Coco Cola
Total	4818 cs 28 bbls 15 hf bbls 641 kgs 10 gals—$21,229

FROM AUGUST 20, 1909, TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1909.

Domestic.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Queen, August 21.

120 bbls Beer ..... Meinke & Lunsman.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, August 21.

150 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
260 hhds Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
200 hf bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
200 qr bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
25 csks Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Nebraskan, August 23.

1 cs Mineral Water ..... Williams, Dimond & Co.
94 bbls Beer ..... J. Garben & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, August 25.

225 hhds Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
29 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
20 hf bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Pueblo, August 28.

27 cs Wine ..... W. B. Sanborn.
6 baskets Wine ..... W. B. Sanborn.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, August 30.

176 bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
195 hhds Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
200 hf bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.
200 qr bbls Beer ..... Alaska-Pacific Steamship Co.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, September 2.

10 bbls Bottling Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
25 bbls Draft Beer ..... North Star Bottling Co.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer City of Pueblo, September 8.

1 bbl Whisky ..... Rosenblat & Co.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Wm. Wolff & Co.
10 cs Coco Cola ..... C. E. Hydes.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Watson, September 10.

93 hhds Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
50 bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
64 hf bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
80 qr bbls Beer ..... Tacoma Bottling Co.
3 cs Stout (in bond) ..... Wm. Holscher.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, September 15.

82 bbls Beer ..... Meinke & Lunsman.
32 qr. bbls Beer ..... Meinke & Lunsman.
195 hhds Beer ..... John Rapp.
50 cs Whisky ..... Tillmann & Bendel.
30 cs Gin ..... Salt Lake.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND—Per steamer Queen, September 18.

11 cs Wine ..... Cal. Wine and Cordial Co.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Oakland ..... 168 hhds 315 bbls 152 hf bbls 48 qr bbls 5 csks
" Santa Clara ..... 20 hhds 40 bbls 40 qr bbls
" Alameda ..... 250 bbls
" Stockton ..... 70 hhds 60 hf bbls 30 qr bbls
" Vallejo ..... 77 bbls 32 qr bbls
" Reno ..... 6 cs 125 csks 4 bbls 50 hf bbls 70 qr bbls
" St. Helena ..... 80 bbls 20 qr bbls
" Fresno ..... 130 bbls 120 hf bbls 40 qr bbls

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW
SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES
CHAMPAGNES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONE KEARNY 709 CABLE ADDRESS: FINKE

Foreign.

FROM AUGUST 20, 1909, TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1909.

FROM GENOA—Per Assuan, August 21, 1909.

00 cs Vermouth ..... De Fremery & Co., S. F.
00 cs Fernet ..... De Fremery & Co., S. F.
50 cs Vermouth ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., S. F.
00 cs Vermouth ..... C. W. Craig & Co., S. F.
00 cs Vermouth ..... M. & G. Gattstein, Seattle.
200 cs Vermouth ..... Continental Distributing Co., Seattle.

FROM CADIZ—Same Vessel.

24 csks Wine ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., S. F.
1 butt Wine ..... Lemle, Levy & Co., S. F.
28 octs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., S. F.
20 cs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., S. F.
4 csks Wine ..... Continental Distributing Co., Seattle.
24 octs Wine ..... Continental Distributing Co., Seattle.

FROM HAMBURG—Same Vessel.

80 cs Spirits ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., S. F.
80 cs Wine ..... Schreiner & Huck, Seattle.

FROM ANTWERP—Same Vessel.

349 cs Cognac ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., S. F.
40 cs Wine ..... M. Schweitzer, S. F.
135 cs Champagne ..... F. de Bary & Co., S. F.
325 cs Champagne ..... F. de Bary & Co., Seattle.
18 csks Brandy ..... Continental Distributing Co., Seattle
80 cs Brandy ..... Continental Distributing Co., Seattle
25 cs Brandy ..... G. S. Bush & Co., Seattle.
50 cs Brandy ..... J. Aronson, Seattle.
19 cs Liquors ..... J. Aronson, Seattle.

FROM LONDON—Same Vessel.

25 cs Whisky ..... J. H. Boden & Co., S. F.
100 cs Gin ..... Simon, Levy & Co., S. F.
150 cs Gin ..... Rathjen & Co., S. F.
295 cs Gin ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., S. F.
5 cs Bitters ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., S. F.
100 cs Gin ..... Levaggi & Co., S. F.
200 cs Gin ..... St. Francis Hotel, S. F.
1 hhd Whisky ..... Cal. Wine Association, S. F.
325 cs Gin ..... Continental Distributing Co., Seattle.
160 cs Gin ..... W. & G. Gottstein, Seattle.
100 cs Gin ..... Kreilsheimer Bros., Seattle.

FROM BARCELONA—Same Vessel.

25 eighth pipes Wine ..... C. W. Craig & Co., S. F.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Missourian, August 23, 1909.

27 cs Wine ..... Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co., S. F.
250 cs Bitters ..... Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co., S. F.
150 cs Vermouth ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., S. F.
14 cs Wine ..... E. Marie & Bro., S. F.
30 cs Brandy ..... J. Castaloupes, S. F.
250 cs Champagne ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters, S. F.
1 bbl Mineral Water ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., S. F.
10 cs Brandy ..... A. Levas, Sacramento.
6 cs Wine ..... Cal. Winery, Sacramento.
2 bbls Whisky ..... Caswell Bros., Portland.
25 cs Mineral Water ..... Woodward, Clark & Co., Portland.
5 cs Mineral Water ..... Blumauer, Frank & Co., Portland.
100 cs Wine ..... Arata & Co., Portland.
100 cs Wine ..... Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.

FROM HAMBURG—Same Vessel.

50 cs Beer ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., S. F.
5 cs Soda Water ..... A. H. Post & Co., S. F.
2 cs Wine ..... Delsol Bros., S. F.
200 cs Mineral Water ..... Order, S. F.
25 cs Aquavit ..... G. S. Bush & Co., Seattle.
25 cs Punch ..... G. S. Bush & Co., Seattle.
40 cs Spirits ..... G. S. Bush & Co., Seattle.
48 cs Wine ..... Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.

FROM BORDEAUX—Same Vessel.

6 kegs Wine ..... A. Vignier, S. F.
200 cs Champagne ..... Order, S. F.
1 cs Wine ..... American Mercantile Co., S. F.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Manchuria, August 28.

152 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., S. F.
40 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., S. F.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per China, August 23.

50 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., S. F.
50 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., S. F.

FROM MARSEILLES (via Ancon)—Per City of Sydney, September 3.

3 cs Liquors ..... E. Martinoni, S. F.
100 cs Mineral Water ..... A. Vignier, S. F.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN—Per Chiyo Maru, September 3.

181 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., S. F.
35 csks Sake ..... Order, Los Angeles.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Amiral Fourichon, September 4.

500 cs Champagne ..... F. Draz & Co., S. F.
100 cs Whisky ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., S. F.
625 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, S. F.
13 csks Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, S. F.
15 cs Rum ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, S. F.
500 cs Whisky ..... V. W. Gaskill, S. F.
500 cs Beer ..... Order, S. F.
50 cs Gin ..... James de Fremery & Co., S. F.
800 cs Amer Picon ..... James de Fremery & Co., S. F.
45 cs Liquors ..... James de Fremery & Co., S. F.
10 octs Whisky ..... Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co., S. F.
50 cs Wine ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., S. F.
50 cs Whisky ..... Simon, Levy & Co., S. F.
50 cs Whisky ..... Hilderbrant, Posner & Co., S. F.
50 cs Wine ..... St. Francis Importation Co., S. F.
1 csk Wine ..... St. Francis Importation Co., S. F.
150 cs Wine ..... G. Neuberger, S. F.
52 cs Wine ..... Blumauer & Hoch, Portland.

FROM LA ROCHELLE-PALLICE—Same Vessel.

3 cs Fruit Juice ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., S. F.
71 cs Spirits ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., S. F.
7 csks Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., S. F.
65 cs Wine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., S. F.
250 cs Brandy ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., S. F.
30 cs Absinthe ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., S. F.
2 hhds Wine ..... James Gibb, S. F.
3 csks Cognac ..... Weil Bros. & Sons, S. F.
50 cs Cognac ..... G. Fontana & Co., S. F.
101 cs Wine ..... F. de Bary & Co., S. F.
160 cs Wine ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., S. F.
375 cs Cognac ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., S. F.
25 cs Cognac ..... Bergez Franks, S. F.
275 cs Mineral Water ..... Jas. de Fremery & Co., S. F.
25 cs Spirits ..... V. de Massimy, Seattle.

FROM GENOA—Same Vessel.

150 cs Wine ..... D. Debernardi & Co., S. F.
250 cs Fernet ..... Levaggi-Granucci Co., S. F.
200 cs Bitters ..... Levaggi-Granucci Co., S. F.
50 cs Liquors ..... Garbini Bros. & Co., S. F.
500 cs Vermouth ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., S. F.
10 kegs Liquors ..... Granucci Grocery Co., S. F.
150 cs Wine ..... Granucci Grocery Co., S. F.
50 cs Vermouth ..... J. Goldier, Seattle.
25 cs Vermouth ..... Hilf Mercantile Co., Los Angeles.

FROM MARSEILLES—Same Vessel.

1100 cs Mineral Water ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., S. F.
500 cs Vermouth ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., S. F.
1010 cs Vermouth ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., S. F.
200 cs Wine ..... Pascal Dubedat & Co., S. F.
50 cs Byrrh ..... Pascal Dubedat & Co., S. F.
56 csks Wine ..... Jas. de Fremery & Co., S. F.
100 cs Absinthe ..... J. Levin, S. F.
50 cs Fruit Juice ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., S. F.
17 kegs Wine ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., S. F.
100 cs Absinthe ..... Levaggi Co., S. F.
100 cs Vermouth ..... M. Wolf, S. F.
25 cs Fruit Juice ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Columbian, September 11.

60 cs Brandy ..... J. Castaloupes, S. F.
32 buckets Sherry ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., S. F
2 cs Cordials ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., S. F.
39 cs Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., S. F.
12 bbls Wine ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., S. F.
5 ovals Brandy ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., S. F.
25 cs Brandy ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., S. F.
10 cs Whisky ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., S. F.
100 cs Vermouth ..... Levaggi-Granucci Co., S. F.
2056 cs Whisky ..... C. W. Craig & Co., S. F.
30 bbls Bottled Beer ..... Emporium, S. F.
10 cs Mineral Water ..... Langley & Michaels Co., S. F.
105 cs Wine ..... Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co., S. F.
605 cs Whisky ..... Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co., S. F.
2 bbls Whisky ..... Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co., S. F.
725 cs Whisky ..... J. Force & Co., S. F.
1 oct Whisky ..... E. Martin & Co., S. F.
143 cs Whisky ..... Wm. Hoelscher & Co., S. F.
2 carboys Mineral Water ..... F. E. Beck, S. F.
548 cs Grape Juice ..... C. A. Luhrs, S. F.
10 cs Whisky ..... Werle & Willoh, S. F.
670 cs Whisky ..... W. H. Campbell, S. F.
298 cs Gin ..... H. Campe & Co., S. F.
10 octs Gin ..... H. Campe & Co., S. F.
3 bbls Brandy ..... M. Van Vales, S. F.
300 cs Champagne ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters, S. F.
8 cs Brandy ..... A. Levas, Sacramento.
1 bbl Whisky ..... Rothschild Bros., Portland.
3 bbls Whisky ..... Peany Bros., Portland.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Oregon Hotel, Portland.
1 bbl Whisky ..... Donnelly Bros., Portland.
20 cs Grape Juice ..... H. May & Co., Honolulu.
60 cs Whisky ..... Peacock & Co., Honolulu.
10 bbls Whisky ..... H. F. Hager, Honolulu.
2 bbls Whisky ..... A. Young, Honolulu.
101 cs Whisky ..... H. Hackfeldt & Co., Honolulu.

Guinness' Extra Stout
Bass' Foreign Ale
Boar's Head Brand

BOTTLED BY

T. B. HALL & CO., Ltd. - - Liverpool

American Mercantile Co.

AGENTS

514 Battery St. - - San Francisco

AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY
514 Battery St., San Francisco

SOLE PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVES

Julius Wile, Sons & Co.
Imported Wines and Liquors — New York

Fratelli Branca
Italian Vermouth — Milan, Italy

Legler Pernod
Absinthe and Kirsch — Couvet and Pontarlier

T. B. Hall & Co., Ltd.
Ale and Stout — Liverpool, England

R. Beziers & Co.
Sardines — Lorient, France

Dandicolle & Gaudin
Conserves — Bordeaux

Fcois, Lecourt
Mushrooms — Sevres pres Paris

Vve. Goiran & Fils
Olive Oil — Niee, France

IMPORTERS OF PRUNE AND CHERRY JUICE

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same Vessel.

21 cs	Mineral Water	Goldberg, Bowen & Co., S. F.
100 bbls	Beer	W. A. Ross & Co., S. F.
50 bbls	Ginger Ale	Order, S. F.
670 bbls	Stout	Sherwood & Sherwood, S. F.
1 oct	Whisky	Sherwood & Sherwood, S. F.
30 cs	Spirits	Washington Liquor Co., Spokane.

FROM CADIZ—Same Vessel.

68 octs	Wine	C. Melnecke & Co., S. F.
16 csks	Wine	C. Melnecke & Co., S. F.

FROM ANTWERP—Same Vessel.

300 cs	Mineral Water	Order.
30 cs	Wine	Wieland Bros., S. F.
98 cs	Wine	De Fremery & Co., S. F.

FROM GLASGOW (via Tacoma)—Per Buckman, September 17.

100 cs	Whisky	Wm. Wolff & Co., S. F.
30 cs	Whisky	G. Fontana & Co., S. F.
500 cs	Whisky	V. W. Gaskill, S. F.
500 cs	Gin	V. W. Gaskill, S. F.

Imports by Rail in Bond

FROM AUGUST 20, 1909, TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1909.

Via New York—			
157 cs	Wine	From	Rotterdam.
2 csks	Wine	"	"
25 cs	Liquors	"	"
2 cs	Mineral Water	"	"
62 cs	Liquors	"	Leghorn
Via New Orleans—			
60 cs	Wine	"	Liverpool
500 cs	Brandy	"	"

Real Liberty

TO ATTEMPT to guard adult men by law against temptation, and to place them under a moral tutelage, may, no doubt, in particular instances prevent grave evils, but it is a dangerous precedent and a bad education for the battle of life. * * * *

The essence of real liberty is that every adult and sane man should have the right to pursue his own life and gratify his own tastes without molestation, provided he does not injure his neighbors, and provided he fulfills the duties which the State exacts from its citizens. W. E. H. LECKY.

Andrea Sbarboro on the Situation

ANDREA SBARBORO of the Italian-Swiss Colony says, relative to the wine grape situation: "Misleading articles have been published stating that the California Wine Association has been trying to strangle the growers by offering such low figures for grapes. The largest wine makers of the State are the greatest grape growers. By the reduction of the price of grapes their large acreage suffers more than does that of the small growers. Furthermore, the large wineries have an immense stock of wine on hand, some of the wine being several years old. The depression in the price of grapes naturally decreases the value of their immense stock of wine on hand. Therefore it is evident that the wine makers would be only too happy if they could pay a larger price for the grapes which they purchase, as is proven by the fact that a few years back, when the demand justified, the wineries willingly paid $15, $20, $25 and $30 per ton for the dry wine grapes. The decrease in consumption has been caused partly by the prohibition craze, which unfortunately does not make any distinction between wine, which is a healthy, nonintoxicating beverage when used in moderation at table, and the stronger spirits which cause the evil of drunkenness. Another cause of the reduction in consumption is that during the hard times of last year many hundred thousands of European laborers, all wine drinkers, left the country. This, in addition to the fact that the production of wine grapes in California has materially increased, causes the unfortunate condition of the market at the present time. The grape growers of the State, through their organization, are using every effort to educate the American people to use light table wine at their meals. The project is so reasonable that it is to be hoped that they will succeed in increasing the consumption of wine throughout the United States."—*San Francisco Call.*

CORNING & COMPANY

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Largest Independent Distillers in the United States

DISTILLERS OF

Old Quaker Bourbon, Bottled in Bond

Coronet Dry Gin

The Acme of Perfection in Liquors. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law

PACIFIC COAST DISTRIBUTORS

H. & M. RATHJEN CO., San Francisco, Cal. H. JEVNE CO., Los Angeles, Cal. COBLENTZ & LEVY, Portland, Ore.

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

THE VINTAGE:—In all districts the vintage is on in the full swing. In some sections there is the usual complaint of lack of help for picking, but the supply will doubtless be found. Owing to the low prices paid for grapes, the growers are unable to offer as good wages as in other years. The crop is a full one and in most sections the quality is good.

There are allegations and counter-allegations regarding the causes of the low prices paid for grapes, but the question remains unsettled. However, it is proper at this time to hark back some twenty odd years where there were no combinations or so-called "trusts," and it will be found that the cellars of both the growers and the dealers were full of *six cent* wines and no buyers. The cause of that dire situation, which wrecked many a grower, was the stubborn fact that there was not sufficient demand to meet the supply. That seems to be about the situation to-day.

DRY WINES:—The market has been unusually active during the month, but it was not a healthy activity. On the contrary, it was due to the fact buyers were able to purchase wines for less than actual cost. If anything would stimulate a market to a speculative point, that should. A glance at the export tables in this issue would lead one to think business is in a greatly improved condition, but the foregoing facts account for the deceptive showing.

It is apparent that there will be quite a percentage of the crop that will not be crushed this season in the northern part of the State, but, as shown in our Los Angeles correspondence, the wine makers of the South have managed to get enough cooperage to store the entire crop, and at the same time carry the greater part of last year's vintage. This is a piece of good fortune to the growers.

Exports by sea for the month were 2433 cases and 957,130 gallons, valued at $283,629.

Imports by sea and rail in bond aggregated 2103 cases, 12 barrels 108 casks 1 butt and 120 octaves.

SWEET WINES:—Sweets are moving, for the same reason that drys are, somewhat lively, because they are being offered below cost of production. However, as in other lines of industry, where there is heavy overproduction, situations like the present are certain to develop at some time. The battle of prices should soon be over and the casualties and benefits placed over against each other for future reference.

Production in the First District was 14,608.45 gallons for August.

BRANDY:—There is nothing to be said, save that the market is in sympathy with the wine situation. Production was very light. The new District in Southern California had nothing to report, and for the first time in many years the Fourth District produced neither sweet wine or brandy, during August. The output in the First District was 59,538 tax gallons.

There remained in bond in the State August 31, 1909, 1,903,596.8 tax gallons.

WHISKY:—That there is a substantial improvement in the whisky business on the Coast is an established fact. During the month not only the country, but the city trade showed marked advancement, particularly in the interior, from which the long delayed good orders have been arriving in a very encouraging manner. However, in the sections where elections for "wet or dry" are pending, or threatened, there is no demand except on the hand-to-mouth basis. Santa Barbara offers a good example of this condition at the present time, where an election is pending on the question of saloon or no saloon.

The wholesalers and jobbers are generally in an optimistic humor, looking forward to a good Fall and Winter trade, with an era of uninterrupted prosperity to follow. All the conditions at this time, barring the anti-liquor agitation, which is decreasing, point to good times, both in city and country.

Exports by sea for the month were 1012 cases and 12,956 gallons, valued at $37,274. For the same period last year, the exports were valued at only $10,060.

Miscellaneous exports of liquors were quite heavy, the totals being 4818 cases 107 pkgs and 10 gals, valued at $21,229.

Imports were 6650 cases 1 hhd 32 bbls 13 csks and 12 octs.

IMPORTATIONS:—Trade with the importers has been lively during September, so much so that there is no longer any doubt that the tide has set in strong toward good times. Orders for early delivery are satisfactorily active and the importers find every indication of a healthy business throughout the coming Winter and Spring. Importations by sea and rail in bond for the month ending September 20, 1909, were of fair volume, as will be seen by the following totals:

MPORTS BY SEA:—Ginger Ale, 50 bbls; Punch, 25 cs; Coca Cola, 10 cs; Grape Juice, 568 cs; Fruit Juice, 75 cs; Bitters, 1455 cs; Sake, 90 cs 418 csks; Wine, 1886 cs 12 bbls 108 csks 1 butt 120 octaves, 25 eighth pipes, 23 kgs 2 hhds 6 baskets; Whisky, 6656 cs, 1 hhd, 32 bbls 13 csks 12 octaves; Brandy, 538 cs 18 csks 5 ovals 3 bbls; Liquors, 117 cs 10 kgs; Mineral Waters, 2042 cs 1 bbl 3 carboys; Gin, 2248 cs 10 octaves; Beer, 550 cs 857 bbls 978 hhds 484 hf bbls 572 qr bbls 25 csks; Vermouth, 7235 cs; Fernet, 750 cs; Champagne, 3010 cs; Cognac, 799 cs 3 csks; Amer Picon, 800 cs; Rum, 15 cs; Aquavit, 25 cs; Absinthe, 230 cs; Byrrh, 50 cs; Stout, 673 cs; Cordial, 2 cs.

MPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Wine, 217 cs 3 csks; Liqueurs, 87 cs; Mineral Water, 2 cs; Brandy, 500 cs.

BEER:—The season just closed has been a fairly satisfactory one to the representative brewers, considering the prolonged general depression. Most of them are planning for an increase in output in the coming year, which is a pretty good proof that 1909 was not so bad as was expected.

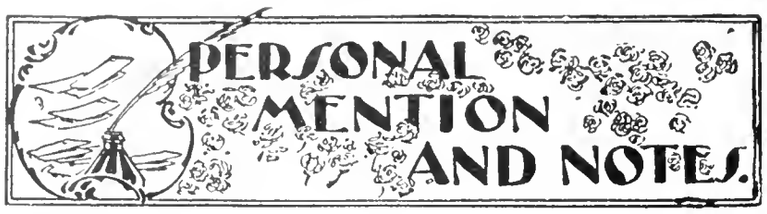
Exports by sea aggregated 387 pkgs bottled and 154 bulk, valued at $6138.

Imports of beer by sea totalled 550 cs 857 bbls and 978 hhds; stout, 673 cs.

Our New Custom House

THE new Custom House building will be ready for occupancy February 1, 1910. All contractors have been notified to complete work by December 31st, under pain of paying a bonus to the government. This will give one month for furnishing, etc. It will be the finest Custom House west of New York, and the cost up to the present time amounts to $1,500,000. An extra $500,000 will possibly be needed before it is opened to the public for business.

The main floor of the new building will be occupied by the Custom House general, the adjuster, naval offices and the business offices. On the first floor the Internal Revenue Service will hold forth. The third floor will be occupied by Collector of the Port Stratton and the special agents. The Lighthouse Service and the Harbor Fortification Service will have the fourth floor all to themselves, while the fifth floor will be put in readiness for the Steamboat Inspection Service, the Weather Bureau, the Chinese Bureau and the file room.



Messrs. E. G. Lyons and Raas Company are now settled in their new permanent home, southeast corner of Folsom and Essex streets. Some idea of the magnitude of the plant may be gained by the statement that it has taken a month to move from their old quarters to the new. The plant is one of the most perfect and largest of its kind in the United States.

Mr. B. S. Donahue, founder and head of the Occidental Supply Company, one of the largest institutions of the kind in United States, has gone to the Hawaiian Islands for a well-earned rest. Mr. Donahue sailed for Honolulu on September 18th and will be absent for six weeks, during which he proposes to have a good time. THE REVIEW wishes him not only a pleasant outing in the islands, but a safe return.

A. Rossi & Co. declare business to be good, and their foundry on Broadway, near Sansome, running full force with a big head of steam on. Besides the small hand crushers and hand-screw presses, of which this company supplies a very large quantity to the wine makers, it is now busy with big power machines. Recently the company installed machinery of this class in the winery of George De Latour at Rutherford, which is giving great satisfaction.

When a whisky is of the highest class, as is "Old Overholt," while it may be for a time overshadowed by new brands loudly advertised, it is sure to bob up again and take its proper place in the market. This is just what is now happening with "Old Overholt," the demand for which is now growing steadily both in the city of San Francisco and, we believe, all over the Pacific Coast. The renaissance of this grand old brand is a creditable testimony to the good and earnest work done by the distributer, the James-Force Company, on the northwest corner of Davis and Sacramento streets, this city.

Yuba City (Sutter County) advices state that P. W. Lytle of Terra Buena is preparing to erect an extensive dry yard for the purpose of drying the grape crops of a number of growers who reside in that vicinity. He is now learning the business under the tutorship of Mark Pease, one of Sutter's large raisin growers.

The Ahrens-Bullwinkel Company are still pursuing the even tenor of their way, and doing a large and lucrative business from their establishment on the southeast corner of First and Harrison streets in this city. This firm is noted for the "Royal Stag" bourbon and rye whiskies, and the celebrated "Chief-Tonic," and certainly this same "Chief Tonic" with a little "Royal Stag" makes one of the most refreshing and appetizing drinks to be found in San Francisco. Besides the above, the company is proprietor and agent for many other brands of domestic and imported whiskies, bitters, etc., too numerous to mention in this notice. The company is also well known for liberality and fair treatment of customers, and the wideawake retailer should certainly take the Ahrens-Bullwinkel Company into consideration when buying stock.

Western Distilleries File Brief

THE brief of the Western Distilleries Company of Agnew, which was in answer to the report of the United States Solicitor General as to "What Is Whisky?" is quite interesting, but is too extended to be reproduced in these columns. As to the quality of the alcohol produced by the Western Distilleries Company, we quote the following extracts from the brief:

Dr. Wiley writes:

"Your alcohol is the purest alcohol that we have ever analyzed in the Bureau of Chemistry. I do not think it possible to make a better article."

Also, Dr. A. B. Adams, from the Internal Revenue Department, writes:

"You will be justified in arguing that there is no difference in the alcohol produced by you and that produced by the Peoria houses."

And, finally, the affidavit signed by forty liquor dealers and rectifiers gave the following testimony:

"Prior to the decision rendered by Attorney-General Bonaparte, concerning the blending of whiskies with spirits, we were largely using your spirits for blending with whiskies, and found them to be uniformly pure, neutral and very satisfactory, and in every respect equal to, if not better than any grain spirits. These blends were commercially known as whisky and accepted by the entire trade as such."

At Sebastopol, Sonoma County, in this State, George Kingsbury has purchased a one-third interest in the Enterprise Bottling Works. The people of Sebastopol believe the Enterprise beer the best brewed beverage in the market.

Old Ripy

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
IN BULK AND BOTTLED IN BOND

T. B. RIPY DISTILLERY
112-8th District
TYRONE, KENTUCKY

ALBERT DALLEMAND & COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILL.

California Wines and Brandies Win High Honors at A. Y. P. Exposition

[Special Correspondence.]

SEATTLE, Wash., September 4, 1909.

THE Jury on Beverages at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was organized on Wednesday morning, September 1st, as follows:

James J. Hittinger of Alaska, Chairman;
Albert Schlossmaker, Seattle;
S. Yusada, Japan;
G. Benninghausen, Seattle;
Major H. C. McArthur, Washington, D. C.;
W. H. McNeil, Secretary, St. Joseph, Mo.

The jury began its labors on the afternoon of the 1st and finished them Saturday, 4 P. M., following. A finer lot of wines were never before presented to a jury. All had been kept in proper shape and at the right temperature and were also presented to the jury in the best condition for sampling. The jury worked in harmony throughout. The labor of the jurors was made easy by the fact that the wines ran very even in their qualities. The results of their deliberations were 6 grand prizes, 119 gold medals and 26 silver medals. Herewith is the complete list of awards in that section.

Very truly yours,

A CALIFORNIAN.

GRAND PRIZE.

A. Repsold, San Francisco.
Brandy, 3 Star.

Wetmore-Bowen Company, San Francisco.
Chateau Cresta Blanca.

Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company, San Francisco.
Mesa Blanca Wine.

The Rosenblatt Company, San Francisco.
Apricot Brandy.

Italian-Swiss Colony, San Francisco.
Asti Special Wine.

St. Elmo Cigar Company, Los Angeles.
Cigars.

GOLD MEDAL.

El Quito Olive and Vine Farm, Santa Clara.
Claret.

C. Schilling & Co., San Francisco.

Lomas Azules (Chateau Yquem).	Cabernet Sauvignon.
Semillon.	Sherry.
Burgundy.	Cabernet.

Italian-Swiss Colony, San Francisco.

Burgundy.	Tokay.
Zinfandel.	Sherry.
Riesling.	Port.
White Tipo.	Muscat.
Chablis.	Madeira.
Haut Sauterne.	Angelica.
Sauterne.	Isco Grape Juice, White.
Cabernet.	Isco Grape Juice, Red.
Claret.	Sparkling Wine (Burgundy).
Tipo Red.	Grape Brandy.

George Bram, Santa Cruz.

Zinfandel.	Burgundy.
Riesling.	

To-Kalon Vineyard Company, Oakville.

Riesling.	Sauterne.
Burgundy.	Chablis.
Zinfandel.	

H. Jevne, Los Angeles.

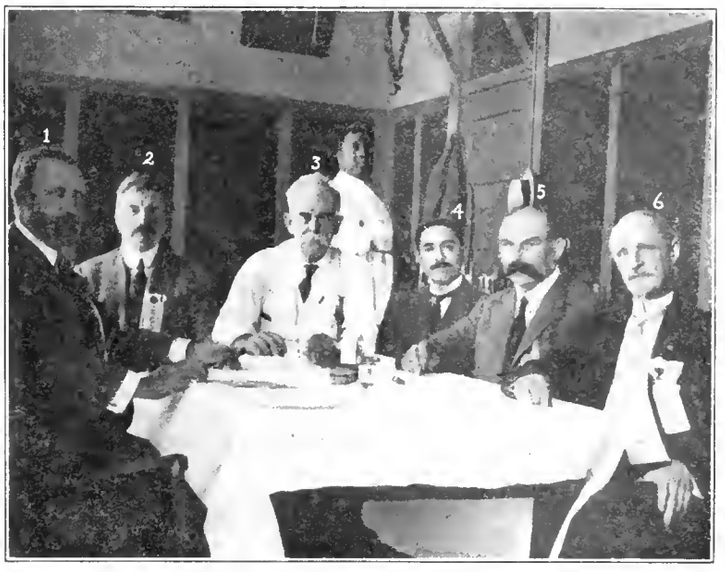
Sauterne.	Port.
Sherry.	

California Wine Association, San Francisco.

Zinfandel.	Port.
Haut Sauterne.	Sherry.
Cerrito (Sauterne).	Muscat.
Claret.	Malaga.
Burgundy.	Madeira.
La Loma (Burgundy).	Angelica.
Hillcrest.	Brandy.

California Winery, Sacramento.

Cala-Sauterne.	Angelica.
Cala-Claret.	Sherry.
Cordova Burgundy.	Port.
Zinfandel.	



JURY ON AWARDS, WINES, BRANDIES, ETC., A. Y. P. EXPOSITION

Theodore Gier, Oakland.

Riesling.	Zinfandel.
Sauterne.	Port.
Burgundy.	

Napa and Sonoma Wine Company, San Francisco.

Sauterne.	Port.
Sherry.	Cognac.

George West & Sons, Stockton.

Sauterne.	Claret.

A. Repsold & Co., San Francisco.

Cavaliera (Moselle).	Chablis.
Sauterne.	Sparkling Wine (Burgundy).
Mirando (Burgundy).	Sparkling Wine (Sauterne).
Rubi Bueno (St. Julien).	

Wetmore-Bowen Company, San Francisco.

Sauterne.	Sparkling Cresta Blanca
Haut Sauterne.	(Sauterne).
Margaux Souvenir.	Sparkling Cresta Blanca
St. Julien.	(Burgundy).

Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company, San Francisco.

Cabinet Riesling.
Rodensteiner Wine.
Cabinet Gutedel.
Santa Maria (Burgundy).
Loma Prieta (Medoc).
Chateau Gundlach (St. Julien).
Bacchus Chambertin. (Burgundy).

The Rosenblatt Company, San Francisco.

Zinfandel.
Port.
Blackberry Cordial.

Sunset Wine Company, Los Angeles.

Sherry.
Tokay.
Port.
Madeira.
Angelica.

Italian Vineyard Company, Los Angeles.

Port.
Sherry.
Angelica.
Muscat.
Claret.

Lachman & Jacobi, San Francisco.

Sherry.
Port.

Edward Germain Wine Company, Los Angeles.

Sherry.
Tokay.
Port.

Sierra Madre Vintage Company, Los Angeles.

Port.

Buffalo Brewing Company, Sacramento.

Beer.

S. Martinelli, Watsonville.

Apple Cider.

Upper Soda Mineral Springs Company, Dunsmuir.

Mineral Water.

Bartlett Springs Company, Bartlett Springs.

Mineral Water.

Meander Bros., Yreka.

Mineral Water.

Aetna Springs Company, Aetna Springs.

Mineral Water.

Shasta Water Company, Shasta Springs.

Mineral Water.

Cooks Springs Mineral Water Company, Williams.

Mineral Water.

Thomas P. Converse & Co., San Diego.

Mineral Water.

Witter Medical Springs Company, San Francisco.

Mineral Water.

SILVER MEDALS.

Napa and Sonoma Wine Company, San Francisco.

Zinfandel.
El Molino.
Johannisberg Riesling.

Lachman & Jacobi, San Francisco.

Sauterne.
Riesling.
Cabernet.

H. Jevne, Los Angeles.

Riesling.

California Wine Association, San Francisco.

Gutedel.
Hock.

California Winery, Sacramento.

Riesling.

Sunset Wine Company, Los Angeles.

Sauterne.

Edward Germain Wine Company, Los Angeles.

Sauterne.
Claret.

C. Schilling & Co., San Francisco.

Sauterne.

San Diego Brewing Company, San Diego.

Beer.

Alhambra Natural Water Company, Martinez.

Mineral Water.

Caliente Mineral Water Company, Agua Caliente.

Mineral Water.

The Rosenblatt Company, San Francisco.

Sauterne (Sierra Campo).
Claret.
Burgundy (Royal Type).
Grape Juice.

Calwa Products Company, San Francisco.

Unfermented Grape Juice.

California Grape Juice Company, Los Angeles.

Unfermented Grape Juice.

California Mission Improvement Company, Cucamonga.

Unfermented Grape Juice.

Lodi Fruit Products Company, Lodi.

Unfermented Grape Juice.

O. J. Steinwand, Fresno.

Unfermented Grape Juice.

BARRETT CO.

43 Front Street, NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

Barrett's Unrivalled

Blending Cordial

Guaranteed under the Foods and Drugs Act. GUARANTEE No. 49

Determination of Volatile Acids in Wines

Issued August 18, 1909.
United States Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Chemistry—Circular No. 44.
H. W. Wiley, Chief of Bureau.

APPARATUS FOR USE IN THE DETERMINATION OF VOLATILE ACIDS IN WINES AND VINEGARS.

BY H. C. GORE,
Assistant Chemist, Division of Foods.

In this modification of the Hortvet-Sellier apparatus[a] a copper flask is substituted for the outer glass flask and a constant feed device for the flask has been added; there are also two changes of a minor nature consisting in a small ridge blown in the inner flask to form a shoulder for the rubber gasket and the elimination, as unnecessary, of the dropping funnel. The constant water feed is operated by running the supply water through tube *a* (Fig. 1) which passes through tube *b*. The overflow passes through *b* and rises through tube *c* to the small basin *d*, which is connected with the drain. Tube *a* is placed within tube *b*, because steam is so prevented from passing out through *b*. Distilled water should be used

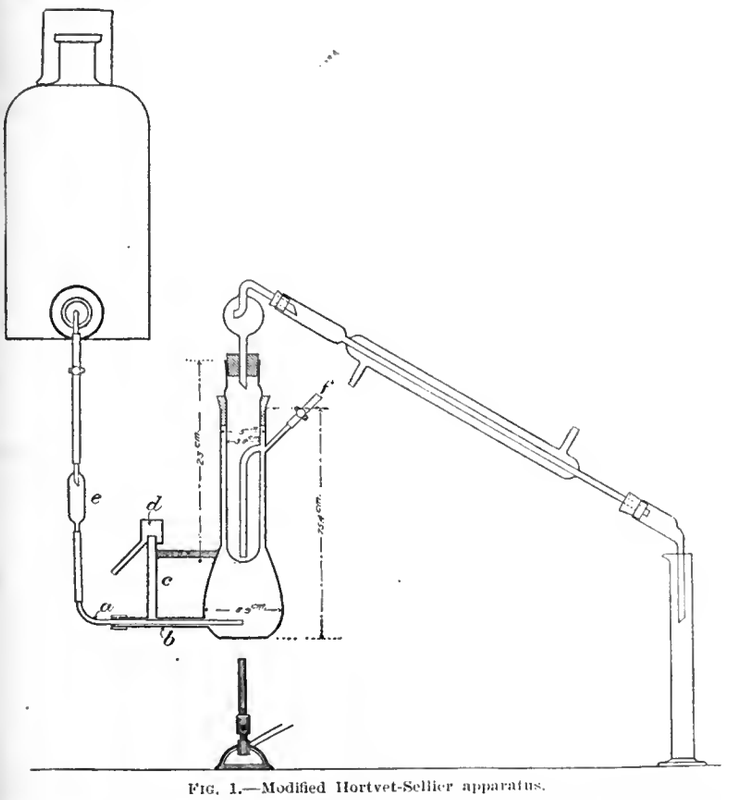


FIG. 1.—Modified Hortvet-Sellier apparatus.

which has been largely freed from carbon dioxid by washing it from twenty to thirty minutes with a rapid stream of air. The water should be admitted somewhat more rapidly than it is used. The rate of flow is conveniently regulated by comparing the rate of drip in the small sight tube *e* with that from the condenser. Experiments with the apparatus showed that when tap water was supplied to the generator there was an error due to the presence of carbon dioxid in the distillate, equal to about 0.3 cc of tenth-normal alkali in 100 cc, phenolphthalein being used as indicator. When ordinary distilled water was used, the error was about 0.15 cc. When distilled water was employed from which the greater portion of carbon dioxid had been removed by aerating, the error was but 0.05 cc. The error is constant and may be subtracted from each determination.

[a] J. Ind. Eng. Chem., 1909, 1:31.

The apparatus is operated as follows:

Place 10 cc of the sample in the inner flask, which should have been removed from the outer flask and be entirely cool. If the sample is noticeably charged with carbon dioxid, pass through it a current of air for a few minutes by attaching to the flask a stopper bearing a glass tube which is connected with suction. The air passes in through the side tube in the flask and washes out practically all of the carbon dioxid in the sample without removing appreciable quantities of volatile acid. Connect the flask with the distilling bulb and place in the outer flask, tube *f* of the outer flask being open. Make all connections tight and close tube *f*. In the case of wines, collect about 100 cc of the distillate. In the case of vinegars, from 200 to 300 cc are required. Titrate distillate with standard alkali free from carbonates using phenolphthalein as indicator and subtract 0.05 cc for each 100 cc of distillate. About fifteen minutes are required for a determination of volatile acid in wine and from thirty to forty-five minutes in the case of vinegar. The volume of liquid in the inner flask increases but very slowly during a determination. The apparatus should find a wide use in the determination of volatile constituents.

(Cin. 44.)
2711-'09.

The Farmers' Mutual Winery at Victor, San Joaquin County, commenced business September 13th and expects to crush 3500 tons of grapes this season, against 1000 tons last year. The directors have added considerably to the storage capacity and cooperage to hold upward of 600,000 gallons of wine have been added. One-third of last year's vintage has been stored for aging, and shortly the winery will have excellent claret, port and angelica.

Topazor
The White Wine

Nectarubi
The Red Wine

The Perfection of California Table Wines

ESTABLISHED IN 1880 INCORPORATED IN 1906

CONTRA COSTA WINERY, MARTINEZ
WINDSOR WINERY, SONOMA CO.

Office and Salesrooms:
549 WASHINGTON STREET
San Francisco

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD.....EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Room 304

Law of Supply and Demand

EXPERTS, who thoroughly understand the state of the wine market, and know the large stock of wine remaining on hand, cannot understand reputable papers, like the Fresno *Republican*, for instance, attributing the present low price of wine grapes to anything else than the true cause—excess of production over demand. What is the use of buying grapes at all when you cannot sell the wine already stored in your cellar? M. F. Tarpey of Fresno, while boasting what a fine man of business he is compared to his neighbors, states that it costs $10 a ton to raise grapes, and that the offer of $5 a ton is practically offering the grower only 50 cents on the dollar. Well, supposing Mr. Tarpey's figures to be correct, is not half a loaf better than no bread? If the big, overstocked companies, against whom all these attacks are made, had decided not to buy any grapes at all, and they would be better off without them, then even 50 cents on the dollar would look worth having.

What growers and the press which represents them ought to understand is that until the demand increases or the supply diminishes, prices are bound to remain unsatisfactory, and that under present circumstances the question influencing the wine maker is not what the grapes cost to grow per ton, but the possibility of selling the wine made from them.

The Outlook in Oregon

THE Portland *Oregonian*, a great authority in the State of Oregon, points out that to make prohibition State-wide the "drys" will have to gain at least 5000 more votes by the next election in November, 1910, outside of Multnomah County. According to the *Oregonian*, in the 31 counties that have voted on the prohibition question, the majority shown against the saloons was 5421. If the figures in the local option vote in the 26 precincts in Multnomah County in which an election was held in June, 1908, are to be taken as an indication of the sentiment in that county, Multnomah will poll a majority against prohibition next year of from 10,000 to 12,000.

It is also claimed by the liquor men that the vote on county local option is not a fair indication of the vote on State prohibition. They assert that many who favor county or precinct option will not vote for State prohibition, as they believe it to be impracticable and unenforceable. Elections in several counties this fall will give further indication as to the increase or loss of interest in the prohibition question throughout Oregon.

THE REVIEW having given full particulars of the beautiful grape arbor in which the exhibit of the Grape Growers of California was displayed at Sacramento, it is only necessary to point out that it is the greatest popular attraction at Idora Park, Oakland. A fresh object of interest is a small grape crusher, and visitors enjoy a glass of the freshly crushed juice. In the arbor California wines are dispensed, much to the enjoyment of all who partake of them. The Grape Growers' display must be pronounced a great success and highly creditable to the directors and secretary of that organization, and the young ladies who serve the wine.

Charles Wetmore on Fermentation

A VERY thorough and able paper has been written by Charles A. Wetmore of Stockton on the use of sulphurous acid gas during fermentation. He says: "Scientific studies have enabled the cellar master to operate with more precision in many ways, where the practical producer has been the original discoverer, as in the use of tannin, tartaric acid, finings, controlling temperature, etc., but with respect to the use of sulphurous acid gas the latest discoveries have been both practically and scientifically simultaneous in novelty and importance."

The question is far too scientific for us to deal with in the space at our command, besides which it is one of such importance that every wine maker should study it for himself. Therefore we shall content ourselves with saying that Mr. Wetmore's views on this question are endorsed by sound authorities. Professor F. T. Bioletti says: "There is nothing surer in the modern developments and improvements of wine making than the excellence of the results of the proper use of sulphurous acid. All the reports which I get from Southern France, and especially from Algeria, are unanimous in its praise."

Raisin Wine Again Taboo

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found another ruling by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on "Wine Mash." Beginning with October 1st the so-called "raisin wine" is to bear internal revenue tax. This product has been a bothersome one for some five years. The same ruling has been made by previous Commissioners, but the California wine men have been able to convince the official that it was unfair and calculated to greatly hamper the industry, which has sufficient troubles without having any additional ones handed them from Washington.

From our standpoint, the attitude of the Government is entirely unfair and if the ruling is enforced will be a great injury to an important branch of the industry.

A Fierce Arraignment

THE Portland, Oregon, *Journal*, the water wagon's leading organ in that State, gives a sketch of the history of the prohibition party, the fortieth anniversary of the founding of which was celebrated at Chicago on the 24th instant. It mentions the various presidential candidates of the party, not forgetting Eugene W. Chafin, "the greatest fakir of them all." After all, the *Journal* is forced to confess that there is nothing in this record "nor in the signs of the times ahead to indicate that the vote of the prohibition party will exceed in the near future its past highest vote."

The *Journal* then goes on to say "the prohibition party did not live and act in vain, however." In this we must certainly agree with the *Journal*. Not one of America's political fads and freak parties has succeeded in doing one-half as much damage to the country as this prohibitionist craze. It has caused more litigation, taken up the time of Congress and State Legislatures to the exclusion of much more important business; has wasted more time and money generally, and reduced more communities to the verge of bankruptcy, than any other popular delusion that has led the American people by the nose since the formation of the Union!

School of Agriculture

THE short courses of 1909 at the School of Agriculture, at Davis, Cal., will open October 4th. The lectures on horticulture, viticulture and entomology will begin on November 1st and end on the 13th, inclusive.

President P. C. Rossi on Foreign Wines and Methods

P. C. ROSSI, President of the Italian-Swiss Colony, was found in his office looking the picture of health, after his recent six months' trip to Europe with his family. He stated that all had enjoyed themselves immensely, and had returned from the excursion across the Atlantic much benefited by the change.

In regard to wines, Mr. Rossi said that while wherever they went they had drank the best wines obtainable, without undue extravagance, nine times out of ten he found, and his sons agreed with him, they could have done as well or better at home. Therefore, while they had enjoyed some of the best wines of France and Italy, they had every reason to be satisfied as well as proud of the wines produced in California.

In speaking of the system of viticulture followed in the countries visited, Mr. Rossi again paid a high compliment to California. He said: "Here we do not do this or that in a certain way, which was followed by our fathers, but rather try to improve upon the system practiced by our competitors. Although, of course, we found instances where we had something to learn, and occasions when we could pick up a new wrinkle, I can certainly assert that ninety-five times out of one hundred the systems followed here are superior to those of European countries, where the methods of viticulture appear to run in a deeply worn rut.

"That, in a nutshell, is the result of the observations of the Rossi family in regard to European wines and viticulture."

For An Honest Sunday

EVIDENCE of a radical change of base on the liquor question in denominational circles is furnished by the action of the chairman of the New York Presbytery's Committee on Temperance in asking the Prebyterian ministers of the city to support the legislative bill legalizing Sunday saloon-opening after church hours.

The bill has the approval of the Committee of Fourteen and of lay opinion generally as providing an effective means of ending the Raines-law hypocrisy. It has strong support in other churches. But that a denomination of rigid views on excise regulation should be officially asked to countenance Sunday liquor-selling in any form is an extraordinary commentary on the liberalization of opinion which has taken place in this organization.

Undoubtedly it is to the long-continued farce of spasmodic and uneven enforcement of the existing law that the more liberal attitude of the churches is due. The object lesson in hypocrisy has had its enlightening effect. The matter for congratulation is that this accession of influential and conservative opinion will do much to secure the enactment of a law which by restricting the sale of liquor on Sunday and saving a part of the day to temperance will abolish conditions which have become a long-standing reproach and a scandal.—Editorial in *New York World*, March 28, 1909.

Italy Fears New Tariff

ROME (Italy)—Communicating to Italian exporters the denouncement of the commercial treaty by the United States the Italian Minister of Agriculture and Commerce points out the necessity for exporters to improve as much as possible the quality of their goods placed in the American markets in order to render their competition successful. The minister will probably give hints later to exporters as to how to minimize the effects of the Payne bill on Italian trade.

Correspondence

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11, 1909.

PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW—Gentlemen: We kindly request you to publish, in your next issue, a further statement relative to the item as printed on page 38 of your issue of August 31, 1909, and which we enclose for comparison.

We should like you to add to the item in question that Samuel Bros. & Co. of New York, under bill of sale, dated August 7, 1909, from I. W. Bernheim of Louisville, Ky., to them, and recorded in both Fresno and Contra Costa counties, where the wines referred to are stored, became the owners of said wines and are now in possession thereof.

By giving this your attention, you will greatly oblige,

Yours very truly,

SAMUEL BROS. & CO.,

Per Paul Samuel.

The Wines of Cyprus

CONSUL-GENERAL G. BIE RAVNDAL of Beirut forwards the following report of the production and export of wines in the island of Cyprus:

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908, 456 gallons of wine were exported from Cyprus to the United States, a new departure, which may or may not lead to further business. Cyprus wine is considered somewhat heady for ordinary use, and its value in commerce has been lessened by the flavor acquired from carrying it to port in tarred skins. Within recent years roads have been constructed through the grape districts, enabling the wine to be conveyed in barrels, resulting in a decided improvement in flavor. While the grapes are of fine quality, the primitive and unscientific methods still prevalent in wine making result in coarse and strong wines, which do not keep well. The exports of wine at present go mainly to Egypt, while the brandy made from the wine goes to England. During the fiscal year 1907-08, Cyprus exported 31,028 gallons of Commandaria wine, and 931,644 gallons of other brands, of a total value of about $119,000.

The entire Interstate Commerce Commission will visit this Coast in October to conduct hearings on all complaints of record for this section. The hearings will begin at Seattle, October 7th, and after clearing the Washington docket, the Commission will move to Portland on October 14th and to San Francisco four days later. Among the questions to be heard are the allegations that various distributive rates in the Northwest are excessive. Testimony will also be taken on varions complaints affecting the contemplated rearrangement of all transcontinental rates to Pacific Coast points.

Phoebe W. Cousins, L. L. B., lecturer and writer, has reached the conclusion that the cause of true temperance is helped more by intelligent regulation than by prohibitory enactments. Along this line, she has written for the National Model License League an article, in which she compares conditions in America with conditions in Europe—a comparison not at all favorable to this country. Quite right, Phoebe, we only wish the W. C. T. U. had as much sense.

At Ogden, Utah, a new liquor ordinance has been passed which raises licenses as follows: Retail dealers, from $250 to $300; wholesale dealers, from $150 to $250; manufacturers, from $100 to $150; wholesale and retail dealers in one establishment, from $350 to $500. Licenses for retail dealers in malt liquors only are fixed at $200 and for manufacturers' agents or distributers, $150.

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Elect Him Supervisor

IN the coming city election the liquor trade will look well to it that a Board of Supervisors is elected that will give consideration to our side of questions continually arising, and in looking to this end it will be necessary to elect men as Supervisors who have not only demonstrated their friendliness in the past, but who by being engaged in lines that are directly affected by any unfriendly legislation, we will not be in doubt as to their position or action. Such a man is George James, who is Democratic nominee for Supervisor. Mr. James is cashier of the old and well-known house of A. P. Hotaling & Company, and bears not only the confidence of the liquor trade, but also the good will of a large number of disinterested voters. He is a prominent member of the Olympic Club, and was for five years a director and captain of the club. He is comparatively a young man, and his career so far has been marked with success. Considering that his position as cashier for A. P. Hotaling & Company makes him acquainted with all the needs of the liquor business, we believe that he is the candidate to be supported by us in the coming campaign.

Casserly's Saloon is without doubt one of the most popular establishments in the business section of the city. Situated at the lower end of Market street, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry, it is a favorite house of call for the many hundreds of business men who live on the other side of the bay. The best of liquors, coupled with excellent service and a savory free lunch, makes Casserly's the success that it deserves to be. The proprietor, Eugene Casserly, a typical host, well known and liked by his many customers, is always trying to insure the comfort and enjoyment of his many guests, and his strong personality has much to do with the popularity of the first-class establishment named after him.

No Fair to Sneeze

IN Alabama a most drastic law has been passed; the mere mention of the word "saloon" is barred. By the provisions of this act, no liquors can be sold, no advertisements of liquor can appear in any paper or upon any billboard, no train may leave a car that contains it upon any track. No place that sells any sort of goods may be called a saloon, nor can the word saloon be used.

Officers may raid any place under suspicion and destroy goods found. The presence of an internal revenue license, whether liquor is found or not, is prima facie evidence of guilt and the proprietors may be arrested.

Mr. E. L. Braswell, who, with Mr. H. P. Andesen, established the celebrated bar known as "The Cutter," at 709 Market street, in The Call Annex Building, has disposed of his interest to Mr. H. P. Andersen. Mr. Braswell is an old-time railroad man and was for a number of years with the North Western Pacific as Superintendent. He is now occupying the same position with the Ocean Shore people. Mr. Andersen reports business good and getting better.

On the southwest corner of Powell and Ellis is one of the best known and patronized saloons in the city, of which Theodore Lunstedt is the proprietor and by whose name it is known. The high character of this establishment, which is situated in the heart of the retail business quarter of the city, the excellence of the large line of liquors carried, and the courteous service, all combine to make Lunstedt's one of the favorite resorts of business men in that busy section of San Francisco. Altogether, coupling the location with the excellent management, there is every reason to predict a successful future for this well judged investment, because the trade done is both large and remunerative.

We doubt if there is a better known establishment in this city than the Ferry Cafe and Creamery. It is becoming an institution, because of the excellence of the management of both restaurant and bar. Its proximity to the Ferry makes this first-class establishment, of which Messrs. Kilborn & Hayden are the proprietors, of genuine service to travelers across the bay, and when a hasty meal is wanted this is the place to go and enjoy it, with the certainty of catching your boat. Moderate prices and good service insure satisfaction, and a visit to the bar impresses the visitor with the fact that for good eating and good drinking the Ferry Cafe and Creamery are hard to beat, go where you will.

Headquarters

For Everybody
Who Likes

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THE Yellowstone
22 MONTGOMERY ST.
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JIMMY TWOMEY ED. BORREMANS
COLD LUNCH

Established 1860

"GIBB'S SPECIAL" BOURBON

1844 GEARY STREET

Tel. West 7616 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE BOAST OF THE WESTERN COAST

Weinhard's Beer

"IN PURITY IS HEALTH"

San Francisco Office and Bottling Works

Henry Weinhard Brewery, Portland, Ore.

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Liquors and Cigars Phone Douglas 608

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RUSS CIGAR AND LIQUOR CO., Prop.

Telephone Douglas 2367

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¶ A CAFE FOR GENTLEMEN

98 Market St., at California San Francisco

JAS. P. DUNNE

1 STOCKTON ST.

SAN FRANCISCO

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P. S. WALSH

The Famous Budweiser Beer
: : : on Draught : : :

R. B. Hayden and Finch's Golden
: : Wedding Rye Whiskeys : :

500 MARKET ST. SAN FRANCISCO

The Chronicle Bar

6 Kearny San Francisco, Cal.

P. W. WOBBER, Proprietor

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Splendid Brewers' Exhibit at Idora

AT Idora Park the handsome, well arranged and extensive exhibit of the United Breweries of California has lost nothing of its beauty by its removal from Sacramento to Oakland. Mr. D. D. Bowman, chief counsel for the Knights of the Royal Arch, is in charge of the exhibit, and a better demonstrator than the courteous gentleman, it would be hard to find.

The exhibit is in the classic form of a Greek temple, in which are pyramids of bottles containing beer from the following well-known brewing companies doing business in the State: Humboldt, San Diego, Los Angeles, Annaheim, Sacramento, Union, Enterprise, Santa Cruz, Salinas, John Wieland, Wreden, Albion, Ruhstaller, Fredericksburg, Wunder, Acme, Raspillar, Milwaukee, Mathie and the Maier, of Los Angeles.

This splendid exhibit means much more than a mere display of different beers, it signifies the union of the great brewing industry of the State which supplies the public with a liquid food, low in alcohol and high in tonic and health-giving qualities, to enable it to cope successfully with the religious fanaticism and political trickery represented by that wolf in sheep's clothing, the Phohibition party. Beer is an aid to temperance, to health and longevity, and the breweries and affiliated trades deserve well of the public, who, we are pleased to report, took particular interest in the display made both at Sacramento and Oakland. Union means strength, and therefore the exhibit of the United Breweries of California means very much for personal freedom and the general welfare of California.

Among the many prosperous saloons on Market street, few, if any, are more popular and more deserving of the large and first-class trade done, than The Cutter. The proprietors have one of the handsomest, best located and well managed saloons on San Francisco's busiest thoroughfare. Situated just west of the Call Building, and but a few yards from Third street, it is unnecessary to say that it commands a splendid transient trade, besides being the headquarters of both employers and employees in the neighboring stores. So what with good service, excellent liquors and appetizing lunch, The Cutter is all that a first-class saloon should be, and what is more, the generous way in which it is patronized shows that the public is aware of the fact!

One of the most popular brands of whisky to be obtained in the Bay Cities is certainly "Gibb's Special." It is so satisfactory to customers that it makes a great bar whisky and it draws trade. It is therefore worthy of serious consideration by the retailers, and should always be taken into account when looking for a leading brand. The experience gained by many years' experience in the retail trade has enabled the firm of James Gibb in doing a wholesale business to handle only goods that are sure sellers and which are sure to prove of great value in building up a business. For this reason, apart from the intrinsic merit of this whisky, it is to be highly recommended. We therefore advise retailers to make a point of trying "Gibb's Special."

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company are now located at 767 to 771 Mission street, where they will be glad to receive their friends.

Joseph G. Mansfield for Public Administrator

THE friends of good government will do well to use their best efforts to secure the election of Joseph G. Mansfield, who is a candidate for Public Administrator on the Republican ticket. Mr. Mansfield is one of the best known and most popular of the newspaper men of San Francisco, having for many years occupied the position of city editor on *The Call*. He also occupied a prominent place on the Sacramento *Record-Union*. Mr. Mansfield is a manly, upright, straight-forward and capable gentleman, and if the voters are wise enough to put him into the office he seeks, they will not regret it.

The writer knows what he is talking about, because Mr. Mansfield is one of the "cubs" he trained in newspaper work, and he is proud of him.

Auto Likes Buffalo Beer

ADVERTISING, like much of the journalism of the present day, is nothing if not sensational. We have got so used to the handsome and artistic pictures on the boardings, calling attention to the merits of this or that beer, that evidently brewers are on their mettle to find a new and senational method of advertising. The first heard from is Col. Seymour of the Buffalo Brewing Company of Sacramento. It appears that Charlie Mathews of that city, accompanied by Col. Seymour, recently took a trip to Lake Tahoe in his Chalmers-Detroit, thirty. Insufficient water in the radiator threatened to spoil the trip, but all trouble was prevented by the use of eight quarts of the Buffalo Brewing Company's best beer! So they made the return trip successfully, the machine demonstrating that after all there is nothing to equal good beer either in quenching thirst or running an auto. Any old car will run with water, but this is the first time we have heard of beer being used. But think of the quality of the beer!

ALL ALE AND PORTER DRINKERS

Should call for the celebrated

Burnell's Ale and Stout

Brewed from the Best Malt Hops on the Market and used by all the Leading Clubs, Hotels and Bars

Order through any Grocer or Liquor Dealer, or direct from

BURNELL & CO.

494 O'Farrell St.

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San Francisco

THE WALDORF
136 South Broadway
Opposite Mason Opera House
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE WALDORF
BECKER BROS. Proprietors
648 MARKET STREET
NEW
SAN FRANCISCO'S
FINEST BUFFET
OPPOSITE
PALACE HOTEL
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THE
WALDORF ANNEX
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Next door, Peoples Theatre
LOS ANGELES CAL.

"Jellison's"
San Francisco's Most Magnificent Bar
CHOICEST IMPORTED GOODS AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES
10 THIRD STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Telephone Temporary 900
Matt. Grimm
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Corner Halleck
Bet. California and Sacramento Streets
Fine Imported and Domestic
Wines and Liquors
San Francisco, Cal.

Lunstedt's
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THE BEST THERE IS IN
WET GOODS
S.W. COR. POWELL AND ELLIS STS.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HOUSE FOUNDED 1853.
BANK EXCHANGE
Back at the same old stand; same old goods; same excellent service. The fire did not get me.
I import
Famous Old Campbeltown
SCOTCH WHISKY
Pisco de Italia, Madeira
Wine
Sazerac de Forge & Sons'
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DUNCAN NICOL
S. E. CORNER MONTGOMERY AND WASHINGTON STS.
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PH. DE MARTINI
El Dorado
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Montgomery & Sacramento Streets
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Telephone Temporary 1210
The Bernhard Mattress Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Beds, Wire Beds, Top Mattresses
Pillows and Upholstery
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SHIP WORK
791-793 MISSION ST., Near Fourth St. SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

Be Sure and Vote for These Men

THE REVIEW is not in politics, but it feels that it ought to tell its San Francisco readers something about certain candidates for Supervisor at the coming election. There are four men who are identified with the wine and liquor traffic who should receive the vote of every man, not only in the liquor trade, but among the wine men as well. These are Mr. Emmett Hayden of the well-known firm of Kilborn & Hayden; Theodore Lundstedt, the well-known retailer and former Supervisor; John L. Herget, also a retailer and one of the founders of the Order of the Royal Arch of California; also Oscar Hocks, who is a member of the present Board of Supervisors, and has served on the Board before. Mr. Hocks has been the sole repesentative of the trade in the present Board of Supervisors and has certainly made a record he may be proud of.

When you go to the polls be sure and vote for these men.

A dispatch from Red Bluff, California, during the past month brought the news that the City Trustees, saloon men and temperance advocates have agreed upon and passed a compromise ordinance to regulate saloons. All saloons are to be closed from 12:30 p. m. to 6 a. m. on week days. On Sundays they are to shut their doors at 6 p. m. and remain closed until 6 o'clock Monday morning. On special occasions the Trustees will grant permits to keep open house all night.

The Knights of the Royal Arch held a very successful picnic at Concord on September 9th. The orator of the day was Judge D. D. Bowman of Santa Cruz. Judge Bowman said that the demands of the prohibitionists infringed upon the natural rights of citizenship. He declared that the people of California should protest vigoronsly against the actions of Eastern organizations and societies which endeavored to injure the wine and beer industries of the State.

Stockton to Vote On Open Sunday

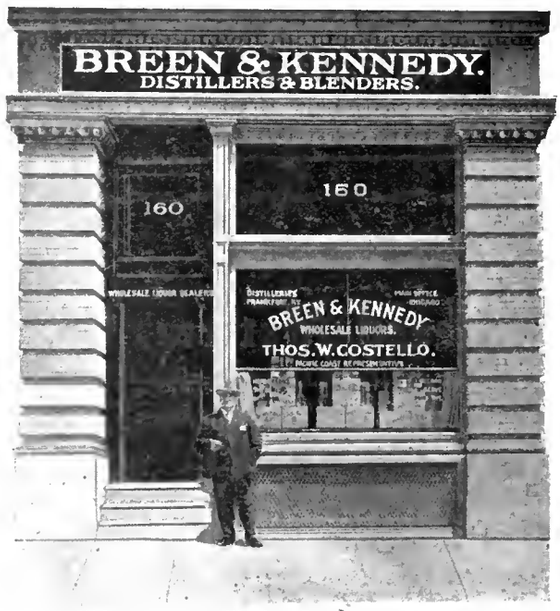
DURING the month a mass meeting was held in Stockton relative to Sunday closing, which has existed in that city since March, 1908. It appears at the election last May, the Democratic party won, and its platform calls for the resubmission of this question to the public for decision. Therefore, a petition signed by the liquor interest has been filed with the City Council asking for an election on October 12th. The expense of the election will be borne by the liquor interests, the Sunday closing element having done so before. Everything points to a lively struggle, with the probability of the saloons winning, as many who voted for Sunday closing before have come to the conclusion that business has been injured thereby.

Charles M. Fisher Company will in a few days be located in their new quarters on Market street, just above First. The saloon will be one of the most artistic and up-to-date in its equipment in the city. Aside from this, it will be the headquarters of the celebrated "Kennel Club Whisky," a matter which is not to be forgotten. Our old friend Rusconi will also be found there with that matchless charming smile, which makes strangers feel at home and friends want to buy out the the house.

Thomas J. Walsh & Co., formerly of 733 Market street before the big fire, and recently at 15 Powell street, where they were also burned out, are now re-located. The latter part of the month they purchased Bacon's place, northeast corner Pine and Liedesdorff streets, which was one of the first high-class saloons to be established downtown after the fire. The location is a good one and will improve for years to come, and "Tommy" Walsh is the man to take advantage of this fact. He reports business moving nicely and will be glad to welcome his friends and the public generally.

Drink An "Automobile"

TO construct an "automobile" you take a tall, thin glass, the kind made famous by the late Thomas Collins, and place within its depths a generous sprig of mint and a chunk of ice. To these you add a gentleman's portion of any gin and fill the glass with freshly opened ginger ale.



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THOMAS W. COSTELLO, Pacific Coast Representative

Owners of the celebrated **Cedar Creek Sour-Mash Bourbon and Rye,** distilled by this firm at Distillery No. 33, 7th District, Ky., situated at Frankfort, Ky., and controllers of the **Belle of Nelson Sour-Mash Bourbon,** the whiskey that made Kentucky famous. Also controllers of the crop of the **John E. Day Distillery,** which is practically the only hand-made, old fashioned Still, in Kentucky today. Also owners of the celebrated straight blends

Henderson's Smoothest Bourbon **Maryland Reserve Pure Rye**
Comrade Bourbon and Rye **Calumet Club Bourbon and Rye Special**

Bonded case goods in our own brands also a specialty. A large stock carried in San Francisco, subject to delivery at short notice, and trade especially solicited from Retail dealers desiring to buy high grade straight goods and straight blends direct from the manufacturer.

Distilleries, Kentucky **Main Offices, Chicago, Ill.**

Telephone S. F. Branch Office, Douglas 2903

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PURE GOODS

105 Montgomery St. : : : Near Sutter St.

"Only the Best the Market Affords"

Cuisine and Service Excellent

Market Cafe

GOUAILHARDOU & RONDEL
Proprietors

540 Merchant Street
SAN FRANCISCO

"Coffee Royal"
A Mighty Bracer

Hot Luncheon
At 11 A. M. Daily

Nothing But the Best at

Friedrichs' Cafe

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John Caley, Prop Tel. Kearny 2306

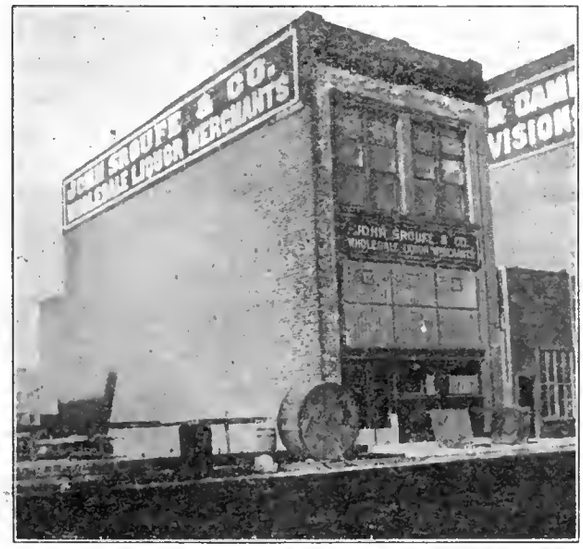
CALEY'S

333 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO

JOHN SROUFE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS

Fine Kentucky Whiskies



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Temporary 1610

JAMES RAGGI,

"WINES" AND LIQUORS.

624 MONTGOMERY ST.

SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

H. P. Andersen E. L. Braswell

THE CUTTER

BRASWELL & ANDERSEN

709 Market St.
Call Annex Bldg.

Phone Douglas 2954
SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

A Gem—It Is O'Connor's

J. C. O'CONNOR has opened a saloon on Market street, just west of Powell, which is, without exception the most artistic creation, considering size, ever seen in San Francisco, and to the best of our belief in any city in this or any other country. It is in fact so beautiful in its decorations and yet in such exquisite taste, that it fairly defies description, and our readers will have to pay it a visit to be able to realize how really beautiful it is.

The REVIEW has often claimed that the main street of San Francisco—Market Street—was the home of the most palatial retail liquor establishments in the world, but O'Connor's saloon is the climax. Not extensive in size, it is a proof of the old saying "that the choicest goods are done up in small packages." Nevertheless it keeps seven barkeepers very busy, and is expected to prove one of the most remunerative investments in the retail trade.

It is simply a bar surmounted by a cupola—but what a bar and what a cupola! The wood work, put in by John Simmon & Co., is of Prima Vera, a product of South America, a little darker than satin wood, with a more beautiful grain than mahogany. This, in some places, is inlaid with ebony and dark mahogany, and produces, together with pier glasses, electric lighting and ornate wall decorations, a delightful effect, heightened by the cupola. This cupola is perhaps the most beautiful portion of a most artistic combination. Old ivory in color, it is relieved in places with gold tracery, and is in fact a study in buff and gold, relieved by pictorial and other decorations. At night time the dome, in fact the whole saloon, is lit up by a large and central chandelier, then the entire apartment is a superb sight, as it were a vision of fairy land. Behind the bar is a well executed white marble statuette of two erect figures, which gives a finishing touch to the interior decorations.

To return to earth, we would say that the liquid refreshments offered are at par with the other attractions, and that the management, which is in the skilled hands of W. L. Coleman, is equal to the task and a great task it is—of supplying the wants of the host of customers who throng the O'Connor saloon which in our opinion has "snatched a grace beyond the reach of Art."

Wine and Liquor Men Boost for Finn

WITHOUT any reference to his party affiliations, the wine and liquor men of San Francisco should give their entire support to Thomas F. Finn, who is a candidate for Sheriff on the Union Labor Ticket. We do not know Mr. Finn personally, but we do know that when the crisis came in Sacramento with reference to the passage of the Local Option Bill, in the last Legislature, Mr. Finn was a good all-around fighter in the interest of personal liberty, and helped largely to defeat the measure. Therefore, he is entitled to your suffrages.

"In Old Missoury"

DURING August puritanical laws—the worst of the blues—have gone into operation in old Missouri. A recent dispatch says: "One measure provides that even the nude in art must go. Another makes it an offense punishable by fine or jail sentence for any newspaper or periodical to publish scandalous items, even though they be a matter of record in court. Revolvers, 'knucks,' dirks and all deadly weapons are practically driven from the State. A dealer may not even exhibit these weapons." All liquor is barred except in dining cars on trains. It is a misdemeanor to report divorces. A boy smoking a cigarette is liable to a fine of $10 and the party selling to him can be mulcted $100. The only item in this report which is natural to that hog-raising State is the placing of the valuation of $30 upon the animal for criminal prosecution and making it grand larceny to steal one!

A DISPATCH from Washington dated August 2nd, states that the Federal Treasury suffered a shrinkage because of the prohibition wave during the fiscal year ending June 30th last. During this time there was a decrease of $5,290,773 in whisky tax as shown by the internal revenue report.

Whisky tax collections last year were $134,868,034 as against $140,158,807 for the preceding year. The receipts of beer and other fermented liquors amounted to $57,456,411, a decrease of $2,351,205 compared with 1908.

In the case of the liquor dealers who were arrested under the Pure Food Law for substituting mineral waters to customers, Police Judge Conlon dismissed the charges. However, he notified the accused that if they were brought into court again he would give them the extreme penalty.

WE HAVE NOTHING TO OFFER THE TRADE, EXCEPT
Fine Goods, Square Prices
Honorable Dealing

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"Castlewood" Bourbon and Rye

CARTAN McCARTHY & CO.

Established 1873 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE Telephone Kearny 3688
LIQUOR MERCHANTS
S. E. CORNER BATTERY & COMMERCIAL STS. SAN FRANCISCO

SAM T. BERNARD, PRES.
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FINE GOODS A SPECIALTY
MERCHANTS LUNCH 11 A.M. to 2.30 P.M.

W. F.
ROEDER'S
CAFE
834 Market Street
Opp. Emporium San Francisco

AMERICAN BRANDY
FINEST IN THE WORLD
THE KIRBY DISTILLING CO., Inc.
FOWLER, FRESNO CO., CAL.
Makes a Specialty of PURE GRAPE BRANDY, and Making NO WINE has NO WASH OR SOUR WINE TO PUT INTO BRANDY. Our Stills are Known as Numbers 263 or 357 First District, California. These Numbers ARE BURNED on the GOVERNMENT or STAMPED HEAD of EVERY PACKAGE, there being No Other Genuine "KIRBY BRANDY."
SOLD ONLY IN CARLOAD LOTS TO THE TRADE
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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:: Coppa ::
Restaurant
J. COPPA, Proprietor
Pine St. Bet. Montgomery and Kearny
Music Evenings
SAN FRANCISCO

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
A. OVERHOLT & CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
JAMES-FORCE CO. Distributors
201 Davis Street : : San Francisco

ESCALLE'S
California's Most Famous Road House
Midway of Sausalito and San Rafael
Finest Wines and Liquors
SERVICE UNEXCELLED
Evergreen Private Arbor-Booths
Shuffle Board Salt Water Bathing
Boating Refreshments
N. BIEGEL, Proprietor
Escalle, Marin County California

FERRY CREAMERY
The Handsomest Restaurant in the City
Good Clean Service and Popular Prices
34 Market Street
In conjunction with our restaurant we have the most complete Bar in the West.
KILBORN & HAYDEN, Props.

Honesty in the Food Trade

Dr. Wiley Will Be Sustained So Long as He Confines Himself to That.

BEFORE the passage of the national pure food law Dr. Wiley, as its most prominent advocate, received almost the unanimous support of the consuming public, which has a strong desire to know just what in the way of food products it is buying and to be assured that it gets what it pays for. The consuming public also desires to be protected against the possibility of the use of adulterants or preservatives generally recognized as deleterious to health in the quantities which would be consumed, and so long as Dr. Wiley confined himself to that he was sustained. Opposition to Dr. Wiley began when, with the unreasonableness of a man of one idea, he began to assume possibilities as certainties, even in the case of food products in use from time immemorial without any evil effects which could be traced as having resulted to any human being.

In his war on fake wines he will have the hearty indorsement of the public, which will still protest that the use of sulphur fumes in cleansing wine barrels never did and never will harm anybody. "Wine" is the fermented juice of the grape and nothing else, and whoever sells as wine concoctions or blends of water, coloring matter and alcohol from other sources than fermented grape juice should go to jail. In his warfare against the "brick vineyards" Dr. Wiley may be sure of the support of all decent men.

But even in this case, where there is no dispute as to the meaning of the term wine, the facts of nature and the dictates of common sense compel some compromise. Before there can be wine which will keep, there must be sugar in the grapes sufficient to produce the necessary alcohol, and if the sugar is not there it must be added or the grape juice devoted to inferior uses. There are many seasons when many of the grapes do not develop the sugar necessary to make wine, and when sugar must be and always is added. So long as no water is added, and only the sugar necessary to raise the content to the proper point, the laws of this and all other wine-making countries permit the resulting product to be sold as wine. And that is right.

But then follows another product. After the real wine has been made and drawn off it is the custom of many wine makers to cover the trash with water, add more sugar and sell the product of that fermentation as wine. It is not wine. The office of the grape in producing the mixture is merely the addition of whatever color and flavor remain in the spent grapes. The stuff is no more unwholesome than other alcoholic drinks, but it is not wine and should not be sold as such. And when Dr. Wiley says he will try to send to jail those who do sell it, he will find the people behind him.—*S. F. Chronicle*, Aug. 17, 1909.

Ho for Jersey

THE limit of legislation in the restriction of sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors is said to have been reached in New Jersey. The act, which bears the title of "An act for the prevention of drunkenness," is more drastic than absolute prohibition. It has one merit, it does not throw the whole blame on the seller, but also holds the buyer and consumer responsible. An exchange says:

"The law provides for appointment of a 'Board of Protectors' in each municipal subdivision of the State, whose business it is to be to investigate the habits and conduct of the citizens within the jurisdiction, keep a record of the same and refuse to allow the sale of intoxicants to any person who, in the opinion of the Board, is a drunkard or might become a drunkard."

So the matter will result in neighbor sitting in judgment upon neighbor. What a happy community such a law will produce, and what a credit it is sure to prove to a so-called "free country."

Glass-Lined Cement Tanks

CONSUL ALFRED K. MOE, draws attention, in the following report from Bordeaux, to the French utilization of the improved cement tanks lined with glass.

Several years ago cement tanks began to take the place of wooden tanks in a number of the larger wine storage houses. One of the reasons for this substitution appears to have been the cheaper cost of material for cement tanks, as the price for timber had been gradually rising, and even at the higher prices was scarce and difficult to secure. Although constant improvement was being effected in the construction and utilization of cement or concrete tanks, the great objection to their use still remained, i. e., that in the storage of wines the acids in the liquid very often decomposed the cement, while the cement walls in turn absorbed the freshness and "bouquet" of the wine. The wooden tanks were more expensive, but their value was greater, as they preserved the wine in a proper condition.

The effort to place acid-proof linings or coatings on the walls of cement tanks seems to have proved of slight value in the matter of ameliorating the conditions of absorption. The idea of coating the walls with squares of glass, tightly joined with cement, is said to have solved the difficulty, as a tartar forms on the thin surface of cement and resists all acid attacks.

As constructed in France, glass-lined cement tanks may be used for all kinds of liquids except those containing a large percentage of acids, the latter leading to the decomposition of the cement joints and the loosening of the glass plates. These tanks are particularly useful as storage receptacles for wines, alcohols, brandies, liqueurs, ciders, oils, gasoline, kerosene, turpentine, etc. It is said that tanks so constructed are neither affected by humidity nor by infiltrations, that they resist fire and inundation, and have a further advantage in that they are not liable to be struck by lightning as are tanks of metallic material. Variations of temperature effect a minimum loss by evaporation, the degree being reported at less than 1 per cent. At equivalent temperature wooden tanks lose between 6 and 7 per cent.

These tanks are made in all sizes ranging from 20 to 2,500 hectoliters (528 to 66,042 gallons) or more in capacity. The walls of the larger tank constructions are generally reinforced with iron armature. An installation at Havre consists of 83 glass-lined tanks, having a capacity of 11,000 hectoliters (290,587 gallons). At Meurthe et Moselle the plant is 2 stories and comprises 6 vats or tanks with a capacity of 1,000 hectoliters (26,417 gallons). Another installation at Seine et Marne is 3 stories, the third floor being used for the filtration of wine under natural pressure. They also have a capacity of 1,000 hectoliters. The plant at Chalons sur Marne has a capacity of 2,750 hectoliters (72,647 gallons). All of these plants are used for the storage of wines.

These glass-lined tanks, constructed of concrete, are brought to the attention of the wine growers of California especially, and to American producers of cotton seed and other oils, as being valuable for storage purposes under the trying conditions of the climate, their cheapness of construction, their economy of space, and their cleanliness. [Illustrations showing the installation, etc., of glass-lined cement tanks, which accompanied the report of Consul Moe, are on file in the Bureau of Manufactures.]

John Malone and Otto Schultz are the principal owners and promoters of the Sound Brewing and Malting Company at Tacoma, Washington. The brewery, now in course of construction, is to be of brick, iron and concrete, 300 feet long, and have a capacity of 50,000 barrels a year; cost, $200,000.

Chartreuse Liqueur Decision

CONSUL C. P. H. NASON, of Grenoble, submits the following report on the French legal decision concerning the name "Chartreuse" as applied to liqueurs:

The court of appeals at Grenoble on June 22 rendered a decision in the long-mooted case turning upon the rights involved in the public sale and use in France of the trade-mark "Chartreuse." After the expulsion in 1903 of the Carthusian monks from their convent, La Grande Chartreuse, the making of the well known liqueur (the distilling of which and the aromatic plants entering into its composition were claimed to be known) was intrusted on the part of the state receiver to a prominent French distiller. The latter, as against the sale by auction of the very valuable trade-mark under which the liqueur was universally known, made a written advance offer, on the basis of which the bids were to begin, of 1,500,000 francs ($289,500). Thereafter came forward a second party and guaranteed the receiver an auction offer of 5,000,000 francs ($965,000), but this was finally reduced to 3,000,000 francs ($579,000).

This agreement the second party failed to keep; he withdrew the offer, and, as a consequence, at a forced sale to the highest bidder, the right to the trade-mark was sold to a company formed by the first party for the sacrifice sum of 502,000 francs ($96,886). Whereupon the receiver brought suit against the second party for breach of contract, and the latter, after a strongly contested trial, was condemned by the civil court of Grenoble to pay the former for non-execution of contract 1,094,000 francs ($211,142). An appeal was taken from this judgment, and after another prolonged hearing and arguments by eminent advocates, the court has not only affirmed the fault and responsibility of the second party, but increased the damage interests to be paid the receiver to 2,438,000 francs ($470,534).

[The use in this country of the trade-mark Chartreuse was decided by the two lower United States courts against the Chartreux monks and in favor of the new French company. An appeal is, however, pending—B. of M.]

American Liquors in Mexico

CONSUL-GENERAL PHILIP C. HANNA reports that the greater part of the whisky consumed in the Mexican city of Monterey is American, which is in great demand and sold in nearly all the hotels, cafes, groceries, and barrooms; that American beer is the most popular of imported beers, the trade therein increasing, although the duty makes it much dearer than the home-brewed beer; and that California wine is also becoming popular. The addresses of the principal liquor dealers in Monterey are on file in the Bureau of Manufactures.

Champagne in Germany

CONSUL WILLIAM J. PIKE, of Kehl, has compiled the following facts relating to champagne manufacture in Germany:

The official report for 1908 reveals that there were 35 champagne factories or establishments in Alsace-Lorraine, which produced 1,693,373 bottles of champagne against 1,564,812 bottles in 1907, an increase of 128,561 bottles. Alsace-Lorraine now ranks third among the States of the German Empire, the first being Prussia with 6,023,549 bottles, Hesse, second, with 4,048,968 bottles. The champagne factories are distributed throughout Alsace-Lorraine, and this region is not only rapidly becoming first in production but likewise taking high rank in growing superior qualities of wines.

The largest number of concerns is in the district of Metz, with 15 establishments; then Colmar and Hagenau having each 4, Strassburg 3, Diedenhofen and St. Ludwig each 2, with five other districts of 1 each. In the manufacture of champagne the mixing and blending of wine grown in different sections is usual to produce fine qualities, but it is contended that no other fruit than grape is used in the manufacture.

The taxation on 1,577,178 bottles, full size, amounted to $187,083, while 13,142 bottles were exported and free of taxation. In the entire German Empire the production of champagne amounted to 13,984,465 bottles, of which 12,467,137 bottles were taxed, yielding $1,383,298 in revenue. The German Empire is also a large consumer of foreign champagne, as 1,474,727 bottles were imported from France, on which $798,169 import duty was collected.

A telegram from Coeur d'Alene states that local option will probably carry Kootenai County, as a petition bearing more than half of the voters' names is nearly completed. Still, it is believed a hard fight will be put up, making the contest a close one.

The California Wine Association announced at Fresno that it will pay half cash on first grape deliveries instead of making the first payment in December, as is the rule. This is a move to aid the growers, it is said.

OLIVINA WINERY FOR LEASE

Having leased my vineyards, I now desire to lease my cellars at the Olivina Lease will cover cooperage, labels and good will of the business, with New York books of the business. Lessee will have the privilege of buying the grapes from the vineyards and making the wine.

SARAH B. SMITH,
Livermore, Cal.

C. A. SLACK, Proprietor — E. RATTO, Manager

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Malt and Hops

CONSUL-GENERAL GEORGE E. ANDERSON, of Rio de Janeiro, in transmitting the following report on the imports of malt and hops into Brazil, sees no reason why the United States should not participate in the trade:

The imports of malt into Brazil in 1908 amounted to $720,975, two-thirds of which came from Austria and nearly all the other third from Germany. The percentages of entries by ports were as follows: Santos, for Sao Paulo, 35; Rio de Janeiro, 33; Porto Allegre, 13; all other ports, 19.

For most of the beers made in Brazil Austrian formulas are used, the first large breweries in the country having been organized under Austrian auspices. This accounts, to a great degree for the decided preference for Austrian malt; besides, there is a subsidized line of Austrian steamers between Trieste, a great malt center, and Brazilian ports.

The imports of hops into Brazil amount to about $140,000 per annum, 66 per cent of which is German and the balance Austrian. These enter Brazilian ports in the same percentages, relatively, as the malt. [The United States exported to Brazil in the fiscal year 1908 hops to the value of $20.—B. of M.]

Aside from the reasons given, there seems to be no reason why American malt and hops should not be sold here. Malt comes to this market both in boxes and casks.

At Albany, Oregon, blind pigs are numerous. Recently a deputy Sheriff investigated the back room of a feed store, and found the proprietor with a bottle in his hand ready to serve a customer. He also found nine full quart bottles. A number of other such arrests have been made.

Messrs. Post and Plusmas of Cucamonga have organized the Mission Winery Company with a capital of $300,000.

The Pacific Brewing and Malting Company is now the owner of the Everett Brewery, having taken it over at a figure in excess of $200,000.

Hudson and His City Namesake

ON the Hudson River, 115 miles north of New York City, lies Hudson City—the namesake of Henry Hudson—one of the oldest cities in the commonwealth. Old traditions have it that Henry Hudson landed from the "Half Moon" on what is now the site of the Evans Ale Brewery—then a beautiful chestnut grove sloping down to a stretch of sandy beach. The brewing of ale ranks among the first of American industries, having been the natural outgrowth of this settlement by Englishmen who brought with them their fondness for good ale. Since 1786—the year after the incorporation of Hudson City—Messrs. Evans' establishment has been steadily flourishing until today Evans' Ale ranks as a standard production throughout the world, which is due to the three generations of Evans' family having maintained the high reputation and popularity of this delicious beverage since its inception.—Eastern Exchange.

The Chartreuse Trademark

IN connection with a report on the legal contention over the proprietorship of the Chartreuse liquor trade-mark, published in Daily Reports for August 18, it was stated that the use in this country of the trade-mark had been decided by the United States courts against the Carthusian monks and in favor of the new French company. This is not correct. The circuit court (Judge Hough) decided in favor of the monks and against the company, which decision was affirmed by the court of appeals with certain modifications. The matter, however, as stated in Daily Reports, is before the United States Supreme Court.

A dispatch from Washington makes it appear doubtful when the President will take up the question "What is whisky?" In the meantime the Roosevelt order in the matter of branding and marking whisky will remain in force until President Taft thinks it right to overturn it and issue an executive order based upon the Bowers decision. In some quarters it is rumored that the President may now let the matter be decided by the courts.

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489 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Have Liquor Men Souls?

By GEO. G. BROWN, Vice-President Model License League

I should like to see every man a Christian and every man a member of some organized church, but membership in a visible church does not make a man a Christian, but the folly that is propagated by many churches does keep, in my opinion, many conscientious Christians from uniting with the visible church.

As one engaged in the wholesale whisky and distilling business for forty years, I know that if the business be sinful per se I am as guilty as the man who sells at retail except that every man is responsible for his every act, and the retail dealer has to determine oftener than the wholesale dealer, whether it is his duty to sell or decline to sell, and hence the responsibility devolving on him is greater than on me to that extent.

I candidly admit that there are evils in the business that should be eliminated and am glad to say I see a strong effort on the part of the trade to eliminate these evils. This can never be done entirely, as all men are sinners, and sin will prevail as long as the world stands, but the evils can be greatly minimized.

To assume that the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors is a sin per se is to assume what is positively false, and cannot be shown without proving inconsistencies in the Bible, to do which would destroy confidence in the Bible as being the Word of God.

To recognize what the Bible and all history teach, that temperance is the virtue of self-control and to agree on that as the goal to be attained rather than the destruction of a great business which has existed in all civilized countries from the earliest history is the only way to encourage true temperance.

To teach that to drink liquor without abusing it, or to manufacture and sell it under proper regulation is a sin, is so contrary to the belief of most intelligent and unprejudiced minds, that it will never be accepted as long as men have any regard for their inherent rights. Therefore, prohibitory laws have never been enforceable in America and they never will be unless America should reject Christianity and adopt Mohammedism or some other false religion.

Hence, it seems to me that those who are undertaking to force prohibition are doing that which if successful will be destructive to true Christianity and at the same time destructive to civil liberty.

Many persons do not realize what intolerance prohibition is leading to.

Presiding Elder A. J. Weeks, in a recent sermon preached in San Antonio, Tex., said: "The church with which I am connected has always been a pioneer in movements like this. Her ministry stands a unit to have prohibition. I doubt if a man could remain in her ministry who opposes this movement, but would be regarded as no better than a heathen and unfit for the ministry."

That prohibition would stop if successful in destroying the liquor business no man can believe since fanaticism is a malady of the mind that must have something to feed on. The Northern Presbyterian Church, in its last general assembly, issued a pronunciamento against the use of tobacco by its ministry and laity, and, as an indication of how an effort to rob man of his inherent rights is regarded, I mention that a prominent D. D. of the Northern Presbyterian Church in the habit of smoking tobacco replied in answer to the question what he was going to do after the pronunciamento, said he would smoke more than heretofore.

Even some who vote to prohibit their neighbors from using liquors, use more of it themselves after it becomes contrary to law to sell it than they had theretofore done.

St. Luke, (xv:1-2) said: "Then drew near unto him (Christ) all the publicans and sinners for to hear him.

"And the Pharisees and Scribes murmured, saying, This man receiveth sinners, and eateth with them."

We admit we are sinners but would rather be in the position of the publicans and sinners referred to than in that of the pharisees and scribes, who were evidently unwilling to associate with them.

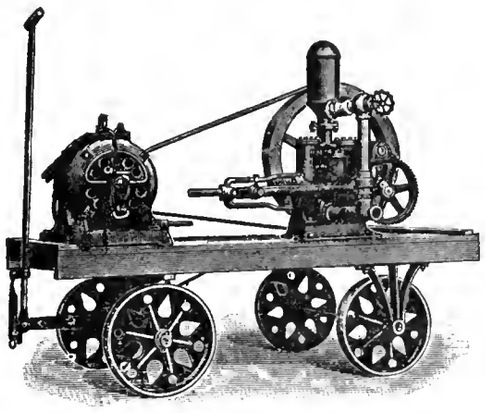
It is a source of gratification to me that many pious and prominent ministers of the gospel have already seen what prohibition is leading to and have had the moral courage to give their views to the world opposing it. It is a source of great sorrow that many of these should be unjustly criticised as to their motives, sometimes falsely charged with being in the pay of liquor men, and sometimes even ostracized by their fellows, because of their having the courage to differ with them.

Certainly that is not Christianity, as I understand it.

It is due myself to say that this paper is not prompted by any personal spleen, as I am now and have been a member of a very orthodox church (the Presbyterian), for more than forty years, and I write solely from the sense of duty to my God with the hope that it may reclaim some from the grievous error into which they have fallen.

GEORGE G. BROWN,
Vice-President Modern License League.

In Rockford, Washington, in a recent election on the local option question, the "drys" won by 17 votes—74 to 57.



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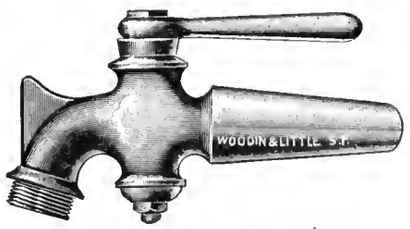
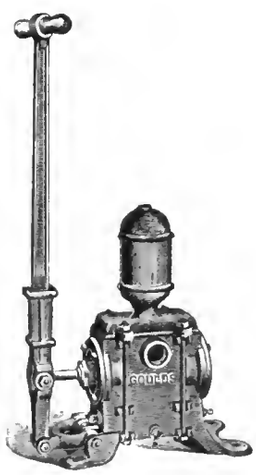
This Pump and Motor is especially constructed for Wine Cellar use, being mounted on a neat truck. Can be used in any part of cellar. The electric motor is easily attached to the electric wire by means of electric cord. During the past year we have sold a large number of these Pumps fitted up in this manner and they have given the very best of results. We are prepared to furnish these outfits with Motor, Pump, Truck, Relief Valve and everything complete as illustrated in cut, ready for use, and with the following capacities: 1000, 1500, 2500, 4000 gallons per hour. WRITE FOR PRICES.



We carry a full line of Wine Cocks

Challenge Double Acting Wine Pump Used In All Wine Cellars

Of great compactness and power, for use in WINE CELLARS for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE

WOODIN-LITTLE PUMP HOUSE

33-41 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

Noah as an Advertiser

MOSES was the first journalist, because he wrote on the tablets of stone, but Noah went him one better and advertised. Noah built the ark and announced the day of sailing. He whooped 'er up lively, and made a great display. The non-believers scoffed at him, and died in the wet water. Thus again did the man who advertised triumph. You can't keep a good man down, especially if he advertises.

Grape growers of Cloverdale and vicinity this week received offers of $12 per ton and some are said to have sold at that price. Others are reported to have made arrangements with the wineries whereby they would have their crop worked up either on a percentage basis or else taking a chance on the wine market later. Help in the vineyards is still scarce, but the growers anticipate no further shortage after this week.—*Cloverdale Reveille.*

The Roseville (Placer County) Winery commenced crushing grapes last Monday. The winery has contracted grapes for fifteen years at $15 a ton, and the growers own most of the stock in the winery, and thus they get good money for their grapes either as grapes or wine. There are about 150 acres in that vicinity delivering grapes to the winery. New cooperage was added this season for 100,000 gallons more than last year.

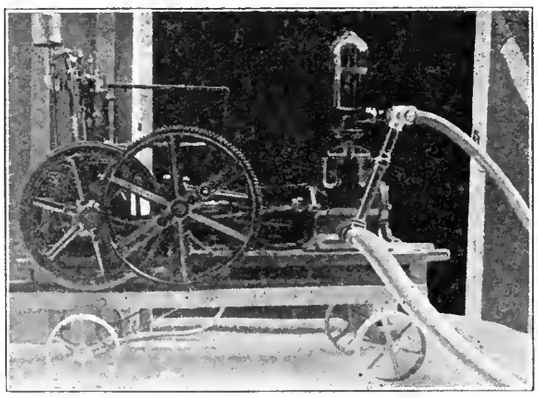
Drank 12,776 Gallons of Rum

ALTHOUGH he says he consumed in his life 12,775 gallons of alcohol, D. L. Osborn, "D. S. G.," has lived to the ripe age of 86 years and is a shining example of a cure made by the Christian assembly which is holding forth at Arlington Park, out near Fourth and Emerson Avenues.

A few months ago, according to the story, this marvel of alcoholic consumption was discovered in Kansas City by the Rev. G. Frederick Fink, the director of the assembly and high priest of the sect. Osborn was then using crutches and was carrying about with him some of the 12,000 odd gallons of whisky. In short he was about to die. The hands were laid on him, and lo! there was nothing more doing for him in "booze consumption."

The 12,775 gallons of alcohol is some "booze," and in order to get that much under his belt Elder Osborn had to start early, which he did along about the time he was 16 years old. He drank half a gallon a day up until four months ago, and he is now 86 years old. The alcohol consumed by this man would run a ten horse-power automobile three and one-half times around the earth with some to spare.

The "D. S. G." following Elder Osborn's name interpreted stands for "Drunkard saved by Grace."



Plant at U. S. Gov't. Experimental Station "To-Kalon" Vineyard, Oakville, Cal.

2 HP. F. M. Gaso-Distillate Engine and Pump

Capacity 2500 Gals. per hour

By-pass relief valve permits one man to do all pumping, saving at this winery over $5.00 per day.

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Preacher Flays Prohibitionists

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 18, 1909.

EDITOR PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW—Dear Sir: We enclose you copy of a letter addressed to Mr. George G. Brown, vice-president of the National Model License League, by the Rev. W. E. Evans, D. D., the pastor of the Church of the Advent (Episcopal), Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. Evans takes a strong stand against prohibition and we think that his letter should be published for its educational value. We have, in the form of a personal letter to Mr. George G. Brown, authority to publish this letter.

Not for publication, but in order to do justice to Mr. Brown, we want to call your attention to the fact that it was through his efforts that such men as the Rev. Dr. A. W. Pitzer of Washington, D. C., and the Rev. Dr. William A. Wasson of Riverhead, L. I., were brought prominently before the people in the fight against sumptuary legislation.

Yours very truly,

NATIONAL MODEL LICENSE LEAGUE.

By A. H. Woodson,

Mgr. Publicity Department.

The letter follows:

(Copy.)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., September 9, 1909.

Mr. George G. Brown, Esq.,
Louisville, Kentucky.

My Dear Sir:

I have just returned from my vacation, and find your kind letter on my desk. I thank you for your sentiments of commendation and also for the enclosures.

You people who do not live in such conditions as surround us in a Prohibition State, cannot imagine the schooling in hypocrisy, craftiness, duplicity, lying and lawlessness that the masses of the people are receiving as the result of the drastic, unnatural and un-Biblical measures that fanaticism and intolerance have brought about.

It is an alarming condition. We are bringing up a generation of young people whose regard for law and order will be no greater than that of the red-handed anarchist. The law is defied and laughed at and liquor is gotten in all manner of surreptitious and stealthy ways. I understand that some of our legislators who voted for Prohibition, sneakingly manage to get their drinks. Prohibition, instead of furthering the gospel cause of temperance, is standing in its way and blocking its path. It is a great misfortune to Christianity that some of the churches have committed themselves to this violent and untenable cause. Why, Mr. Brown, if the Savior were to apply for membership in the Baptist or Methodist churches, He would not be received unless He would promise to make no more wine; and I suppose that God the Father would be required to suspend the laws of fermentation in nature, which He established in His wisdom and love before He could have place in certain churches.

I am mortified, along with many other clergymen, at the fact that so-called ministers of the Gospel are the leaders of this anti-Biblical and anti-moral movement. It is shameful that men should call their tirades and illogical harangues for Prohibition "preaching the Gospel."

One of the best friends I have had in my life was a liquor dealer, Mr. Luke Harvey, of Richmond, Virginia. He was a member of my vestry for many years. He was a Christian gentleman and lived an honored and spotless life in his community for nearly sixty years. His life was a beautiful example of sobriety and integrity before the outside world, while within his home he was a model husband and father. He died a few months ago and throngs of Richmond's first citizens attested their love and appreciation of this noble man by attending the last solemn services which closed up his career as an humble Christian man, who for so long a time had "worn the white flower of a stainless life." And yet, certain political parsons, some of whom were not worthy to tie his shoe strings, made him, as one of a class, the object of violent abuse. Oh, it is pitiful, and at the same time, excitive of our indignation, that men should let their unchecked and violent prejudices sweep them away from truth and from true appreciation of existing facts.

We can only hope that these rabid preachers and fanatical propagandists of Prohibition will soon reach the end of their influence. If they do not, God pity the coming generation.

I heartily endorse the ends and methods of the National Model License League, and wish the League all success.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. E. EVANS.

Ever the Same

WHEN Vacaville went dry, the ordinance permitted citizens to have liquor in their homes. Under this provision much of it is being shipped in by outside dealers, thus causing considerable comments. It is claimed that as much liquor is being delivered in that town now as before the ordinance went into effect and the town is receiving no benefit in the way of license money from the same. Under these circumstances the Vacaville Mercantile Company and A. C. Serpa of that city have applied for wholesale liquor licenses, and were told to get the necessary signatures. What action will be taken by the Board of Trustees is not known.

"The Pride of California"

"Paul Masson"
CHAMPAGNES

Extra Dry, Sparkling Burgundy
Oeil de Perdrix...

The Best Sparkling Wines Produced in America

PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE COMPANY
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

New York Correspondence

NEW YORK, September, 1909.

SINCE the month of September opened, there has been a marked revival in the wine and spirit business in this section of the country, which seems to have finally woke up to the fact that business conditions, generally, are good and it has now joined the procession.

The market on whiskies is very firm and although there is no very extensive buying movement on, there is a remarkable scarcity of whiskies on the market, indicating that owners are averse to disposing of their stocks, and those houses that are short of goods may find themselves confronted by a very stiff market when they go into it to replenish their stock.

Whilst the prohibition movement is by no means over, there are indications that we have seen the worst of it, although some of the Southern States appear to be getting in a frenzy in an effort to enforce an unpopular law. Most drastic rulings are being made in the courts there, but, thanks to the mail order business, citizens who formed the minority when it came to voting, are able to obtain what they want.

The wise men of the South are lying awake nights in an effort to figure out how to prevent even this; but there is still some liberty of action for the individual, even in the South, and up to the time of going to press, they have not evolved a plan by which this can be stopped.

Withdrawals of whisky, both for blending purposes and bottled in bond, are increasing right along, and a prosperous fall business is regarded as certain.

One sees through the daily papers that President Taft is enjoying his summer holiday devoting himself to golf and all kinds of sports, which perhaps is the reason that he has not yet rendered his decision on the question of "What is whisky." This may be handed down at any time and no matter which way it is decided, it is believed that it will clear the air and at all events, for some time to come, settle the question.

Parties on both sides of the discussion have intimated that if the decision be against them, it will be appealed to the highest court of the land. As it would take some time to obtain a decision, their actions would doubtless be based upon the President's decision. In the meantime, we should all know where we stand.

It may help the blenders that the decision rendered by the Commission appointed some years ago by British Government, to inquire into a question identical with the situation here, is absolutely and without reservation, in their favor. The Potts Still whisky, as it is known abroad is the old-fashion of manufacture and is analogous to what is known here as straight whisky. The patent still whisky is the improved and latest method used over there and produces an article identical with what is known as spirits in this country.

The conclusion arrived at by the Commission is that the terms "Scotch" and "Irish" as applied to whiskies, cannot be denied to any whiskies distilled in Scotland or Ireland respectively. Their further decision is that whisky is a spirit obtained by distillation from mash of cereal grains, no matter what process may be employed; and that "Scotch Whisky" is whisky distilled in Scotland and that "Irish Whisky" is whisky distilled in Ireland. They further decided that it was not desirable to give the public any further information, as interference with trade by the State, either by legislation or administration must be justified by its necessity, arising from the existence of some evil which, in the interests of the public, requires to be prevented. They add, that when searching for reasons why special legislation should be applied to whisky, they had difficulty in finding them. The trade seems to be honestly and fairly conducted they say and it was contended that the wholesaler in his dealings with the distiller and the retailer in his dealings with the wholesaler needed no further protection than that he already had from the State.

So far as the consumer is concerned it was, the Commission states, pointed out to them, that it was not uncommon for a retailer, when selling an inferior whisky by the glassful, to charge a price which ought to attach to a more expensive whisky. The Commission states that the suggested compulsory labelling or designation would afford no remedy. They find that as a rule customers ask for a glass of whisky and get it. If he does not get what he likes, he goes elsewhere.

Another objection to the proposed compulsory labelling or designation is that it can not be carried out effectively. For the purposes of trade, the glass itself cannot be labelled and the retailer cannot be called upon always to show a label, which the customer does not want to see. For this and other reasons, compulsory labelling and designation, as a means of protecting the consumer was not recommended.

Finally, in determining what trade descriptions should be legitimately applied to different classes of whisky, the Commission decided the best guide is to be found in the recognized customs of the trade at present time.

When it is borne in mind that this Commission was for several years engaged in investigating the question of "What is whisky"; and went into it thoroughly from every point of view, whilst it is true it does not necessarily mean that like results should be obtained here, the trade are inclined to think that it may have a tendency to assist the President in arriving at a conclusion; and as his Solicitor-General has already practically decided the question pretty well on the same lines as the English Commission, the blenders have great hopes of the decision being in their favor.

Golden weddings are not so infrequent as to be remarkable; but fifty years devoted to the wine and spirit trade by one man, calls for more than passing notice.

Mr. A. M. Hirschfeld of the firm of A. M. Hirschfeld & Co. of this city, a highly regarded importing house, this month completes a fifty years record of activity in the wine and spirit business.

He started in with one of the best houses in London, who came into prominence at the time when Mr. Gladstone was Chairman of the Exchequer and reduced the duties on wines and at the same time granted what was known as the Grocer's License. This measure opened up a new field and the house that Mr. Hirschfeld was employed by, leaped to the front, as a result.

Since that time, Mr. Hirschfeld has succeeded as salesman, expert and administrator, having been quite successful.

In 1868, on his first visit to New York, he opened up a trade in Hungarian wines and since then he has been instrumental in placing many brands of Champagne on the market, some of which are still known and highly regarded.

Since 1902 Mr. Hirschfeld has been established in this country. Firstly, in association with Mr. Max Oberfelder, when together they introduced to this country the wines and spirits of the well known firm of W. & A. Gilbey of London. This valuable agency was afterwards transferred to the Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. of this city, Mr. Hirschfeld joining the firm as director of their wine and liquor department, which position he filled for over five years.

In January, 1908, Mr. Hirschfeld resigned and became the sole agent in this country for several prominent foreign pro-

ducers and shippers of wines and spirits, at the same time, with the consent of Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. took over the agency of W. & A. Gilbey.

Under these most favorable conditions, Mr. Hirschfeld organized the firm of which he is now the president and with his associate, Mr. Emanuel Rothschild, who is widely and favorably known all over the country, they have already established for themselves, a very high position amongst the leading houses here.

Notwithstanding his busy life, Mr. Hirschfeld is the author of the well known "Hand Book on Wines and Liquors," which was published two years ago and which, because it is recognized as an authority on the subject, is in extensive demand today.

We extend out heartiest congratulations to Mr. Hirschfeld and wish him continued success and prosperity, if not for the next fifty years, at least for forty-nine.

The importation of goods from Europe is still very heavy, particularly goods from France, as it is expected the duty will advance on these, under the new tariff bill the end of October. Strenuous objection is made by the French government to this and it is possible an extension of time may be granted, but it does not now seem probable.

Messrs. Samuel Bros. & Co. of New York, were the purchasers of 196,000 gallons of port, muscat and Angelica wine and sherry material, which were recently sold at the Sanford Winery at Lacjac, Fresno County, Cal.

The same firm also bought 108,000 gallons of claret and fancy red and white wines, at Mount Diablo Winery in Contra Costa County, Cal.

These and previous purchases give to Samuel Bros. & Co. all the wines produced by the Consolidated California Vineyard Co.

Max Oberfelder, now president of The Monticello Distilling Company, and for a number of years one of the most prominent figures in the whisky world, is to be congratulated on his victory gained over The Mattingly Company, (Now Kentucky Distillers & Warehouse Co.) in the case which has been pending for about ten years. The issue involved was a contract entered into between The Mattingly Company and Mr. Oberfelder, wherein he was granted the control of their Mattingly and Honeymoon brands of whisky. After he had succeeded in distributing these goods very extensively, the Mattingly Company was absorbed by the Trust, who proceeded at once to repudiate the agreement with Mr. Oberfelder. A suit was filed, and although several decisions were rendered pro and con, it was only within the past few weeks that a final decree has been entered sustaining Mr. Oberfelder's contract and awarding him accordingly.

Asti's Sparkling Wines Awarded Grand Prize

ASTI, Sept. 19.—The success which California wines have had in competition at the Seattle Fair has been particularly gratifying to the growers of this section, who have taken especial pains with their exhibits. Local growers have been informed that the Asti special, sent from this district, was the only sparkling wine to be awarded the grand prize.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

The Labeling of Wines

United States Department of Agriculture,

Office of the Secretary, Board of Food and Drug Inspection.
Food Inspection Decision 109.

ON JUNE 30, 1909, a hearing was held before the Secretary of Agriculture and the Board of Food and Drug Inspection on the labeling of Ohio and Missouri wines. After giving full consideration to the data submitted, the Board is of the opinion that the term "wine" without modification is an appropriate name solely for the product made from the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of sound ripe grapes, without addition or abstraction, either prior or subsequent to fermentation, except as such may occur in the usual cellar treatment for clarifying and aging. The addition of water or sugar, or both, to the must prior to fermentation is considered improper, and a product so treated should not be called "wine" without further characterizing it. A fermented beverage prepared from grape must by addition of sugar would properly be called a "sugar wine," or the product may be labeled in such a fashion as to clearly indicate that it is not made from the untreated grape must, but with the addition of sugar. The consumer is, under the Food and Drugs Act, entitled to know the character of the product he buys.

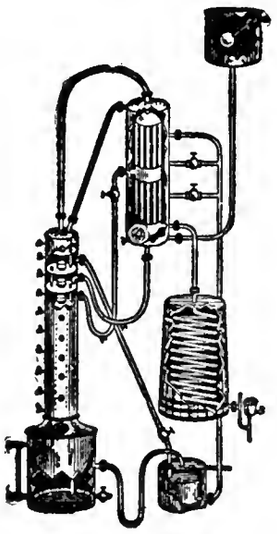
Evidence was offered on the preparation of "wine" from the marc. In these cases it appeared customary to add both water and sugar to the marc and sometimes to use saccharin, coloring matter, preservatives, etc., to make a salable article.

In the opinion of the Board no beverage can be made from the marc of grapes which is entitled to be called "wine" however further characterized, unless it be by the word "imitation." The words "Pomace Wine" are not satisfactory, since the product is not a wine in any sense, but only an "imitation wine" and should be so labeled.

H. W. WILEY,
F. L. DUNLAP,
GEO. P. McCABE,
Board of Food and Drug Inspection.

Approved: W. M. HAYS, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.
Washington, D. C., August 21, 1909.

Pacific Copper Works
L. WAGNER & SONS, Props.
573 Mission Street, San Francisco



OUR SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF STILLS, FILTERS, PASTEURIZERS AND COPPER AND BRASS WORK FOR WINERIES, DISTILLERIES, BREWERIES, ETC. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

Gold and Silver Medal awarded at Mechanics' and Midwinter Exposition for continuous still.

INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 1538.)

Instructions relative to revision of Form 585.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1909.

Mr. ——— ———.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 31st ultimo, relative to change in denatured alcohol Form 585, you are informed that the following revision of this form is approved by this office:

U. S. Internal Revenue,
Denatured Alcohol, Form 585*—Revised September, 1909. Permit No. —.
(Act of June 7, 1906.)

MANUFACTURER'S (OR BONDED DEALER'S) NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF SPECIALLY DENATURED ALCOHOL.

——— ———,
——— ———, 19——,

——— ———, Esq.,
Collector —— District of ———.

SIR: You are hereby notified that I have this day received from ——— ———, carrier, the packages of denatured alcohol hereinafter described, received at —— on the —— day of ——, 190--, from ——— ———, proprietor of† ——, in the —— District of ———, and denatured at ——— in denaturing bonded warehouse No. —— in the —— District of ——, in accordance with Formula No. ——. Said alcohol has been stored in designated storeroom for specially denatured alcohol on —— premises, and will not be removed therefrom except as it is needed for manufacturing purposes.

(No change in column heading.)

Respectfully,
——— ———,
Manufacturer (or bonded dealer).

There will be no change in the size of this form, and the paper used should be of equal quality to that heretofore approved by this office.

Proof of form to be submitted to this office for approval.

Respectfully, ROYAL E. CABELL, Commissioner.

Approved:
CHARLES D. NORTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

*To be given in *duplicate* where the manufactory and denaturing bonded warehouse, or bonded storeroom (or redenaturing plant), are not situated in the same district.

†Distillery No. ——, bonded storeroom, or restoring and redenaturing plant, as the case may be.

(T. D. 29975.)

Trade-marks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 7, 1909.

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

The attention of officers of the customs and others is invited to the following provisions of section 27 of the act approved February 20, 1905, effective April 1, 1905:

SEC. 27. That no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name of any domestic manufacture, or manufacturer or trader, or of any manufacturer or trader located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention, or law affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States, or which shall copy or simulate a trade-mark registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or shall bear a name or mark calculated to induce the public to believe that the article is manufactured in the United States, or that it is manufactured in any foreign country or locality other than the country or locality in which it is in fact manufactured, shall be admitted to entry at any customhouse of the United States; and, in order to aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition, any domestic manufacturer or trader, and any foreign manufacturer or trader, who is entitled under the provisions of a treaty, convention, declaration, or agreement between the United States and any foreign country to the advantages afforded by law to citizens of the United States in respect to trade-marks and commercial names, may require his name and residence, and the name of the locality in which his goods are manufactured, and a copy of the certificate of registration of his trade-mark, issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act, to be recorded in books which shall be kept for this purpose in the Department of the Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the Department fac-similes of his name, the name of the locality in which his goods are manufactured, or of his registered trade-mark; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of customs.

The provisions of this section give to manufacturers and traders located in foreign countries, which, by treaty stipulations, give similar privileges to the United States, the same advantages as are given to domestic manufacturers and traders. The act does not affect names or trade-marks heretofore recorded in the Treasury Department, and as to them the protection granted so far as concerns prohibition of importation will continue. Nor does the act appear to make it compulsory on the part of domestic manufacturers or traders, or foreign manufacturers or traders, to register names (not trade-marks) with the Commissioner of Patents, in order to prevent illegal importations.

Domestic manufacturers and traders and foreign manufacturers and traders, to avail themselves of the privileges of the act, so far as concerns trade-marks, are required to register their trade-marks with the Commissioner of Patents before the Treasury Department can act.

Applications for recording the names and trade-marks in this Department under section 27 will state the name of the owner, his residence, and the locality in which his goods are manufactured, and in the case of trade-marks should be accompanied with a certified copy of the certificate of registration of his trade-mark issued in accordance with the provisions of the act and the names of the ports to which facsimiles should be sent. In the case of the name of a domestic manufacture, manufacturer, or trader (not registered as a trade-mark in the Patent Office), the application must be accompanied by the proper proof of ownership and proof as to the country or locality in which his goods are manufactured, which must consist of the affidavit of the owner or one of the owners, certified by an officer entitled to administer oaths and having a seal.

On the receipt by a customs officer of any such facsimiles, with information from the Department that they have been recorded therein, he will properly record and file them and will exercise care to prevent the entry at the custom-house of any article of foreign manufacture copying or simulating such mark.

No fees are charged for recording trade-marks in the Treasury Department and custom-houses.

A sufficient number of facsimiles should be forwarded to enable the Department to send one copy to each port named in the application, with ten additional copies for the files of the Department.

Especial attention is invited to the provision in said section prohibiting the entry of articles "which shall bear a name or mark calculated to induce the public to believe that the article is manufactured in the United States, or that it is manufactured in any foreign country or locality other than the country or locality in which it is in fact manufactured," and collectors and other officers of the customs are instructed to use due diligence to prevent violations of this provision.

The provisions of the act also apply to Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii and any other territory under the jurisdiction and control of the United States.

Attention is also invited to the following provisions of section 3 of the act approved May 4, 1906, effective July 1, 1906:

SEC. 3. That any owner of a trade-mark who shall have a manufacturing establishment within the territory of the United States shall be accorded, so far as the registration and protection of trade-marks used on the products of such establishment are concerned, the same rights and privileges that are accorded to owners of trade-marks domiciled within the territory of the United States by the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes, and to protect the same," approved February twentieth, nineteen hundred and five.

This Department has ruled that affidavits accompanying applications for recording the names of foreign manufactures, manufacturers, or traders (not registered as trade-marks in the Patent Office) may be certified by American consular officers.

JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary.

(T. D. 29976.)
Olive Oil.

Denaturing of olive oil under paragraph 639 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 7, 1909.

SIR: Referring to T. D. 29957 of the 20th ultimo, additional formulæ for the denaturing of olive oil are prescribed as follows:

To 100 gallons of olive oil to be denatured add any of the following substances: (*h*) 16 ounces of oil of rosemary; (*i*) 6 ounces oleoresin capsicum.

Respectfully, JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary.

(67686.)
Collector of Customs, Baltimore, Md.

(T. D. 1533.)
(Bills of Lading.)

Uniform bills of lading may be hereafter accepted by collectors of internal revenue for distilled spirits shipped in bond for export or for transfer to bonded warehouses.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., August 16, 1909.

Mr. P. G. Rennick, Collector Fifth District, Peoria, Ill.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, in reference to bills of lading for distilled spirits shipped in bond for exportation or transfer to general bonded warehouses or special bonded warehouses, you are informed that the form of bill of lading recently adopted by the Railroad Committee on Uniform Bills of Lading may hereafter be accepted in all such cases.

Respectfully, J. C. WHEELER,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved:
CHARLES D. NORTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

(T. D. 1529.)
Denatured Alcohol.

Formula 1 authorized for use in the manufacture of acetaldehyde.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1909.

SIR: The application has been received and considered by this office of —·· —— for permission to manufacture acetaldehyde from denatured alcohol under the provisions of section 40, part VI of regulations 30, and for the authorization of formula 1 as a special denaturant for use in its manufacture.

You are informed that the desired permission is hereby accorded, provided the acetaldehyde contains no undecomposed alcohol. * * *

Respectfully, J. C. WHEELER,
Acting Commissioner.

MR. FRANK McCORD,
Collector Eighteenth District, Cleveland, Ohio.

(T. D. 1530.)
Denatured Alcohol.

Formula 1 authorized for use in the manufacture of artificial flowers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1909.

SIR: You are informed that formula 1 (to 100 gallons of alcohol add 5 gallons of approved wood alcohol) is hereby authorized for use in the manufacture of artificial flowers. * * *

Respectfully, J. C. WHEELER,
Acting Commissioner.

MR. CHARLES W. ANDERSON,
Collector Second District, New York.

(T. D. 1532.)

Amended Regulations No. 7, concerning restamping of packages of spirits from which stamps have been lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., August 13, 1909.

To collectors of internal revenue:

Regulations relating to applications for restamping articles from which the stamps have been lost or destroyed and the restamping by direction of this office, found in Regulations No. 7, page 115, paragraph numbered 3, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Upon receipt of the application and evidence, the collector will order such an immediate inspection of the packages as *may be made without expense to the Government.* If the packages contain spirits other than denatured alcohol, the collector will submit all papers in the case to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with his recommendation and an estimate of the cost which would be incurred by further inspection, if same be necessary, as called for in Circular 705.

"However, where a collector is satisfied that spirits covered by an application for restamping are tax paid, and may be safely drawn off into packages of less than five wine gallons capacity, and the owner has signified his willingness that such course shall be pursued, he will direct the spirits to be so drawn off in the presence of a deputy collector and report his action to this office."

Any disregard of these instructions will be sufficient ground for the disallowance of any expense incurred without specific authority provided for herein.

After a collector is authorized to make an inspection of a package he should proceed in the manner authorized by regulations, or as specially directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

J. C. WHEELER,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved:
CHARLES D. NORTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

(T. D. 1537.)
Wine Mash.

Postponement until October 1, 1909, of operations of regulations prohibiting rectifiers from making a so-called wine mash and using the product thereof in the production of compound liquors—Modification of T. D. 1528.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1909.

To collectors and other internal-revenue officers:

T. D. 1528, revoking the suspension of the operations of Circular 731, dated November 21, 1908, relating to the making and fermentation of a so-called wine mash and using the product

thereof in the production of compound liquors, is hereby modified to take effect October 1, 1909, on and after which date the instructions contained in Circular 731 will be observed.

Collectors of internal revenue, revenue agents, and other internal-revenue officers will govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES C. WHEELER,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved:
CHARLES D. NORTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

(T. D. 29970.)

Marking of imported merchandise to indicate country of origin, etc., under Section 7 and Paragraphs 152, 154, and 192 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909.

[Circular No. 44.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 27, 1909.

To officers of the customs and others concerned:

Section 7 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909, provides as follows:

That all articles of foreign manufacture or production, which are capable of being marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, without injury, shall be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in legible English words, in a conspicuous place that shall not be covered or obscured by any subsequent attachments or arrangements, so as to indicate the country of origin. Said marking, stamping, branding, or labeling shall be as nearly indelible and permanent as the nature of the article will permit.

All packages containing imported articles shall be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled so as to indicate legibly and plainly, in English words, the country of origin and the quantity of their contents, and until marked in accordance with the directions prescribed in this section no articles or packages shall be delivered to the importer.

Should any article or package of imported merchandise be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled so as not accurately to indicate the quantity, number or measurement actually contained in such article or package, no delivery of the same shall be made to the importer until the mark, stamp, brand, or label, as the case may be, shall be changed so as to conform to the facts of the case.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry out the foregoing provision.

Said section relates to the marking of all imported merchandise capable of being marked, except cutlery, watch and clock dials, and watch and clock movements and cases, which are specifically provided for by Paragraphs 152, 154, and 192 of said Act, as follows:

Paragraph 152 provides that all pen knives, pocket knives, clasp knives, pruning knives, budding knives, erasers, manicure knives, and all other knives by whatever name known, which have folding or other than fixed blades or attachments, finished or unfinished, razors, finished or unfinished, and razor blades, scissors and shears, and blades for the same, finished or unfinished, shall, when imported on and after October 1, 1909, have the name of the maker or purchaser, and, beneath the same, the name of the country of origin die-sunk conspicuously and indelibly on the shank or tang of at least one, and, if practicable, each and every blade thereof.

Paragraph 154 provides that "Table, butchers', carving, cooks', hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, carpenters' bench, curriers', drawing, farriers', fleshing, hay, tanners', plumbers', painters', palette, artists', and shoe knives, forks, and steels, finished or unfinished," shall, when imported on and after October 1, 1909, have the name of the maker or purchaser, and, beneath the same, the name of the country of origin indelibly stamped or printed thereon in a place that shall not be covered thereafter.

Paragraph 192 of said Act provides that all watch and clock dials, whether attached to movements or not, shall have indelibly painted or printed thereon the name of the country of origin, and that all watch movements, lever clock movements with jewels in the escapement, and cases of foreign manufacture shall have the name of the manufacturer and country of manufacture cut, engraved, or die-sunk conspicuously and indelibly on the plate of the movement and the inside of the case, respectively, and that the movements shall also have marked thereon by one of the methods indicated the number of jewels and adjustments expressed both in words and in Arabic numerals.

Section 8 of said Act provides as follows:

If any person shall fraudulently violate any of the provisions of this Act relating to the marking, stamping, branding, or labeling of any imported articles or packages; or shall fraudulently deface, destroy, remove, alter, or obliterate any such marks, stamps, brands, or labels with intent to conceal the information given by or contained in such marks, stamps, brands, or labels, he shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for any time not exceeding one year, or both.

Appraising officers will make a careful examination of all merchandise in their hands for appraisement, in order to determine whether the same is marked in accordance with said provisions of law, and if they find the same not so marked they will so report to the collector. The merchandise will then be sent to the general order stores, and treated as unclaimed and not delivered therefrom, unless for exportation upon due entry for that purpose being made, until properly marked by the importers under the supervision of the collector.

The word "purchaser," as used in said Paragraphs 152 and 154, is held to refer either to the purchaser shown upon the consular invoice or to the ultimate consignee as shown in the declaration made upon entry. In the case of cutlery shipped to this country for sale upon consignment, as there is no purchaser, the same must be marked with the name of the manufacturer.

The law does not contemplate the marking of the coverings of crude substances, such as hides, logs, wool, crude rubber, etc., or of other substances of a moist or deliquiscent nature, like certain kinds of sugar in mats, etc., the marking of which would be impracticable.

Articles usually imported in bulk, when secured together for convenience in handling, are not considered such packages as are required to be marked.

Merchandise entered for immediate exportation, or in transit through the United States to a foreign country, is not required to be marked under said provisions of law.

Articles manufactured in one country from materials produced in another should be marked with the name of the former as the country of origin.

Articles 312 to 314, inclusive, of the Customs Regulations of 1908 are amended accordingly.

JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary.

Back to the Good Old Times

IT is little wonder that the president of the Illinois Central Railroad is filled with optimism by a tour over his lines. And what a familiar old ring there is in that "car famine" of which he speaks.

Every western railroad manager is now hustling around to get cars enough to haul the bumper crops to market. At one time last year 413,000 freight cars were idle.

Now the larger part of them has gone back into service and many of the cars still labeled idle are worn out and are being replaced by new equipment.

The United States never entered upon a late summer and autumnal season filled with greater promise. The good fortune about it is that with all the growing rush to swing the expanding business and to carry an eight billion dollar harvest to the consumer, the bankers have an ample supply of cheap money with which to keep the nation's machinery well lubricated.

You can't beat a triple alliance of banner crops, big business and cheap money.—*Philadelphia Press.*

International Pure Food Congress

THE Second International Congress under the auspices of the White Cross Society will be held in Paris, October 17-24 (inclusive), 1909. The meeting will be held under the patronage of the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of the Interior, President of the Council, the Minister of Commerce, the Under Secretary of State for the War Department, the President of the Municipal Council of the City of Paris and the President of the General Council of the Department of the Seine, Paris. The President of the Congress is Dr. Bordas, Director of the Laboratories of the Ministry of Finance; the Vice-President is Dr. Eug. Roux, Chief of the Service for the Repression of Adulteration, at the Ministry of Agriculture; the General Secretary is M. Ch. Franche, 16 Place Vendome, Paris, France, to whom all communications relating to papers should be addressed.

The Congress is divided into three sections: First section, Alimentary Technology; second section, Hygiene; third section, Crude Drugs, Essential Oils and Crude Aromatic Substances, Chemical Products and Mineral Waters.

There are three classes of members, first, donating members, those paying 100 francs ($20) are enrolled as such; second, titulary members, any person, society, or corporate body having paid twenty francs ($4) is entitled to become a titulary member; third, associate members, any person, belonging to the family of a donor or titulary member, who pays the sum of ten francs ($2) may be an associate member. Associate members do not receive the publications of the Congress, nor participate in the voting or debates. They are, however, invited to all official fetes and receptions and are entitled to any rebate for traveling expenses and to attend the sittings of the Congress.

Important questions concerning the adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs will be discussed in the Congress and actions taken thereon. State Dairy and Food Commissioners, Food and Drug officials of the various States and municipalities and manufacturers of and dealers in foods and drugs are invited to become members and take an active part in the proceedings of the Congress by attendance in person, presentation of papers or otherwise.

Dr. H. W. Wiley has been designated as representative of the White Cross Society in America and will on request send a pamphlet giving full details of the Congress to any intending member. He will also undertake to forward to Paris the names of subscribers and their fees, if the same should be sent to him in Washington, D. C. All persons sending their fees directly to Paris are requested to send Dr. Wiley their names in order that he may have a complete list of the American participants.

The Congress is held at an opportune time for American members, since the rush of travel eastward is now over, and by the time the Congress adjourns the rush of travel westward will be materially lessened. The attending members, therefore, will not have difficulty in securing passage each way.

The President of the Universal Society of the White Cross of Geneva is Professor Doctor Ch. Vuille, Geneva, Switzerland; the General Delegate or Manager of the Society is M. Paul Bolo, Paris, France.

Intending members are urgently requested to send names and fees without delay to Dr. Wiley, also titles and abstracts of papers.

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The Great "Bass" Outing

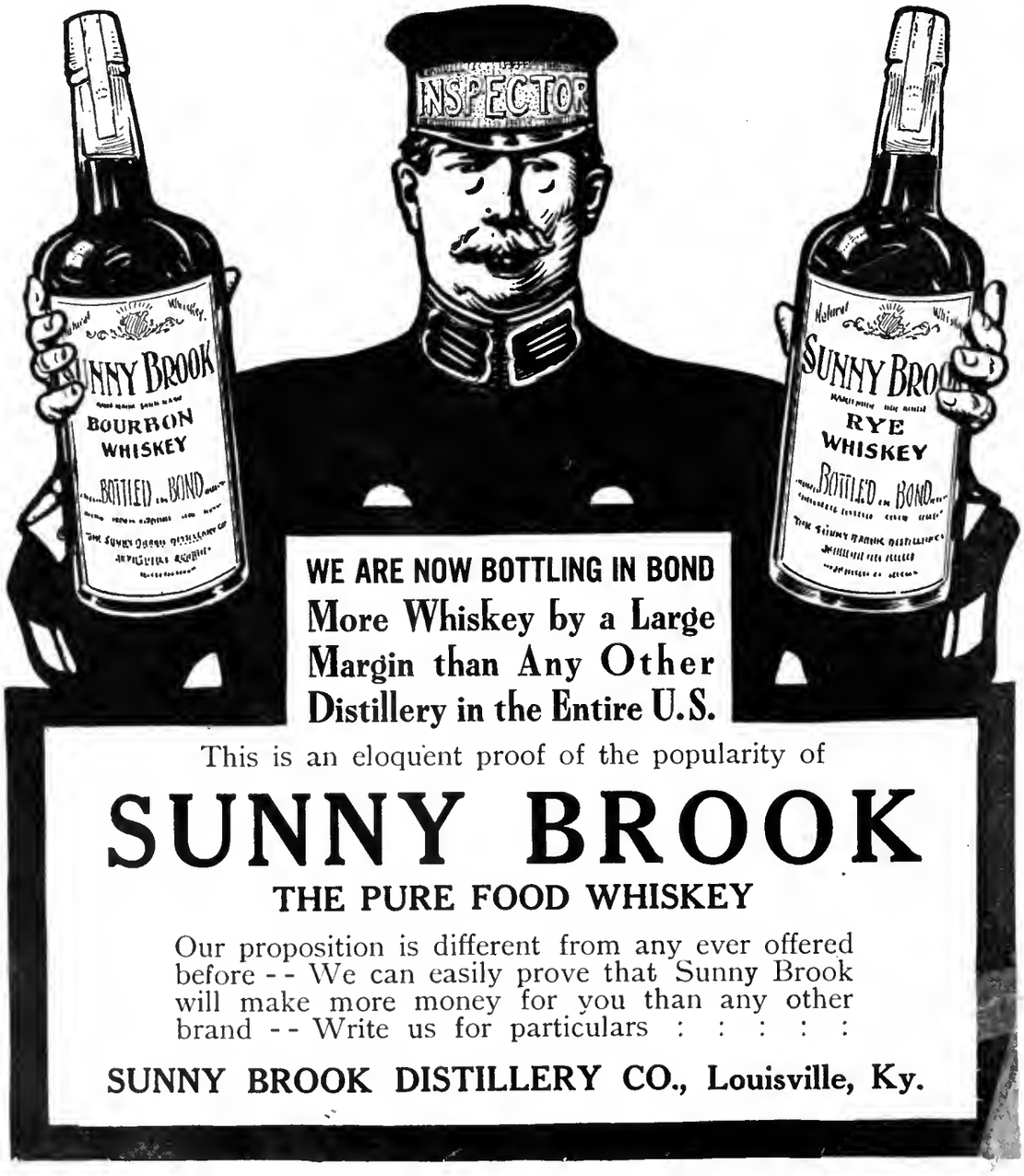
BASS'S great annual outing for their thousands of employees was had this year at Great Yarmouth, whence come the famous "Yarmouth Bloaters." There were 9000 people conveyed in fifteen trains there and back on July 23d last. Some idea of the immensity of this excursion may be had from the fact that when the coaches were brought to rest at Yarmouth it was necessary to find two miles of sidings for their accommodation during the day. Everyone (including the families of employees) had a splendid day at the seaside without injury or regrets of any kind. This is most remarkable, as it was the largest day's outing given by any firm in the world, and was an annual event of marked interest. Every employee that day was presented with an illustrated book of 135 pages published by the firm, giving data as to the sights and scenes along the route, of particular interest being the beautiful scenery near Weston-on-Trent, as well as Nottingham, the metropolis of lace. At Yarmouth each was given pocket money for the day, although all concessions at that place were bought for the day by Bass & Co., and thousands made trips by sea and river under the Bass ensign—a crimson triangle. An interesting feature of the day was the number of telegraphic greetings received from the directors of Messrs. Bass & Co. as well as the message from Lady Burton, dowager of the late lamented chief of Bass & Co.—Lord Burton.

The far-famed Bass Ale is brewed to the extent of a million and a half barrels a year at Burton, where Messrs. Bass give employment to some 3500 men and boys, in addition to which hundreds are employed at their many branches.

It was late in the evening when the excursionists, tired, sunburned, happy and very orderly, entrained like an army back to Burton.

Lincoln and Prohibition

"PROHIBITION will work great injury to the cause of temperance. It is a species of intemperance within itself, for it goes beyond the bounds of reason in that it attempts to control a man's appetite by legislation, and in making crimes out of things that are not crimes. A prohibition law strikes a blow at the very principles on which our government is founded. I have always been found laboring to protect the weaker classes from the stronger, and I never can give my consent to such a law as you propose to enact. Until my tongue shall be silenced in death, I will continue to fight for the rights of men."—*Abraham Lincoln.*



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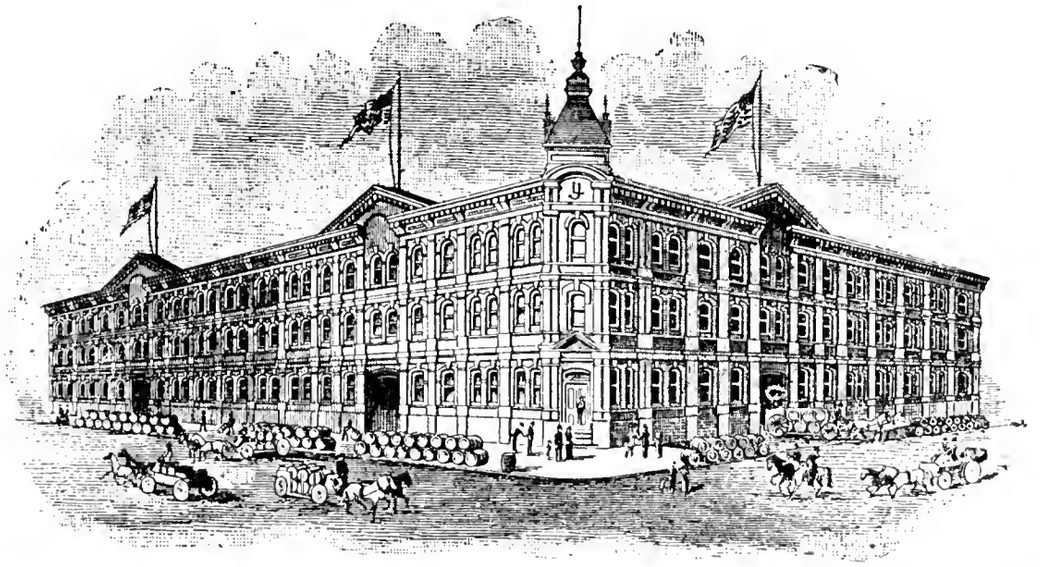

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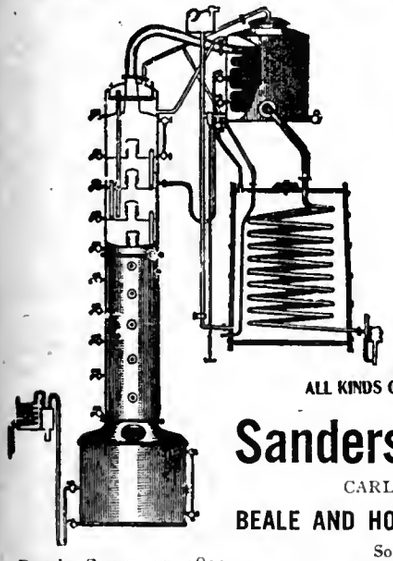

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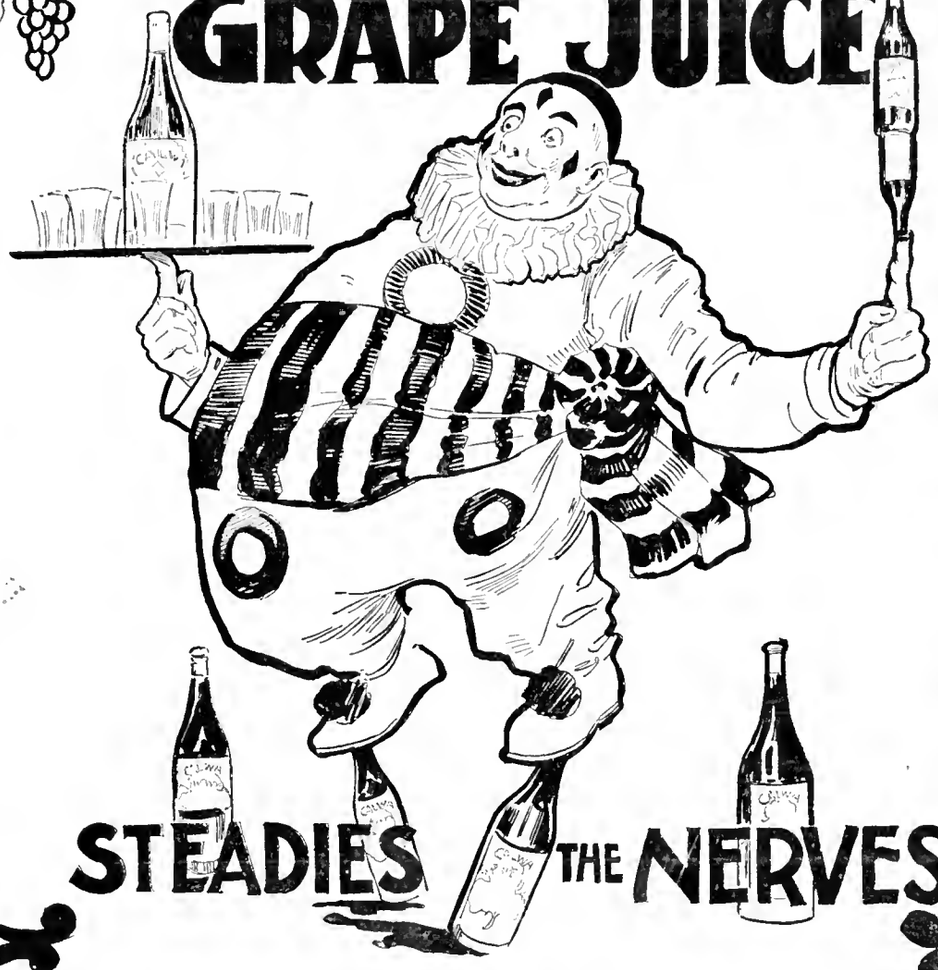

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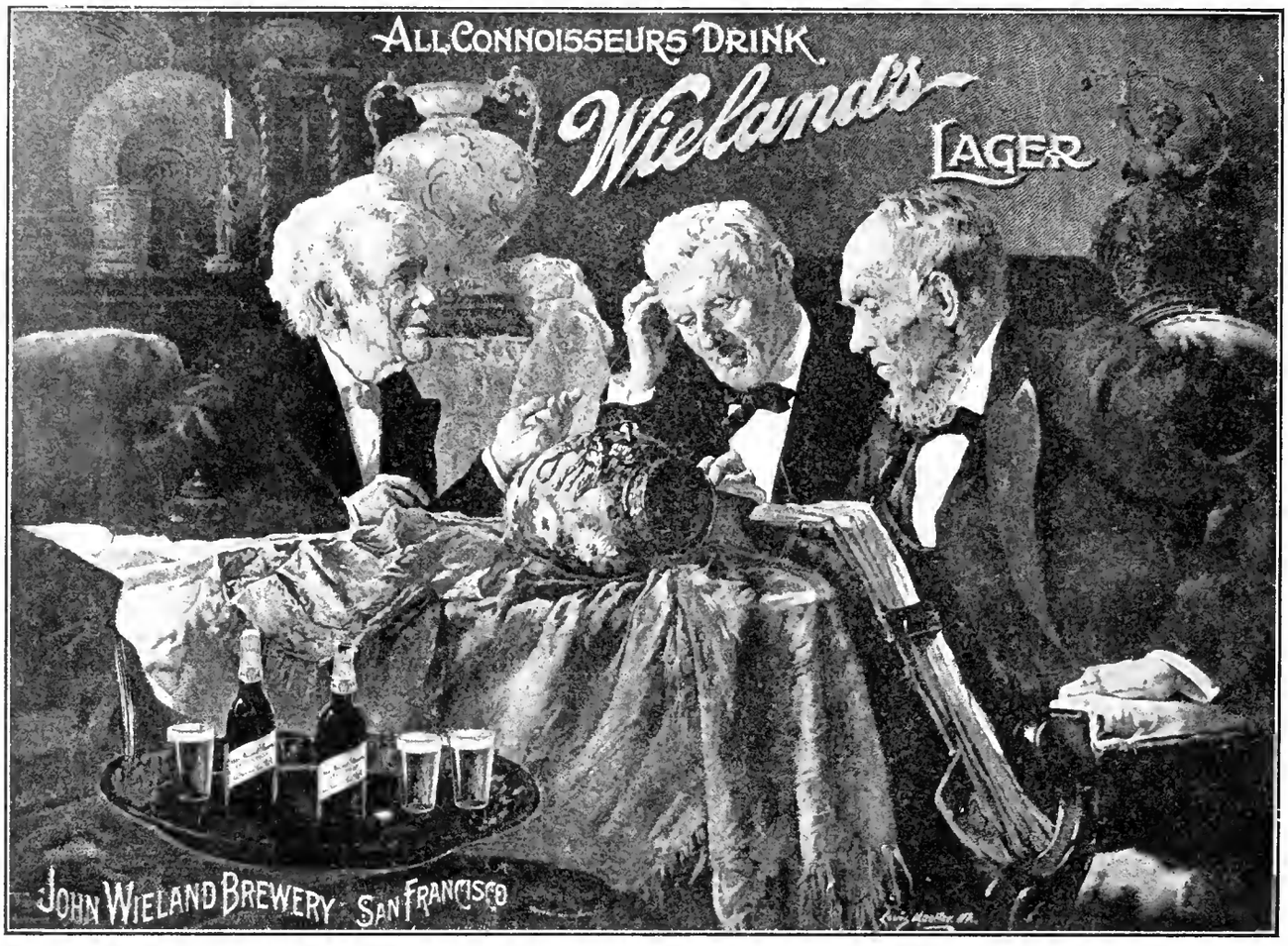

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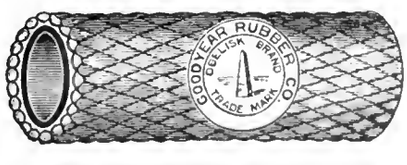

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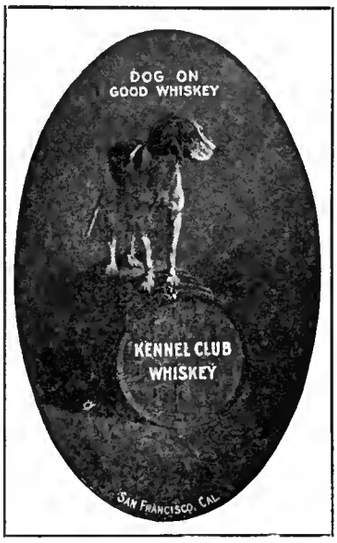

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Viticultural Float in the Portola Parade

THE Grape Growers of California attracted considerable attention to the viticultural industry of this State, by their handsome float in the Portola parade, on Thursday morning, Oct. 21st. It was one of the few floats that had a direct bearing on the celebration in honor of the discoverer of the Bay of San Francisco. For, it will be remembered, that the first vineyard set out in this State was planted in the garden of the Mission at San Diego, under the direction of the Franciscan Fathers. They came into this State protected by this same Don Gaspar de Portola.

The float, which was entitled "Birth of California's Viticultural Industry," was drawn by six handsomely matched black horses, ornamented with cockades made of the tail feathers of the pheasant, and imported from Italy by McNab & Smith especially for this occasion as a compliment to President Andrea Sbarboro. It was 23x12 feet in size, and was divided by a picturesque Mission belfry wall, 14 feet high, from which swung three large bells of black Mission grapes, white Muscats and flaming Tokays.

On one side, in the midst of a bower of trailing vines, laden with beautiful berries, were seated two padres, who, from time to time, instructed an Indian and two little Mexican boys, astride burros, as to the distribution of a large quantity of sample bottles of wine, grape juice, packages of raisins, and bunches

GRAPE GROWERS' MAGNIFICENT FLOAT

of fresh grapes. On the other side of the wall, the spectators secured a glimpse of a Spanish scene, where a half dozen toreadors and senoritas were seated at a table drinking the sparkling nectar made from the very grapes that were first brought into our State by the Franciscan Fathers.

The *Call, Chronicle* and *Examiner* were enthusiastic in their praise of the original conception of this float, which, we understand, was designed by Secretary H. F. Stoll of the Grape Growers of California, who sat on the float costumed as a padre.

The only criticism that could be made is that this float was not awarded a better position in the parade, where it could have been seen to fairer advantage.

Framed cards, showing the acreage of vines, investment, employment and output were displayed on the float, which was also decorated with a half ton of grapes including many unusual bunches. A wealth of Alicante Bouchet grape vines was also used. The leaves of this particular variety of grapes, at this time of the year, turn to the most brilliant shades of red, yellow, green and brown and with the somber cassocks of the padres, and the gaudy red and yellow costumes of the toreadors and senoritas, made a particularly effective color combination.

Novel Ads for California Wines

WHEN Horatio F. Stoll, Secretary of the Grape Growers of California, went to the A.-Y.-P.-Exposition at Seattle, to lecture upon the grape growing and wine making industries in this State, he was badly handicapped by the absence of moving pictures, the slides he had being inadequate. The result has been that many hundred feet of films for moving pictures have been taken covering the entire industry from the picking of the grapes to the making of casks and shipping of wine. Pictures were taken at Asti of picking grapes, at Fresno of cooperage, at Livermore of the bottling works of the Wetmore Bowen Company, noted for its Cresta Blanca wines, at Italian Vineyard Company's plant at Cucamonga, showing the novel and labor saving method of moving the grapes when picked, and at Winehaven illustrating shipping facilities, etc.

The object of these pictures is of course to show the immense capital invested and the large extent of the joint industries of grape growing and wine making in this State, care having been taken not to boost any particular locality, but to cover as far as possible the entire field.

Arrangements are now being made for the exhibition of these moving pictures at all the principal vaudeville houses in the United States, of which there are thousands, with seating capacity of from 500 to 2000 people. By this means the bulk of the nation's population will be reached, a result which could not be attained in any other way.

Secretary Stoll hopes to lecture during the first week in November at Cucamonga, by which time it is believed the moving pictures will be ready, and will be displayed to assist in demonstrating his subject. They will then commence their usefulness among the grape growers of the southern portion of the State, who are most enthusiastic in supporting the parent organization.

By the use of these pictures it is hoped to make a successful world-wide campaign of education on behalf of the merits of California wines as promoters of temperance and health.

Corporation to Popularize California Wines

THE newest development in the wine situation is the announcement that definite steps are now to be taken to popularize California wines all over the United States, and to develop new markets, especially for the better grade of wines. A corporation has been formed under the name of the Calwa Distributing Company, which will undertake the distribution.

The new Company will devote it's energies to popularizing the "Calwa" brand of fine matured reliable bottled wines, specially selected to represent the finest wines from the stock of the California Wine Association with the object of supplying a uniform quality of reliable matured wines at reasonable prices under distinctive names, the desire being to introduce these wines with the co-operation of the railroad dining car services, the leading restaurants and hotels, and through the wine dealers.

The Presidency of the Company will be taken by Mr. C. F. Oldham who is so well known in the California wine business from having made California wines so popular throughout European and many other foreign markets.

New York Correspondence

NEW YORK, October 17, 1909.—The improvement in business continues and, almost without exception, all lines appear to be satisfied. Locally, the past fortnight has been exceptionally good, mainly due to the Hudson-Fulton celebration, which attracted an immense number of visitors to the city. Over a million strangers were said to be here during the week it lasted and money flowed like wine, and wine was consumed like water.

Withdrawals of whiskies indicate consumption is increasing considerably over the record of last year. Prohibition certainly does not prohibit. It may cut a figure, for were it not agitated, consumption might show even greater results. It is difficult to determine what actual effect it has, but certainly the trade has little to complain of, so far as consumption goes. Of course, more goes out through different channels than formerly was the case and it has seriously affected the saloon trade in many sections. As a result, a number of wholesale dealers have been affected. But the mail order houses, who now are legion, are a new element, and many wholesalers are taking up this branch of the business.

Three anti-saloon gentry, the other day, had the courage to appear in Wall street, where, in the open air they advocated their theory. The brokers listened patiently, but statistics regarding the number of conversions are not obtainable. It should be a fertile field, for the brokers as a rule know what is good, but being, as a rule, pretty sharp, are not likely to be influenced by such illiberal statements as are made by fanatical freaks.

A mail order house in the South received the following letter recently in reply to a book they sent out. In almost every mail some such communications are received. They are always courteously replied to by the house, but the temptation to reply in some other strain must be hard to resist.

"I notice that you have been very prosperous in your business in the last thirty years.

"How many of your customers have prospered? I notice the picture of your blending house. It's more seducing and ending than it is a reducing and blending establishment. I notice your magnificent home and how you have improved it from time to time. But how many of your patrons have improved their houses? Will you picture some of their homes?

"Will you imagine and picture what will be your home in eternity? What will it prosper a man if he gain the whole world and loose (sic) his own soul?

"W. P. EMERSON.

"Axton, Va."

Importations are simply immense. Almost without exception, every branch of foreign wines and spirits show tremendous increases. Those from France are, in nearly all cases, over twice as much as they were up to the corresponding period last year. Of course, this is due to the fact that the new tariff goes into effect November 1st. But Spanish wines will not be affected for months to come. Still sherry alone is nearly twice as much as last year. Italian wines are gaining in popularity every day, and they are brought over at such low figures it is really a serious competition to California wines.

That is, when average prices maintain for the product of California, but under existing conditions, with prices going lower and lower and further cuts threatened, it would seem that even our much-decried Croton water will be dearer than California wines. Of course, this applies only to the cost to the dealer, for with the growers selling their product for about the cost of the cooperage, we have not noted any marked changes in the prices to the consuming trade.

It is certainly a deplorable matter that all the efforts of the growers and distributors to establish to the world at large the qualities of California wines, the extensive advertising campaign which has been carried on for several years, and which gave such potent promise of producing great results, should be nipped in the bud, so to speak, by an internecine war among the interests most vitally affected.

The survival of the fittest may be a high-sounding slogan in these days of trust absorbing trust, but where the possible success of any one of the factors is to so large a degree dependent on the elements, it would seem that the general welfare of the industry would be a paramount issue. If ever an industry needed fostering, it appears to us it has been the crying need of California wine growing. With the vigorous campaign made in the Legislatures within the past two or three years to secure legislation which would protect and extend this American product, the outlook was quite encouraging that the cornerstone of a mighty institution had been laid. And now comes the pity of it. They who seemed most prominent in this work of upbuilding have set about to destroy their own and the handiwork of others.

Our exhorting friend mentioned in a previous paragraph, asked, "What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world if he lose his own soul?" What will it profit the man who pulls down his enemy's house if he likewise perish in the ruins?"

NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire at El Pinal

STOCKTON, October 23.—The cause of the fire which destroyed a large part of the West Winery last night began with an explosion in the brandy distillery. The loss was $400,000.

The heat expanded the iron bands of the tanks, causing the brandy to leak through and take fire.

Attaches of the winery made a heroic stand at the boiler plant, under the direction of C. M. Jackson and Byron Bierce, and saved it.

Mr. West stated this morning that crushing would be resumed in ten days. In the meantime about forty cars of grapes now on hand will be shipped to their wineries at Fresno and Minturn. A 20,000-gallon capacity distilling plant has been secured from Fresno to manufacture brandy for fortifying new wines.

The Southern Pacific switch crew ran their engine between the burning building and a storage building to the north and saved the latter, aiding also in saving the boiler plant. Temporary steam pipes were run from this plant today to the crushing plant.

There was in the burned building about 1,250,000 gallons of wines, besides about 10,000 gallons of brandy. The average value of the wine per gallon is about 20 cents, and the loss totals about $300,000 for wines, $75,000 to buildings, and $20,000 to machinery. It is insured up to about 80 per cent.

Temporary tanks were erected today and into these will be pumped about 250,000 gallons of wines which ran into sewers and ditches, or lies in the low places. The alcohol will be extracted from this as salvage to the insurance companies.

Large storage tanks for crude oil, containing about 20,000 gallons, underground, escaped, though the fire burned above them for hours, with but three feet of earth covering them. The destroyed building will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

A Case of Sour Grapes

IS Mr. E. W. Allen, manager of the First National Pure Food Exposition, which was recently held at San Jose, trying to pose as a friend of the W. C. T. U.?

This question has been asked, again and again, by people all over the State who have read the letter he addressed to Mrs. Sarah E. Dorr in regard to whether there would be a wine exhibit in San Jose, and whether wine was to be served. It read as follows, according to the Monterey *Herald*:

"Referring to the correspondence from the ladies of the W. C. T. U., from different parts of the State, which has been forwarded to me:

"I wish to say that any reports, either by voice or the press, that we are to have a wine exhibit and give away samples at our exposition is erroneous.

WE HAVE NO WINE EXHIBIT AND WILL HAVE NONE at our exposition and I am pleased to write you and trust you will distribute the good news among your associates and that you and they will make the same strong effort to make our exposition a grand success and show to the world that such great undertakings can be carried out successfully without money from the Wine and Grape Growers' Associations.

"Thanking you for bringing this before me personally, I am

"Yours truly. E. W. ALLEN, Manager."

Of course, the astute president of the W. C. T. U. immediately rushed this communication into print with the hope of convincing her well-meaning but misguided followers that their protests against the wine exhibit at Sacramento and Idora Park were beginning to bear fruit. As a matter of fact, it would appear that Mr. Allen was suffering from a case of sour grapes and that he handed Mrs. Dorr something equally sour—a lemon.

California's viticultural industry is too large and important for even Mr. Allen to ignore, and as Santa Clara county possesses over 2500 acres of choice vine land, we were inclined to believe that his letter must be inspired by some personal feeling which needed an explanation.

Our investigations revealed the fact that Mr. Allen's letter to Mrs. Dorr is misleading; that he made every effort to get the grape growers to exhibit, even going so far as to promise to permit them to take orders at the exposition and give out samples. But when the Grape Growers decided it was not practical to run an exhibit at San Jose and Idora Park (owing to the fact that their Secretary, H. F. Stoll, could not be in charge in both places at once), Mr. Allen evidently decided it would be good politics to give the public the impression that no wine exhibit was wanted; that there was cause for rejoicing because no wines would be served; that the financial support of the wine interests was not desired; that a large attendance of W. C. T. U. would be welcomed.

In discussing the matter, Mr. Stoll expressed surprise that Mr. Allen should have given such a wrong impression to the public. "Several representatives of the Fair called upon me on different occasions," he remarked to a representative of the WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, "and asked me to try and arrange matters so that we might transport our grape arbor from Sacramento to San Jose. I explained that we had already arranged to take the exhibit to the Auxiliary State Fair, at Idora Park, which would be in progress at the same time the Pure Food Exposition was on at San Jose; that as I was leaving shortly for Seattle, it would be impossible for me to assemble another distinctive exhibit; that besides I could not be at Idora Park and San Jose at the same time. However, I promised to run down to San Jose and give my illustrated talk, "Grape Growing in California," and was assured that it would be welcome and that facilities for showing my pictures would be arranged.

"Upon my return from Seattle, I notified Mr. Allen that if he would designate two evenings when he desired me to speak, I would arrange to visit San Jose. In reply I was told that as neither our association nor the local winemakers were exhibiting, the management had decided they would have to eliminate the talk on grapes."

To prove his assertion that Mr. Allen had made repeated overtures to the Grape Growers of California to exhibit, Mr. Stoll referred to his correspondence file and read several extracts, which should prove interesting reading to Mrs. Dorr and her followers. Under date of July 11th, Mr. Allen wrote:

"Here is an opportunity for the Grape Growers of California to make a grand demonstration of grapes and grape products in all lines and departments, and I believe you will be interested to take this matter up with the balance of your members and the association in general and make an exhibit."

Under date of July 20th, Mr. Allen again wrote:

"I note what you say about your exhibitors intending to move over the display from Sacramento to Oakland. No doubt that exhibit will be all right and very attractive. I trust that you and the balance of the exhibitors will find that it will be not only an educational feature to the people at large, but very profitable to you to make a grand display at our exposition. You understand, that in making an exhibit here you may take orders to be delivered from any store or place of business outside of the exposition, but nothing can be sold and delivered within the exposition building. You may give away any kind of literature, such as you generally give away, and limited samples."

When Mr. Stoll returned from Seattle and placed himself at the disposal of the Pure Food Exposition management, Mr. Allen wrote: "Of course the management made no arrangements for your lectures without the associations' exhibits. It is purely and simply the fault of the winemakers and grape-growers that they are not in our exposition, for when the opportunity was offered them they could have had all the space they needed."

This doesn't look as if the Grape Growers had been barred from the Pure Food Exposition and in view of the fact that Mr. Allen made such strenuous efforts to get them to exhibit, it is rather difficult to understand why he should have asked the members of the W. C. T. U. to "distribute the *good news*" that there was no wine exhibit. It seems to us that inasmuch as the viticultural industry is such an important one, he should have expressed regret that circumstances prevented the winemen from exhibiting, instead of designating it "good news."

The vineyardists and winemakers of California feel they are entitled to an explanation from Mr. Allen. Is he posing as a prohibitionist, or is he not? If he is a prohibitionist, why did he use every effort to secure a wine exhibit? If he is not, how dare he hoodwink the unsuspecting members of the W. C. T. U. by casting reflections on one of the most promising industries of Santa Clara County?

A dispatch from La Grande, Oregon, states that Judge Knowles of the Circuit Court of Union County, in dismissing the case of the city of La Grande vs. Ralph Atkinson, convicted in the Recorder's Court of selling whisky in violation of the local option law, ruled that it was his opinion that no city in a county which has voted dry under the State local option law has the right to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Vineyard and Cellar

In the cargo of the Pacific Mail steamer Aztec, which sailed recently direct to Ancon, was 6000 barrels of California wine which will be shipped across the Isthmus to New York.

Dr. Cassassa whose winery at Santa Rosa was recently destroyed by fire, is, we are glad to say, about to rebuild. He is also going to re-erect his hotel, which was also burned.

Articles of incorporation of the Finlayson Winery were filed at Santa Rosa at the end of August. The incorporators are William Hoelscher, A. G. Hoelscher and Frank Fopallio. The capital stock of the concern is $50,000.

The steamer Resolute recently brought a big cargo of wine, 1500 casks from the Lachman & Jacoby winery at Petaluma to this city, consigned to New York. On arrival the wine was at once loaded from the Resolute directly into the hold of the vessel which will carry it to the east.

A recent dispatch from Stockton complains of a shortage of labor and says: "So great is the scarcity of vineyard laborers that growers in San Joaquin County are looking elsewhere for hands. Agents went to Sacramento to search for packers and pickers. It is said that they were prepared to offer more than ordinary inducements.

Riverside County is making a great showing in sweet wines and brandy, besides which it produces a limited quantity of dry wines. Recent statistics give the following figures: Dry wines, 7,000 gallons, $5,250; sweet wines, 400,000 gallons, $260,000; brandy, 75,000 gallons, $120,000; making a total earning of $385,250.

Profs. F. L. Hunsmann, G. S. Hunsmann and J. E. Buck, of the Bureau of Agriculture, are here from Washington, inspecting the Government viticulture station at Cucamonga and Auld. There some 600 vines from various parts of the globe are fruiting. The experts state that the effort to develop a resistant variety of vines has proved very successful.

A Santa Cruz exchange says that the Ben Lomond winery in that city wil not crush grapes this year, as it is the plan of the company to gradually reduce its output for the present, and it may be to quit making wine altogether. The company's winery on Ben Lomond mountain has been crushing grapes from the company's own vineyard this fall, and is now about through for the season. F. W. Billings is the principal owner of the Ben Lomond Wine Company.

Articles of incorporation of the California Vineyards Developing Company, capital $2,000,000, were filed in Oakland at the end of last month. The promoters are Henry Gier, Gerhard N. Kersten, Hugo Lorenz, Max Vockel, and A. N. Welander, all well known in the grape and wine industry, and it is said that others whose names do not appear in the articles are also interested. The gentlemen named form the board of directors of the new concern. It is said that the company intends to issue bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 and float them in the East. With this new capital vineyards and vine lands are to be purchased, plants erected and business done on a large scale.

Spokane to Have Large Winery

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed by the Inland Empire Vineyard Company, organized in Spokane with a minimum capital of $250,000 to establish vineyards and one of the largest wine and grape-juice producing plants in the United States. Jacob Schaefer, president of the concern, says the vineyards will be on Clearwater and Snake rivers, near Lewiston, Ida., and Clarkston, Wash., where all varieties of European grapes thrive. Albert Angermayer, a grape culturist, with 25 years' experience in Germany, France and California, who has been engaged as manager and cellarmaster, reports that many parts of the Inland Empire are better adapted to grape growing than some of the famous districts in Germany and France, as according to his ideas, the dreaded phylloxera cannot exist in the volcanic ash soil. He announced that the company has options on more than 5000 acres of land in the Inland Empire, adding that 2000 acres will be planted to grapes early in the coming year.

The Lodi Co-operative Winery has rendered an account of receipts and disbursements, the latter totaling $66,419 to date. This has rendered necessary the levying of an assessment of $30 per share. The assessments so far have amounted to $60 and the par value of the stock is $1000. There have been 12,000 shares of stock issued, and all but four of these shares have been subscribed for. As soon as these four shares are sold there will be no more stock issued. The winery is at this writing crushing 250 tons of grapes a day.

Damage to Grapes

LODI (San Joaquin County), October 8.—Many grape growers are of the opinion that the recent heavy rains and threatening weather has done but little damage to the grape crop, and that the delay in shipping will whet the Easterners' appetite for Lodi luscious Flame Tokays and better prices will prevail. A fair estimate of the damage to Tokays in this district is about one-half.

The Reno City Council has proposed a new liquor ordinance which provides for many radical changes in the present system. It makes it unlawful for a minor to enter a saloon, and provision is made forbidding conducting a saloon in the residence district or near a school or church. In addition it increases cost of licenses as follows: For total business of $5000 or under, $60 a quarter; $5000 to $7500, $75; over $7500, $100 per quarter.

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CAMPING SPOTS, THE LOCATION, ACCOMMODATIONS, ATTRACTIONS, ETC., OF MINERAL SPRING RESORTS AND COUNTRY HOMES AND FARMS WHERE SUMMER BOARDERS ARE TAKEN, WITH TERMS OF BOARD, $7.00 AND UPWARDS PER WEEK.

To be had at Ticket Offices, Ferry Building, foot of Market street, and Room 986, James Flood Building (General Offices) San Francisco. Inquiry by mail will bring an immediate response.

W. S. PALMER, General Manager J. J. GEARY, Gen. Pass. & Frt. Agt.

Napa Vineyard Notes

W. W. Lyman has been very busy during the vintage looking after wine making. As usual, he has made his own grapes into wine. Herman Schram has made quite a large quantity of wine this year and in addition to his own large crop, purchased grapes from several of his neighbors. J. Duff Wallace, who has a small vineyard adjoining the Schram place, informed us that his crop was two and one-half times greater than that of last year.

Among the wine-makers who have made improvements to their plants this year is Antone Rossi, whose vineyard and cellar is on the east side of the valley. Mr. Rossi has, until this season, crushed his grapes by hand power, but now he has added a first-class gasoline engine. He only makes up his own grapes and a few from neighboring vineyards, but his wine is always of excellent quality.

Among the wine-makers who have practically brought to a close successful vintages, but whose cellars we were unable to visit during the season, was Brockhoff Brothers' cellar in the foothills near St. Helena; D. Molinari's cellar in town, where considerable wine is always made; Schilling's cellar on Spring Mountain, and A. Gaulzatta's winery in St. Helena.—St. Helena *Star*.

Superintendent Hildreth of the American Hop and Barley Company's hop fields at Nord, Butte county, states that the deal by which the Valentine Brewing Company of Newark, N. J., was to take the entire crop at 23 cents has not been consummated. He further states that 30 cents has been refused and that the company is buying more hops.

Look for Better Prices for Wine

THE slashing of prices in California wines appears to have reached bedrock, and a change for the better is expected in the near future. Ordinary California table wines have been sold during the last two weeks at as low as 15 cents a gallon. This condition is said to be due to various causes, such as overproduction, the prohibition movement and the fact that large numbers of persons from Southern Europe, the principal consumers of wine in this country are returning to their former homes.

William Hanson, vice-president and general manager of the California Wine Association, said yesterday: "The financial stringency which was felt in all lines of business two years ago diminished the consumption of wine. Following the limitation of consumption came the prohibition movement. Added to these troubles there is the overproduction of the grape yield.

"Better trade conditions throughout the country are beginning to show a little effect, but not to keep pace with the increase of the grape yield from young vineyards coming into bearing year by year. The industry is of great importance to California, with a planted area of 300,000 acres and an investment of over $100,000,000.

"If the people of California will impress upon the people of the rest of the United States the fact that there is produced in this country a wine that is a credit to the country, the industry will receive the support it merits."

A dispatch from Los Angeles yesterday stated that the price there of California port, which two months ago sold in bulk at 37½ cents a gallon, today is offered in the open market at from 15 to 16 cents a gallon, and California claret, which formerly brought 25 cents a gallon now sells at 15 cents.—*S. F. Chronicle*, Sept. 29, 1909.

The Johnson-Lock Mercantile Co.

210 CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AND THEIR BRANCH HOUSES:

Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, Los Angeles, Cal.
Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, San Diego, Cal.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Portland, Oregon.
Johnson-Lieber & Co., Spokane, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Seattle, Wash.
Johnson-Lieber & Van Bokkelen, Tacoma, Wash.
Johnson-Henrici Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

ANNOUNCE THEIR APPOINTMENT AS SOLE AGENTS OF THE PACIFIC COAST FOR THE FOLLOWING FOREIGN HOUSES:

Charles Duval & Co. (Champagnes),	Vertus près Epernay, France
Mansart Pere & Fils (Champagnes to Buyers' Brands),	Epernay, France
Veuve Amiot (French Sparkling Wines),	St. Hilaire-St. Florent, France
Mouchotte & Fils (Saint Jacobin de Toulouse and other Liqueurs),	Saint Mandè (Seine), France
Maire & Fils (Burgundies),	Beaune (Côte d'Or), France
The United Vineyard Proprietors of Cognac (Brandies),	J. G. Monnet & Co., Cognac, France
Boutelleau Fils (Olive Oils),	Nice & Barbezieuz, France
Joh. Bapt. Sturm (Still Hocks and Moselles),	Rudesheim a/Rh., Germany
Burgeff & Co. (German Sparkling Wines),	Hocheim a/Main, Germany
Charles Teyssonneau, Jne. (Conserves Alimentaires),	Bordeaux, France
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Sherries),	Jerez de la Frontera, Spain
Robertson Brothers & Co. (Ports),	"Rebello Valente" Brand, Oporto, Portugal
A. M. Hirschfeld & Co. (Clarets and Sauternes and Château Bottled Wines),	29 Rue Poyenne, Bordeaux-les-Chartrons, France
James Leslie & Co. (Ginger Ales, etc.),	Belfast, Ireland

Correspondence

Louisville, Ky., October 5, 1909.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir: We enclose herewith copy of a letter recently received by Mr. George G. Brown, vice-president of the National Model License League, from Rev. Benjamin Bean, rector St. Luke's Church, Wymore, Nebraska.

We believe Mr. Bean's letter contains the views of a vast number of good citizens who are not prohibitionists but who may vote against the licensing of saloons for the reasons mentioned by Mr. Bean.

It is certainly to the interest of our trade to know just the cause of the opposition to us and, when we consistently can, to remove such a cause. With this purpose in view, we asked permission of Mr. Bean to publish his letter, to which he has consented.

In his second letter he says, "If you can get the saloon keeper out of politics and reduce the cost of his license to some amount within reason, so as to get his business on a more reasonable basis and not hold him up for plunder, it is within reason to suppose that he might not be tempted so strongly to disobey the laws of the country in order to make a reasonable living."

Yours truly,
NATIONAL MODEL LICENSE LEAGUE.
By G. R. WASHBURNE, Secretary.

(Copy.)

Rev. Benjamin Bean,
St. Luke's Rectory,
Wymore, Nebraska, September 18, 1909.

Geo. G. Brown, Vice-President National Model License League,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: I have read with interest a number of circulars issued by your League relative to prohibition, the majority of which make me smile. You know as well as I do that a large percentage of those who vote for prohibition are not total abstainers. It is altogether a question of regulation. We have enacted laws, laws that are model laws, restricting the abuse of the liquor traffic. We, as respectable, law-abiding citizens have looked for those laws to be obeyed. By the virtue of our consent certain men were granted license to sell spirituous liquors under certain restrictions, and those very men are the men who have held in contempt the very laws which they should have been most zealous to observe.

The general public is long suffering, but could not be expected to continue giving its consent to grant certain privileges to men who openly defied them. The consequence has been that the voter has simply withheld his consent to a business predominated by law-breakers. Here in our own town last spring there was a possibility of license being granted, but the lineup of those asking for license was such that no self-respecting man could possibly give his consent. I do not expect to have Sunday School teachers run a saloon, but if we cannot have half-way decent men, with a deep regard for the laws of the country, and more particularly for those laws governing the traffic in which they wish to engage, then we don't want any saloons. It is up to the saloon man to guard their own interests by making it half-way decent, and the only way to make it decent is by seeing that only decent men receive license. This move must come from the liquor interests, not from the church or the general public. If you want privileges, you must show us that you are worthy of those privileges. You have only one class of men to blame for the present "Prohibition Wave," that is the saloon men themselves.

You also know as well as I do that as our blessed Lord loved the sinner but hated sin, so we who love law and order, righteousness and decency, also long to help the sinner, but will not be a party to the sin.

The sentiments I have expressed above, I am positive, are the sentiments of a vast majority of those who vote "dry." It is not a question of a man's right to drink a glass of beer, but one of decency, law and order. I am, Yours truly,

(Signed) BENJAMIN BEAN.

John Wieland Beer Trade Booming

THE San Francisco Breweries gave a glowing account of the success, both in city and country, of John Wieland beer. Wherever you go you hear words of praise for the Portola celebration which has stimulated business generally and added very materially to the consumption of beer. When ever there is a great demand for beer the John Wieland brand is generally in the lead, and in the case of last week's carnival, such was the consumption that one wagon worked all Saturday night, and five wagons all day Sunday to replenish the stocks of the retailers who handled Wieland's beer. In fact the company reports "a rattling good business in both bottled and draught beers, and the consumption has increased threefold over 1908."

The call made upon the new bottling works has been so great that enlarged machinery is being sent for all the time, and now new labeling machines are on the road. This branch of the business is reported "booming, doubling up one month after another." In the country the north part of the State is now fully covered by the establishment of two new agencies, one at Sissons and one at Redding. In Mojave an ice house and cold storage plant have been erected, and business has been very good indeed from one end of the State to the other. As the representative of the Company interviewed puts it, "We are gradually getting back the business which we did before the fire."

The Company is extremely proud of the fact that the handsome animals drawing its four-horse truck, took the first prize, while as many as eight prizes fell to the lot of the horses hauling the bottled beer wagons.

Reduction of Duty on Wines of Colombia

ACCORDING to the Colombian decree of July 10 the duty on wines entering that country will ultimately be reduced to the rates given below. The reduction is to commence six months after the promulgation of the present decree and shall be effected, in equal installments, within a period of ten months at the expiration of which the present decree is to come into full force. The rates are to be as follows:

Ordinary red wine, in casks, pipes, and demijohns, under class 3, 2 cents per kilo (2.2 pounds).

Red wines in bottles, under class 4, 3 cents per kilo.

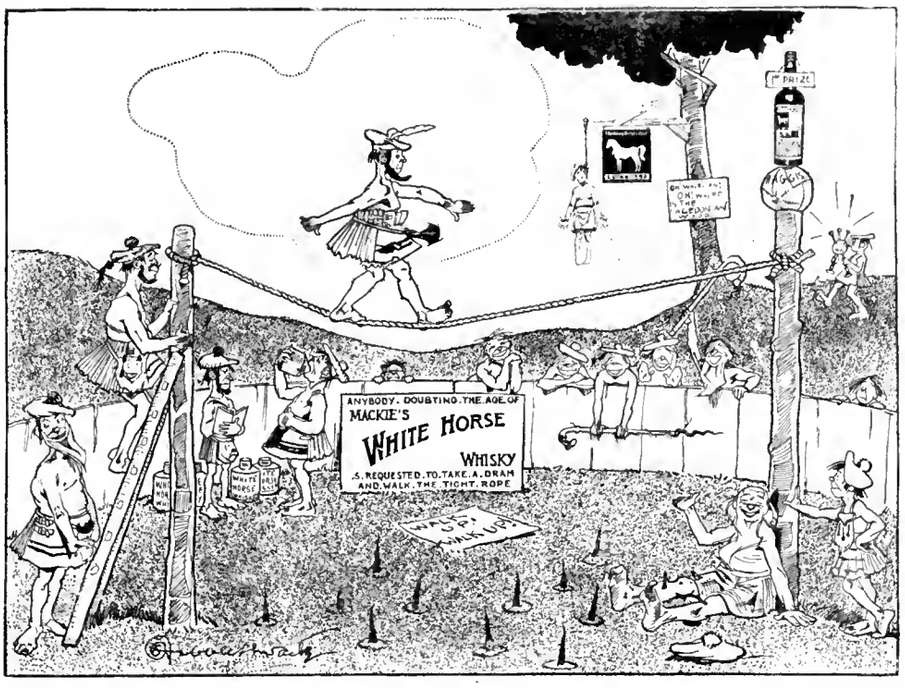
Red or light wines, sweet or dry, such as Bordeaux, Maderia, sherry, muscatel, Malaga, port, vermuth, etc., in pipes, casks, or demijohns, under class 5, 5 cents per kilo.

The wines mentioned in the preceding paragraph, bottled, and sparkling wines, with the exception of champagne, under class 7, 15 cents per kilo.

Medicinal wines, under class 6, 10 cents per kilo.

To the above rates should be added a surtax of 70 per cent of the duty.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE



SCOTCH SAMPLING IN THE EARLY DAYS.

"WHATEVER."

CHAS. MEINECKE & CO.

Agents P. C. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Sept., 1909.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district, this does not include figures of production in 6th (new) district which have not been received,	30,302.8
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California.	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	7,709.5
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	23,736.0
Exported	
Tax paid	46,953.9
Used in Fortification of Wines	39,648.0
Remaining in bond, Sept. 30, 1909	1,133,626.6

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of Sept., 1909.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	331.7
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	7,114.4
Exported	
Tax paid	14,077.0
Used in Fortification of Wines	4,876.9
Remaining in bond, Sept. 30, 1909	656.338.9

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of Sept., 1909.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	2,435	567,257.4
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	472	38,910.8
Brandy actually used for fortification	3,235	648,113.1

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	1,807,711.73
Sherry produced	451,720.56
Angelica produced	89,792.27
Muscat produced	106,317.87
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madera	
Total sweet wine produced in Sept., 1909	2,455,542,37

FOURTH DISTRICT—Month of Sept., 1909.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification		137,285.8
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification		4,876.8
Brandy actually used for fortification		142,162.7

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	451,888.22
Sherry produced	75,641.24
Angelica produced	4,209.60
Muscat produced	26,427.54
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madera	
Total sweet wine produced in Sept., 1909	558,356.60

COAST NEWS OF THE TRAFFIC

Idaho Business Men Revolt

THE activity of Idaho Republicans in turning that State into the prohibition column, has aroused the animosity of the business men, who are said to be about to seek revenge by backing the Democrats. A dispatch says: "The movement against the local option policy is headed by the heaviest property interests of the state. Practically every business man in Lewiston recently signed a statement to the effect that he was opposed to the local option movement and asked that the outside portions of the county which is now dry because of the Nez Perce Indian Reservation, be not allowed to interfere with the present business policies of the city. This same condition exists in practically every section of the state, according to the Democrats, that party will next year not only cast its own vote but will be supported by 75 per cent of the business interests of the state."

Northwest Master Brewers

DURING the present month fifty delegates of the Pacific North West Master Brewers' Association met in Seattle, and enjoyed a banquet. Words of wisdom fell from the mouths of the well-known brewery owners of Seattle, Tacoma, Bellingham and Aberdeen. This new association was formed seven months ago, and this was the first meeting held in Seattle, and proved very successful. Speeches were made by the following members: Andrew Hemrich, Jacob Schaefer, L. Gehring, Alvin Hemrich, Rudolph Samet, John Hemrich, F. M. Handschy, A. Beckman, Albin Otto, William Bloch and William Hemrich, of Seattle; Ernest Otto, of Tacoma; Paul R. Schultz, of Vancouver; Otto Trumm and E. Kluese, of Tacoma; Leopold Schmidt, Jr., and Henry R. Henius, of Olympia; Paul Lassig, of Port Angeles, and E. M. Rossauer, of Port Angeles.

Looks Preposterous

THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN thus writes of the attempt to make prohibition state-wide in Oregon.

"State-wide prohibition" will be attempted in Oregon, by initiative petition. The vote will be taken next year. The Oregonian thinks it will not carry. It is an unreasonable and extreme proposition. Local option assures all the prohibition that is required. It offers opportunity even for more than is practicable; as the impossibility of preventing use of liquors in "dry" counties abundantly proves.

While the liquor business must always be held under close restriction, and while opportunity must be given to rural and village populations to forbid the sale, if they desire, prohibition should not be adopted as a State policy—unless the State wishes to be or become a rural and commonplace community, like Maine, Alabama, or Kansas. But even in those States the sale and use of liquors cannot be prevented. It is a farce and sham. * * *

What is called State-wide prohibition will be brought before the people of Oregon for a vote. We think it will be rejected, because it will not be deemed reasonable or desirable. Regulation and restriction of sale of liquors is reasonable. Prohibition is not. Besides, it never can be enforced in any active or bustling city. Think of the insanity of attempting it in New York or Boston, in Philadelphia or Pittsburg, in Cincinnati or Cleveland, in San Francisco or Denver, in Seattle or Portland—not to speak of the thousand smaller towns!

Two Leading Brands

JAMES DE FREMERY & COMPANY, Pacific Coast distributers of Frank Fehr's Extra Lager, reports that this excellent beverage is becoming more popular than ever and bears the name among those fortunate enough to know its merits, of being one of the very best beers on the market. Made by Mr. Frank Fehr Brewing Company of Louisville, Kentucky, from the best of malt, hops and water it has the right to its title "the ideal beverage," and is undoubtedly one of the best brewed and purest beers known to the trade.

The same firm has the agency for Old Jordan Whisky, that has gained an extremely high reputation, and is the bar whisky of several of the most successful saloons of this city. We can conscientiously call attention to this brand as a money maker, and it should therefore receive the most careful consideration when it comes to choosing a high grade pure whisky and a good seller as the standard brand for the saloon business.

Because the people of Stockton at the late election decided by a majority of 585 to prefer business to religious hypocrisy and puritanical humbug, and endorsed Sunday opening of saloons, the organ of the water wagon in that city is already stirring up strife and preparing for an anti-saloon campaign. Now that the Stocktonites have awakened to the fact that all laws interfering with personal liberty are injurious to business, why don't they boycott those pharasaical asses, who permit their names to appear prominently in the paper referred to as advocating the abolition of the saloon?

Topazor
The White Wine

Nectarubi
The Red Wine

The Perfection of California Table Wines

ESTABLISHED IN 1880 INCORPORATED IN 1906

CONTRA COSTA WINERY, MARTINEZ
WINDSOR WINERY, SONOMA CO.

Office and Salesrooms:
549 WASHINGTON STREET San Francisco

WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS BY SEA

FROM SEPTEMBER 20, 1909, TO OCTOBER 20, 1909.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	143	2,634	$2,981
" British Columbia	88	2,275	1,132
" Central America	56	1,902	1,135
" China	4	350	170
" Hawaiian Islands	93	63,171	25,536
" Japan	....	4,338	1,212
" Mexico	15	5,557	2,152
" New York	46	596,617	142,174
" Philippine Islands	159	7,623	2,807
" Society Islands	....	1,999	732
" South America	12	2,150	1,250
" London	....	516	400
" Glasgow	156	.....	859
" Hamburg	5	3,389	868
" Samarang	....	310	230
" Singapore	....	300	120
Total	777	603,162	$183,788

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	30	941	$3,002
" Central America	64	24	478
" Hawaiian Islands	59	2,025	5,713
" Mexico	91	160	651
" Philippine Islands	531	1,154	3,827
" Society Islands	5	.....	25
Total	780	4,304	$13,696

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Alaska	16	463	$1,185
" British Columbia	4	.....	20
" Hawaiian Islands	170	766	3,047
" Mexico	2	.....	82
" New York	....	1,205	2,406
" Philippine Islands	1	58	113
Total	193	2,492	$6,853

BEER.

Destination.	Packages Bottled.	Packages Bulk.	Value.
To Alaska	26	.....	$389
" Central America	10	.....	821
" Hawaiian Islands	305	250	6,153
" Society Islands	1	1	17
" Samoan Islands	1	.....	13
Total	343	251	$7,393

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Contents and Packages.
To Alaska	37 cs Grape Juice, 41 cs 2 bbls Gin, 21 cs Bitters
	18 cs Mineral Water, 20 cs Fruit Juice, 1 cs Liquors
	1 cs 1 bbl 1 hf bbl Cordials, 3 cs Stout, 3 cs Ale
	25 cs Vermouth, 3 cs 1 basket Champagne
	1 cs Creme de Menthe, 1 cs Creme de Cocoa
" Central America	10 cs Grape Juice, 21 cs Mineral Water, 3 kgs Vermouth
	1 cs 2 bbls Ginger Ale, 3 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" China	2 cs Apricot Cordial, 2 bbls Alcohol
" Hawaiian Islands	25 cs 2 bbls Gin, 75 cs Champagne, 2 cs Bitters
	5 cs Vermouth, 3 cs 3 bbls Alcohol, 13 cs Syrups
	225 cs Mineral Water, 3 bbls Ginger Ale, 2 cs Ale
	16 cs Coco Cola, 14 cs Grape Juice, 10 cs Cider
	8 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 2 cs Caromel, 10 cs Cognac
	151 cs Liquors, 12 cs Cordials, 3 cs Rum
	10 cs Creme de Menthe, 5 cs Kummel, 5 cs Absinthe
	8 cs China Wine, 20 cs Benedictine
" Japan	3 cs Grape Juice, 20 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Mexico	3 cs Fruit Juice, 67 cs Mineral Water, 10 cs Vermouth
	3 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 2 cs 1 keg 1 hf bbl Gin
" Philippine Islands	75 cs Grape Juice, 15 cs Liquors
" India	1 cs Grape Juice
" Australia	1 kg Cider
" Samoan Islands	2 bbls Mineral Water
Total	1040 cs 9 bbls 2 hf bbls 1 bskt 5 kegs
Value	$10,480

IMPORTS BY SEA

Domestic.

FROM SEPTEMBER 20, 1909, TO OCTOBER 20, 1909.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Governor, September 20.

5 cs Champagne .....J. Buchanan..

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Admiral Sampson, September 20.

310 hhds Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
65 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
200 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
20 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.

FROM PORTLAND—Per steamer Rose City, September 29.

40 hf bbls Beer .....G. Liebold.

FROM SEATTLE—Per steamer Buckman, October 2.

40 bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
160 hf bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
260 qr bbls Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
25 csks Bottled Beer .....John Rapp & Son.
120 bbls Beer .....Meinke & Lunsman.
2 cs Mineral Water .....Fred Callarius.
8 cs Champagne .....Order.
25 bbls Beer .....North Star Bottling Co.

BEER IN TRANSIT.

To Reno .....287 bbls 250 csks
" San Diego .....2 bbls
" Fresno .....80 hbls 60 hf bbls 40 qr bbls
" Alameda .....140 bbls 60 hf bbls 60 third bbls
" Oakland .....282 bbls 240 hhds

Foreign.

FROM SEPTEMBER 20, 1909, TO OCTOBER 20, 1909.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Annbis, September 21.

6 cs Wine .....Wm. Grosse & Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Same vessel.

1 csk Wine .....J. F. Plumel & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Wine .....J. F. Plumel & Co., San Francisco.
3 csks Arrack .....Swedish-American Mer. Co., S. F.
70 bbls Gin .....A. Vignier, San Francisco.
50 cs Mineral Water .....Order, Victoria, B. C.

FROM LONDON—Same vessel.

25 cs Gin .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver, B. C.
37 csks Rum .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver, B. C.
50 cs Stout .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver, B. C.
100 cs Ale .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver, B. C.
1 cs Beer .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver, B. C.
25 cs Ale .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver, B. C.
5 cs Rum .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver, B. C.
10 octs Gin .....John Robertson & Son, Vancouver, B. C.
65 cs Beer .....Order, Vancouver, B. C.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same vessel.

30 cs Whisky .....Benwell & Peart, Vancouver, B. C.

FROM KOBE—Per Selja, September 19.

112 csks Sake .....N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
23 cs Sake .....N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Sake .....K. Murai, San Francisco.
10 csks Sake .....K. Murai, San Francisco.
30 csks Sake .....Order, San Francisco.
27 cs Sake .....Order, San Francisco.
20 cs Sake .....Order, San Francisco.
50 csks Sake .....Y. Kawahara, San Francisco.
40 csks Sake .....Order, Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE—Per Tenyo Maru, September 30.

306 csks Sake .....N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Sake .....K. Murai, San Francisco.
13 cs Sake .....K. Murai, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE—Per Mongolia, September 25.

263 csks Sake .....N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.

FROM GENOA (via Ancon)—Per San Jose, October 9.

303 cs Wine .....Bertin & Lepori, San Francisco.

E. A. GROEZINGER Established 1864 E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW

SPARKLING AND VINTAGE WINES

CHAMPAGNES

809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONE KEARNY 709 HOME C 3322 CABLE ADDRESS: FINKE

FROM HAVRE (via Salina Cruz)—Per Alaskan, September 21.

55 cs Byrrh ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
167 cs Wine ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
1 nnd Wine ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Benedictine ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same vessel.

600 cs Brandy ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
25 octs Brandy ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
50 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Order, San Francisco.
252 cs Whisky ..... St. Francis Importation Co., S. F.

FROM BORDEAUX—Same vessel.

35 cs Liquors ..... A. Cora, San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK—Same vessel.

100 cs Whisky ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Mineral Water ..... Langley & Michaels Co., San Francisco.
183 cs Mineral Water ..... Haslett Warehouse, San Francisco.
4 cs Wine ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
8 bbls Whisky ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
5 csks Gin ..... H. Camp & Co., San Francisco.
10 octs Gin ..... H. Camp & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Cordials ..... Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
40 cs Brandy ..... J. Castaloupes, San Francisco.
55 bbls Whisky ..... Rothschild Bros., Portland.
616 cs Whisky ..... Rothschild Bros., Portland.
150 cs Whisky ..... Hackfeldt & Co., Honolulu.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Nebraskan, September 26.

16 cs Mineral Water ..... Redington & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Champagne ..... C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
6 cs Mineral Water ..... Langley & Michaels Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Fruit Juice ..... M. Wolf, San Francisco.
8 bbls Ale ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
500 cs Whisky ..... Wilson Distillery Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Gin ..... Wilson Distillery Co., San Francisco.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Balasore, October 1.

1075 bbls Whisky ..... Haslett Warehouse Co., San Francisco.
150 bbls Whisky ..... Order, San Francisco.
100 bbls Whisky ..... L. Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
110 bbls Whisky ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
11 csks Fruit Juice ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
100 cs Aquavit ..... Naber, Alfs & Brune, San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... Simon, Levy & Co., San Francisco.
53 cs Bitters ..... Naber, Alfs & Brun, San Francisco.
50 cs Bitters ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
120 cs Spirits ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
40 cs Wine ..... Meyer, Wilson & Co., San Francisco.

FROM NEWCASTLE, ENG.—Per Rene, September 24.

250 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
400 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Per Taunton, September 23.

30 cs Fruit Juice ..... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
50 cs Vermouth ..... L. Taussig & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Beer ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
51 cs Whisky ..... Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Vermouth ..... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
50 cs Benedictine ..... Simon, Levy & Co., San Francisco.
5 csks Fruit Juice ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
200 cs Spirits ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
100 cs Mineral Water ..... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
550 cs Vermouth ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
5 octs Wine ..... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
100 cs Absinthe ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
250 cs Amer Picon ..... James de Fremery & Co., San Francisco
200 cs Absinthe ..... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
100 cs Punch ..... J. W. Peterson, San Francisco.
100 cs Aquavit ..... J. W. Peterson, San Francisco.
200 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
250 cs Fernet ..... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
305 cs Vermouth ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
25 bbls Wine ..... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
710 cs Mineral Water ..... Apollinaris Agency Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Gin ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Absinthe ..... A. Vignier, San Francisco.
100 cs Liquors ..... J. W. Peterson, San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
400 cs Beer ..... Order, San Francisco.
5 csks Whisky ..... Order, San Francisco.
1 hhd Whisky ..... Pacific Union Club, San Francisco.
100 cs Champagne ..... United Warehouse Co., Seattle.

FROM VICTORIA—Per City of Puebla, September 24.

100 cs Whisky ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Virginian, October 3.

50 cs Whisky ..... M. Wolf, San Francisco.
66 bbls Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
1 drum Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
23 cs Whisky ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
670 cs Whisky ..... W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
10 cs Cordials ..... Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Liquors ..... A. Carle, San Francisco.
248 cs Vermouth ..... A. D. Shaw & Co., San Francisco.
100 bbls Bottled Beer ..... Emporium, San Francisco.
200 cs Gin ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
2 bbls Whisky ..... J. P. Bauman, Stockton.
5 bbls Whisky ..... G. Ladd, Stockton.
10 bbls Whisky ..... Stockton Wholesale Co., Stockton
5 bbls Whisky ..... J. Ecklund, Portland.
2 bbls Whisky ..... J. E. Kelley & Co., Portland.
10 cs Whisky ..... J. E. Kelley & Co., Portland.
670 cs Whisky ..... G. S. Clark, Portland.
121 csks Bottled Beer ..... Pencock & Co., Honolulu.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same vessel.

50 cs Mineral Water ..... Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
50 cs Mineral Water ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
200 cs Bitters ..... American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
25 cs Beer ..... Wm. Wolff & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Vermouth ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky ..... H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
75 bbls Beer ..... W. A. Ross & Bro., San Francisco.
1 cs Whisky ..... W. A. Ross & Bro., San Francisco.
32 cs Whisky ..... Brassy & Co., San Jose.
2 csks Whisky ..... J. L. Foley, Stockton.
50 cs Spirits ..... Lewis & Co., Honolulu.

FROM HAMBURG (via Salina Cruz)—Per Erna, October 6.

100 cs Bitters ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
65 cs Liquors ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
127 cs Benedictine ..... Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
170 cs Liquors ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
30 cs Champagne ..... Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
855 cs Liquors ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Kirsch ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
5 cs Brandy ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
4 cs Mineral Water ..... Wm. Grosse, San Francisco.
5 pkgs Wine ..... Emporium, San Francisco.

FROM KOBE—Per Korea, October 9.

50 csks Sake ..... Y. Kitishima, San Francisco.
77 cs Sake ..... Y. Kitishima, San Francisco.
20 csks Sake ..... Ito & Co., San Francisco.
4 cs Sake ..... Ito & Co., San Francisco.
82 csks Sake ..... Murai & Co., San Francisco.
221 csks Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
32 cs Sake ..... N. A. Mercantile Co., San Francisco.
70 csks Sake ..... Aki & Co., San Francisco.
90 csks Sake ..... F. Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Sake ..... T. Kagawa & Co., San Francisco.
50 csks Sake ..... J. Tawara, Sacramento.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Queen, October 15.

100 cs Whisky ..... Chas. Meinecke & Co., San Francisco.
10 cs Whisky ..... Frank Bros. & Co., Reno, Nev.
3 cs Whisky ..... J. Bushnell, Los Angeles.
1 cs Liquor ..... L. Sloss.

FROM LIVERPOOL (via Tacoma)—Per Buckman, October 15.

500 cs Gin ..... Jas. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Whisky ..... Jas. Buchanan & Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Whisky ..... W. R. Bremner.

FROM HAMBURG—Per Dowan Hill, October 15.

660 cs Mineral Water ..... Order, San Francisco.

FROM GENOA—Per Radames, October 12.

100 cs Wine ..... E. Martinoni, San Francisco.
1000 cs Vermouth ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
12 bbls Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.

FROM LONDON—Same vessel.

85 cs Wine ..... Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co., S. F.
102 cs Gin ..... Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co., S. F.
122 cs Spirits ..... Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co., S. F.
15 cs Liquors ..... Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co., S. F.
100 cs Gin ..... Levaggi & Co., San Francisco.
2000 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Gin ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Gin ..... Pottger & Co., San Francisco.
139 cs Gin ..... Roth & Co., San Francisco.
1150 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Orange Bitters ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... A. Guirlani & Bro., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... Rathjen & Co., San Francisco.
100 cs Gin ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
300 cs Gin ..... Borgfeldt, Propfe & Co., San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP—Same vessel.

50 cs Cognac ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
75 cs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
150 cs Liquors ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
115 cs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
500 cs Gin ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
50 cs Cognac ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
30 octs Wine ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
20 cs Wine ..... C. W. Craig & Co., San Francisco.
4 hhds Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
24 cs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
24 octs Wine ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
139 cs Liquors ..... De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Gin ..... Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.
77 cs Wine ..... Continental Distributing Co., Seattle.

Guinness' Extra Stout
Bass' Foreign Ale
Boar's Head Brand

BOTTLED BY

T. B. HALL & CO., Ltd. - - Liverpool

American Mercantile Co.

AGENTS

514 Battery St. - - San Francisco

AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY

514 Battery St., San Francisco

SOLE PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVES

Julius Wile, Sons & Co.
Imported Wines and Liquors — New York

Fratelli Branca
Italian Vermouth — Milan, Italy

Legler Pernod
Absinthe and Kirsch — Couvet and Pontarlier

T. B. Hall & Co., Ltd.
Ale and Stout — Liverpool, England

R. Beziers & Co.
Sardines — Lorient, France

Dandicolle & Gaudin
Conserves — Bordeaux

Fcois, Lecourt
Mushrooms — Sevres prcs Paris

Vve. Goiran & Fils
Olive Oil — Nice, France

IMPORTERS OF PRUNE AND CHERRY JUICE

50 cs Wine .....J. Hyde, Seattle.
110 cs Gin .....Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.
235 cs Gin .....R. P. Rithet & Co., Victoria.
12 csks Wine .....Hudson Bay Co., Vancouver.
50 cs Mineral Water .....Apollinaris Co., Vancouver.
26 cs Bitters .....Continental Distributing Co., Seattle.
24 cs Wine .....A. M. Buthardt, Mazatlan.
2 bbls Wine .....A. M. Buthardt, Mazatlan.

FROM NEW YORK (via Salina Cruz)—Per Mexican, October 19.

25 cs Whisky .....J. H. Spohn & Co., San Francisco.
4 cs Wine .....L. Castaleupes, San Francisco.
5 bbls Whisky .....A. D. Dulloth, San Francisco.
15 cs Wine .....St. Francis Importing Co., S. F.
250 cs Champagne .....C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
100 crates Champagne .....C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
31 cs Wine .....Rathjen Bros., San Francisco.
99 cs Brandy .....Swedish-American Mer. Co., S. F.
670 cs Whisky .....W. H. Campbell, San Francisco.
16 cs Gin .....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Brandy .....H. Campe & Co., San Francisco.
25 cs Liquors .....A. Vignier, San Francisco.
29 csks Gin .....David Daniels, San Francisco.
67 cs Wine .....C. F. Schmidt & Peters, San Francisco.
1499 cs Wine .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.
3 bbls Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
200 cs Whisky .....Sherwood & Sherwood, San Francisco.
15 cs Cordials .....A. Vignier San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Same vessel.

50 cs Stout .....American Mercantile Co., San Francisco
30 cs Whisky .....Chapman & Wilberforce, San Francisco.
10 cs Beer .....Order, Honolulu.
42 cs Whisky .....Order, Honolulu.
1 csk Whisky .....H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
50 cs Whisky .....H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
5 octs Whisky .....H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.
382 octs Wine .....H. Jevne & Co., Los Angeles.

FROM HAVRE—Same vessel.

1200 cs Vermouth .....De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.
700 cs Wine .....Pascal, Dubedat & Co., San Francisco.

Imports by Rail in Bond

FROM SEPTEMBER 20, 1909, TO OCTOBER 20, 1909.

Via New York—

299 cs Wine .....From Rotterdam.
2 csks Wine ..... " "
600 cs Liquors ..... " Havre
915 cs Champagne ..... " Antwerp.
12 cs Liquors ..... " Patras.
75 cs Brandy ..... " "
75 cs Brandy ..... " Antwerp.
5 cs Wine ..... " Genoa.

Via New Orleans—

2 csks Brandy .....From London.
3 csks Rum ..... " "
1 cs Champagne ..... " "
2 bbls Brandy ..... " Liverpool.
35 cs Brandy ..... " "
16 cs Wine ..... " Hamburg.
15 cs Champagne ..... " "

Via Sumas, Washington—

2600 cs Champagne .....From Antwerp.

Alcohol from Sawdust

A PROCESS for manufacturing the highest grade of alcohol from sawdust and lumber waste, has been perfected by Malcolm F. Ewen and George H. Tomlinson, engineers, belonging to Chicago. The triumph has been achieved after seven years of incessant labor, and a $70,000 plant has now been constructed near that city. According to the Department of Agriculture, the process will revolutionize present distilling methods.

A recent Chicago dispatch says: "The new alcohol will not only enter the field as a lower-priced competitor against the costly grain alcohol for use in liquors and wines, but it will also according to those who have studied the situation, become a competitor of coal, wood, gasoline and kerosene for fuel and of kerosene for illuminating purposes. As against a cost for manufacture of grain alcohol of approximately 35 cents a gallon, the cost of the sawdust alcohol is approximately 7 cents a gallon. Such a cost will mean that the new alcohol, where denatured, will be the cheapest fuel on the market. Gasoline, it is declared by automobile experts, is likely to be superseded by alcohol for motor cars.

"One of the important features of the perfecting of the new process will be that annually millions of bushels of corn and barley, now used in the manufacture of grain alcohol, will be released for good purposes. The new process will add to the world's food supply and will have an effect in keeping down the price of corn by causing large quantities of the yearly crop to flow to the food manufacturing channels rather than to the alcohol makers."

As usual, in so-called prohibition districts, "bootlegs," "speakeasies" and "blind pigs" abound in Berkeley and the apology for police force which is supposed to enforce the law is kept busy making arrests. Recently the Log Cabin Bakery was raided and the proprietor arrested for having in his possession some bottles of wine and whisky. As he swore the drinking material was for his own use, he was released without prosecution. It may be a joke, but a Berkeley resident states that the alert officers now on the hunt for "blind pigs" take a sniff at everybody's breath that passes in order to find a "clue!"

The Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, Inc.
GENERAL COPPERSMITHS
212-214 FREMONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Manufacturers of Winery, Distillery and Brewery apparatus of all descriptions
Our Continuous Stills, Pasteurizers, Evaporators and Concentrators produce a superior quality of Brandy, Wine and Syrup, and surpass any on the market in simplicity of construction and economy in operation.

Wine Machinery
COMPLETE PLANTS FITTED OUT
Continuous Presses
Crushers, Stemmers
and Must Pumps
Toulouse & Delorieux
489 Eighth St., San Francisco, Cal.

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES:—The vintage in the dry wine districts is fairly well completed and has been of good volume. Some material damage was done by early fall rains, but not sufficient to make any marked reduction in the output. The worst feature of the effects of the bad weather resulted from the second storm, which largely reduced the sugar in the grapes. This was particularly noticeable in Napa, Sonoma and Contra Costa Counties, and to some extent in Alameda and Santa Clara. The result will be a thinner and drier wine, possibly lacking in bouquet and flavor. However the vintage promises to be of good average quality.

Representative houses report a gratifying improvement in business during the past month. Aside from the war of prices which affects certain classes of goods only, the legitimate demand shows a healthy growth, with the outlook quite encouraging.

Exports of wines by sea for the month ending October 20th. total 777 cases and 603, 162 gallons, valued $183,788. During the same month of 1908, the shipments by sea were 234,263 gallons of the value of $90,710.

Imports were 3323 cases, 13 casks; 5 hhds.; 59 octaves; 39 bbls.; wine by rail in bond 314 cases; 2 casks.

SWEET WINES:—There has been considerable activity in the sweet wine market and the volume of business has been in harmony with that done in dry wines. Production in the three districts aggregated 3,593,466.97. For the same month last year it was 3,069,938.59.

BRANDY:—Business is moving along in a fairly active manner and promises to continue to improve. The production in the three districts during September aggregated 203,634.5 gallons.

Exports by sea were 193 cases, 2492 gallons valued at $6,863.

Imports by sea and rail were 969 cases.

WHISKY:—There has been a very marked improvement in business during the past month, not only in the country but in the city. It was naturally expected that trade would show a big gain on account of the magnitude of the Portola festival, but the demand from the country was greater than was anticipated. All the representative houses report large gains over the business, not only of the same month of last year, but by 50 per cent over the preceding month. The character and volume of the orders were such as to convince the trade that the long deferred return to healthy conditions had arrived. They furthermore feel confident that business will continue to improve.

Exports by sea for the month were 780 cases and 4304 gallons, valued at $13,696.

Imports by sea were quite heavy and totaled 5,555 cases, 1598 barrels, 8 casks, 5 octaves, 1 hhd., 1 drumm.

Exports by sea for the same month in 1906, aggregated only $5,909.

IMPORTATIONS:—The importers are doing a good, healthy business and one that is growing in a satisfactory manner. Receipts during the month were of large volume as shown by the following figures:

Imports by sea:—Wine, 3323 cases; 13 casks; 5 hhd.; 59 octaves; 39 barrels; Gin, 7570 cases; 25 casks; 20 octaves; 70 barrels; Stout, 100 cases; Ale, 125 cases, 8 bbls.; Beer, 601 cases; 425 barrels; 400 half barrels; 280 quarter barrels; 146 casks; 310 hhds.; Cordials, 50 cases; Absinthe, 300 cases; Amer Picon, 250 cases; Vermouth, 3953 cases; Punch 100 cases; Fernet, 250 cases; Kirsch 20 cases; Cognac 100 cases; Rum 5 cases; 37 casks; Mineral Water, 1891 cases; Arrack, 3 casks; Byrrh, 55 cases; Sake, 226 cases; 1444 casks; Whisky, 5555 cases; 1598 barrels; 8 casks; 5 octaves; 1 hhd.; 1 drum; Ginger Ale, 350 barrels; Brandy, 819 cases; Benedictine, 227 cases; Champagne, 693 cases; 100 baskets; Fruit Juice, 35 cases; 16 casks; Liquor, 1550 cases; Aquavit, 200 cases; Bitters, 479 cases; Spirits, 492 cases.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND:—Wine, 314 cases; 2 casks; Liquors, 612 cases; Champagne, 3531 cases; Brandy, 150 cases; 2 bbls.; 2 casks; Rum, 3 casks.

BEER:—The Portola Festival helped to round out a very good and successful season for representative beer men. Trade has been all right and the expansion of business of local houses, as well as foreign, has been quite gratifying. Some of the big local breweries have been working to the extent of their capacity, particularly in bottled goods.

Exports by sea were of nominal volume aggregating 343 packages bottled and 251 bulk valued at $7,393. Imports by sea of malt liquors included Stout, 100 cases, Ale, 125 cases, and 8 barrels, Beer, 601 cases, 425 barrels, 400 half barrels, 280 quarter barrels, 146 casks, 310 hhds.

American Whiskies in Bond

The quantity of American Whiskies in bond in San Francisco on September 30, 1909, was 78,115 gallons.

Connecticut Votes "Wet"

NEW HAVEN (Conn.), October 4.—In 162 of the 168 cities and towns of Connecticut the annual elections were held today and the chief fight made was upon the liquor license question. The Prohibitionists fought desperately to capture the State machinery, but they lost fully a dozen of the ninety-seven towns they won last year. The largest of these was Winsted.

Elections were held in five of the cities, New Haven going Republican by about 500 votes, Frank Joyce defeating James B. Martin, the Democratic Mayor. Waterbury also returned to the Republican column after five years' absence.

In the general elections about 110 towns chose Republican officials against 120 a year ago.

Sweet Wine and Brandy Production, Sixth District, Cal.

SWEET WINE AND BRANDY production, Sixth District, for the month of September, 1909:

	Gallons.
Port	441,561
Sherry	36,940
Angelica	69,677
Muscatel	32,580
	580,758

Brandy—170,000 gallons.

The Brown-Forman Company, of Forester Whisky fame, received a gold medal for the "best and largest display of whisky" at the recent State Fair at Sacramento. The Forester was the only whisky to receive a medal.

Seven thousand barrels of whisky are said to have been sold by Julius Kessler, of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, of inspections ranging from the spring of 1902 to 1907. Among the purchasers were Block Brothers, Thixton, Millett & Co. and S. J. Greenbaum & Co. Block Brothers purchased 1,500 barrels of Nelson whisky and S. J. Greenbaum & Co. 2,000 barrels of R. E. Pepper whisky.

We have received that very useful catalogue of prices, issued by W. A. Taylor & Co. of New York, entitled "The Book of Prices, Imported Wines & Spirits," for wholesalers only. It is just what it professes to be, and for wholesalers should prove invaluable. It really contains, when carefully studied, a liberal education in the wine and spirit business. In fact it is a business necessity, particularly in the higher branches of the trade, and no wholesaler can afford to be without one.

Jesse-Moore Hunt Company, Second and Howard Streets, among the other big houses of the city, report a great improvement in business during the past month. A representative of the house in speaking of the situation said: "We find that the October business was not only much better than the same month last year, but it was far larger than we expected. In fact we are very much pleased with the development of trade and regard it as a good indication that the sound revival of our line of trade is at hand. We anticipate an increasing improvement from now on."

We are informed by Wagner & Son, of the Pacific Copper Works, that another large distillery is about to be erected in the Hawaiian Territory, on the island of Hilo. The above firm has been so successful in supplying the necessary machinery for those distilleries at present running, that it is understood it will construct the plant for the new one. The firm reported that it had recently received advices from the Islands, that the distilleries had had a splendid season, and all the wines and spirits grown and distilled there had found a ready sale. So much so in fact that it is believed the supply of liquor consumed in the territory will eventually be produced there, and the large shipments from this side will in time cease.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the advertisement of the Swedish-American Mercantile Company, No. 2168 Market street. This is a comparatively new house, but it has achieved exceptional success in this field. It makes a specialty of Swedish products among which are Carlsten's Imperial Stout and Porter. These brands have won nine gold medals for their excellence—namely, in London, 1897; Stockholm, 1897; Hamburg, 1898; Vienna, 1899; Paris, 1900; Brussels, 1904; St. Louis, 1904, Liege, 1905 and Portland, Oregon, 1905. These goods wherever introduced have received the highest commendation Mr. Alfred Swensen, manager of the Swiss-American Mercantile Co., was for many years connected with the well known firms of Berry & Company, Boston, and Fleischman & Company, Cincinnati. The Company is doing an excellent business.

General Manager Frank Moroney, of A. P. Hotaling & Co. of this city, has had the counting room of the institution greatly extended—the private offices moved to the east side of the building. The arrangement is a great improvement over the former one as it makes it easier to manage the large volume of business done by the house. Hotaling & Company report a fine increase in trade during the past month, both in the city and country. The excess over the volume of the preceding month was more than 60 per cent, which would indicate that the long expected revival of the general liquor trade has finally arrived. The house looks for continued improvement.

Gundlach=Bundschu Bacchus Wines

Ring forth ye bells of Portola
From Southland to Seattle;
The Great Alaska-Yukon Fair
Has won for us a battle!
True merit has prevailed again!
Resting on solid pedals:
Our *Bacchus Wines* brought home to us
The *Grand Prize* and the *Medals*.
Be mindful, when that Toast you drink
To Portola's remembrance—
The vintage you should recognize
(Conforming to true temperance)—
Is, *Bacchus Wine*—of *Rhinefarm* fame,
There's sometimes something in a name!
GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU.

The main object of President McDonough's pamphlet is to arouse the retailers to a sense of their danger and the urgent need of consolidation in their ranks, showing forcibly at the same time the advantages of joining their trade association.

Old Ripy

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
IN BULK AND BOTTLED IN BOND

T. B. RIPY DISTILLERY
112-8th District
TYRONE, KENTUCKY

ALBERT DALLEMAND & COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILL.

A Vassar Girl Loyal to Brewers

A VASSAR College graduate was approached recently by a member of her sex who is an ardent advocate of prohibition. The prohibitionist and the college girl had known each other for several years, and the former imagined that she would have little difficulty in enlisting the services of the Vassar "grad" in the campaign which she and her colleagues are waging against the saloons of this state. She encountered an unforseen obstacle, however, and thereby hangs a tale.

"Of course you are going to assist us in our fight against the beer sellers," said the prohibitionist, confidently, in announcing the purpose of her call.

"I am not," replied the Vassar girl calmly.

"Why not, pray?" exclaimed the astonished visitor.

"Because," said her hostess sweetly, "I am loyal to my 'Alma Pater,' Matthew Vassar, the old brewer of Poughkeepsie, who founded the college where I obtained my degree."

"Do you mean to say that a brewer founded Vassar?"

"I certainly do, and I am surprised that a woman of your intellect should not know who the person was who founded the institution which has done more for the cause of woman's intellectual emancipation than any combination of men and women could have accomplished by a century of mere platform agitation."

This was a squelcher for the prohibitionist, but the Vassar girl was not through yet.

"Seeing that you have never heard of Matthew Vassar," she continued, "I will tell you something about him. He belonged to that class of struggling brewers, who, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, carried on their trade in the smaller towns under great difficulties and in the most primitive manner, often combining in their own persons both manufacturer and peddler.

"Fifty-one years later his business had increased to such proportions that he was able to found Vassar College, and he added to its treasury from time to time until his donations and bequests amounted to $800,000.

"Pretty good for an old brewer, wasn't it?"

And then the Vassar girl politely tendered her stupefied guest a tiny cup of tea with a piece of lemon in it. And the prohibitionist wondered if there was any significance to the lemon.

High Praise for Model License League

Mr. Edward T. Fleming, secretary of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' League of Philadelphia, and editor of the National Herald, pays tribute to the National Model License League in a letter to President Gilmore, as follows:

"I believe the fact that the National Model License League has accomplished more in two years for the general betterment of the conditions affecting the wine, spirit and beer trade than any other similar effort in the history of the trade. I believe further that such a fact is incontrovertible.

"I congratulate you upon your comprehensive, prophetic view, as well as your ability and energy to put your views into practice, namely, the seeing of the great necessity of influencing the press of this country to be fair to the trade, and then forthwith applying brains and zeal to accomplish the results."

The Superior Court of Spokane, Washington, has decided that the action of a township on the liquor question is final, and the township which voted "dry" must remain so for one year.

CORNING & COMPANY

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Largest Independent Distillers in the United States

DISTILLERS OF

Old Quaker Bourbon, Bottled in Bond

Coronet Dry Gin

The Acme of Perfection in Liquors. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law

PACIFIC COAST DISTRIBUTORS

H. & M. RATHJEN CO., San Francisco, Cal. H. JEVNE CO., Los Angeles, Cal. COBLENTZ & LEVY, Portland, Ore.

Drink in Classic and Modern Literature

By the Convivial Traveler in Bonforts.

WHEN literature first began it took up after the stories of life and death and love, the serious subject of drink. In the Biblical story we find the history of Noah. He emerged from the ark, had three sons and "began to be an husbandman and planted a vineyard." But just observe how faithful and conservative the results are in this earliest history. "And he drank of the wine and was drunken and was uncovered within his tent." His troubles began right away and Ham was marked so that tradition says his descendants are black to this day. This story occurs in the first records of Biblical history. They are not the oldest by any means. Two thousand years at least before the old Testament story is dated, the Chinese had a law which sentenced to death every person found intoxicated. It doesn't appear that they drank wine or spirits, it might have been enthusiasms or "brain storms," it might have been any of many things that men use like drink to excite themselves. As a matter of fact the history of drink as an intoxicant, whether fermented wine or distilled alcohol is very modern. But the history of drunken men is as old as the world. What did they fill themselves upon? Is it that the victim of drink holds his own through all the vague pages of history and the cause of his ebriety is missed from the record?

Anyway in the Bible there are only seven men named until Noah's history began, and Noah wound up an important life by getting drunk. Moreover his drunk was important to all posterity because by reason of it the race set the children of Ham aside. We are told from authoritative sources like encyclopediaes that alcohol had Arabic origin. These people invented algebra without which we could have no modern mathematics. But among the distinguished contributions to science was astronomy and chief among their stars was Argol, a name suggestive of alcohol in its sound and much more in its meaning. While Argol was in the zenith "his liquor was prepared," is a line in the Hesiod of the Greeks, and a footnote by Dr. Parsen, eminent among Greek scholars of modern times, suggests a relation.

But the Bible history is more precise, and it speaks in the old Testament several times of men becoming drunk. There was Lot, whose daughters said one to the other, "let us make our father drunk on wine - - - - -and they bore him children who founded the races of Moab and Ammon. Read the XIX Chapter of Genesis, a very remarkable story of traditional life, but peculiar with its reference to wine and of value in establishing at least two races of men.

In our common classics the use of wine is only occasionally introduced, but in the writings of Hesiod about eight hundred years before Christ, it becomes very usual. Hesiod writes that the men were drunk with wine after the rape of Helen of Thessus, and again at the time she was carried off by Paris, both of these events happening the same year, that is about 1000 B. C. Of course, if they got drunk they could mix their dates, but Homer's story of the abduction is the one that dwells in history. To defend Helen was all the business that men could have at the time when they were shifting their efforts from gods to men. So the story deals chiefly with battles, and in Homer nobody gets drunk till Troilus "drinks wine" after Cressida throws him over.

All of Homer's heroes are militant, and only on one occasion are they convivial and in a rather indefinite sense. The night before the horse is pushed before the walls of Troy "they drank and poured libations." When the Latin period begins and Aeneas is taken up in a traditionary sense, drinking becomes common enough. Aeneas was the son of Aphrodite and Anchises. Aphrodite was told in Grecian mythology that men were lovely, and she came to earth and found a shepherd named Anchises. He declined her advances and "she gave him wine," and "blushing like the morn" led him to a sheep fold. Who blushed is not told, but Aeneas was born. He journeyed westward and found Dido who gave him "wine and kindly welcome." History of rather a vague and romantic kind tells how he left her and sailing westward found a place to establish the Roman Empire. At this period we come nearer to real history, but for almost a thousand years after Rome was built there is no record of wine or of drinking. There are suggestions of it in more modern literature that profess to tell the story of the early Romans, but in what may be called contemporaneous literature there is no reference to wine until the first consuls were chosen in 172 B. C. Then Plautus began to write about drunkenness, and after him Terence, who flourished contemporaneously. But they have nothing to say about the cause, only the effect of drink. Later on Horace, whose date is A. D. began to say things about the influence of wine that were optimistic. Before that period drunkenness was brutal—Horace made it poetical. A little later, only in the same generation, Ovid made his odes and the charms of wine were then for the first time sung in lasting verse. Since that time, say about 18 B. C., wine has had a place in literature along with all its other primal sources like love, death, joy, sorrow, history and poetry, revelry, war, misery, pestilence, famine and death. But the history of wine

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itself is vague. It reaches back into the past and would only begin when we found the records of the first fermentation of the grape. But where in history do we find the first fermentation of the grape? We shall have to charge history with the neglect because the grape juice, in its primal state, could not have by any possibility made old Noah or his grandson Lot, drunk. Our history of wine leaves much untold and we are forced to accept that our distant ancestors knew how to "break the awful miseries of the moment," by methods which their successors have not permitted to die.

I am not tracing the history of wine and liquor, only following it in its literary career. There are a lot of old Latin and Greek poems which like historical works of the present age profess to be the record of a past life. But the unknown Sappho who sings all the elementary music of the early civilization has just one possible reference to wine. She had a hopeless passion for Phaon and threw herself into the sea after drawing a "cup of Lesbian wine." Her date is 500 B. C. But nobody knows when that story was written, although it is safe to guess that it was told long after her period. Very likely if the story was true the wine was bad. Anyway, in her relation to it, it was death.

This we do know, that from the same country—that is, the Isles of the Grecian Archipelago and the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean—the vine and its product had its origin. In Southern France the wild grape did indeed grow, and possibly the Greek Peninsula followed exactly the movement of Greek in Spain, but the culture of the vine in all lands to the west of civilization.

In literature after the establishment of the Roman Empire in Constantinople you do not hear much of wine except with religious associations. Most marked of these references is the sacrament which Jesus Christ made with the cup at the last supper. Before that he had spoken of himself as the true vine and David sang, "I am the vine," while Solomon says "Lay ye in my vineyard and be drunken (empurpled) with the stain of grapes."

After the period of Julian, wine becomes a frequent reference with the fathers of the faith. There indeed was no other literature, except that which kept alive Christianity, to preserve its fame. And for nearly a thousand years it is known to literature only by kindred references to the blood of Jesus Christ. It was part of the holy sacrament, and in fact has no other history in literature of a definite character until the beginning of the twelfth century. It is not fair to guess that it did not have other existence. It simply has no records. When William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066 its story begins again. Then revived the Latin classics. Bacchus, who had slept for ten centuries, heard his old songs sung, and the monks brought forth fragments of his literature as from Virgil, "Bacchus ama colles," and the scholars of that age found authority for introducing into the Odyssey of Homer such lines as these:

> "And even the breaker breathed abroad
> A scent celestial, which wherever smelt
> Thenceforth no pleasure found it to abstain."

Rather vague it is not? Nor very actually traceable to a more distant time than the Eleventh century. They patched up old Homer just as they do modern stories.

But as we have noted, Ovid started the convivial verse and it found its best expression in Beranger who sung the vine in varied strains in the later part of the Eighteenth century. Since then how many?

It would be interesting to take some of the significant interests in literature in which wine has figured, whether from history or romance, but a few will serve.

The most convivial author of modern times was Charles Dickens. His most lovable characters in their most lovable conditions were presented under the influence of punch. When he sought to ameliorate in some spirit the harshness of personality he eased up their presence with drink. Micawber is thoroughly unlikable sober, under the influence of a glass or more of punch he becomes a companion of the world and a friend of the whole race. If you will trace him through David Copperfield the odor of punch will serve you. Poor miserable David himself, a cad from first to finish, is only occasionally likable, but chiefly in his convivial periods, as at the time he woos Dora Spenlow and drinks his young wife's health, just like a man, once. Nicholas Nickleby braces up in a significant period of his life too, when the Cherryble Brothers offer him a toast, and in the greater story, "The Tale of Two Cities" we see Sydney Carton taking a drink and almost suspect him of the greatness with which the author crowns him but we always see him taking a drink.

After all how seriously we regard the characters in the Pickwick Papers. But if we will take that interesting story say from a temperance society's view how vain it is as a temperance document. The Pickwick Club drink punch at their organization. They start from London to Rochester, having taken punch. They arrive there only to drink more punch. They get into trouble through the agency of Mr. Alfred Jingle and punch they go to Mr. Wardle's house, they have more punch, they come back there at Christmas, they have more punch, Mr. Pickwick gets into serious troubles, goes to jail and in or at the end of every chapter these lovable, interesting and human people have punch and finally when Mr. Weller is rounded up in matrimony, Mr. Pickwick himself, the representative of all sorts, of virtue gives a toast to human happiness out of a bowl of punch. Unquestionably Pickwick is the most convivial book that has ever appealed to human interest. Although its incidents ripple over many a break where the bottle is the rock, the contents of the bottle are after all what make the foam. No modern writer of fiction, nor for a matter of fact any of any period has more definitely, persistently, earnestly and actually sung the praises of Bacchus than Charles Dickens.

Of other writers of very popular fiction Charles Lever had a lot to say about drink. No hero of his ever passed a bottle without lively recognition. The amount of claret drunk in Lever's works would dazzle the eyes of a modern drunkard in his most sober moments.

Transportation and Storeroom Bond

(T. D. 1549.)

Transportation and storeroom bond.

The revised bond of bonded dealers in specially denatured alcohol should be used, and collectors are instructed to accept no other.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., October 12, 1909.

Sir: Your attention is called to the form of transportation and storeroom bond given by bonded dealers in specially denatured alcohol. This bond, originally appearing in Circular 714 of December 3, 1907, authorizing the sale of specially denatured alcohol by wholesale dealers, was revised June 3, 1908, and is set forth on page 6 of Supplement No. 1 to Regulations No. 30.

As both the original and revised forms of this bond are being used, such use should be discontinued, and from and after this date collectors will accept only the revised form above referred to.

Respectfully, ROBT. WILLIAMS, JR.,
Acting Commissioner.

MR. HENRY L. HERTZ,
Collector First District, Chicago, Ill.

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW
JOURNAL OF VINICULTURE.

R. M. WOOD..... EDITOR
Office: No. 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.
Room 304

Portola Festival Crowns City's Glory

THE Portola Festival has come and gone, leaving in its wake nothing but pleasant memories and satisfactory financial results. Well conceived and ably carried out, it redounds to the credit of the city, the rebuilding of which it was held to celebrate.

Invitations to the San Francisco Carnival were issued all over the world and when the appointed time arrived, like the chorus of the old song:

"Then they came both old and young,"
"Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers,"
"Friends, relations, many others."

In fact so many others, that thousands upon thousands of visitors filled our streets and all turned to with a will to welcome Don Gaspar de Portola and take part in the festivities which marked the celebration in his honor.

From a business point of view never was money better expended, the result of the festival being the increase of San Francisco's working capital by millions of dollars. And she deserves it all and more, for never in the history of the world has a city made so noble a showing of pluck, energy and faith in her own future. With her gigantic loss by fire, came the harassing of a boodling government, great labor troubles and a financial crisis which plunged the entire nation into gloom, notwithstanding all these troubles heaped upon her in the past three years, she has arisen triumphant from her ashes, and besides investing $160,000,000 millions in erecting new buildings, found means to contribute with great liberality to the wants of other sufferers.

So San Francisco has proved herself worthy of all praise and her citizens had just reason to rejoice.

The wonderful celebration just past, marks the approval of the world at large, in the great and glorious work which has been accomplished by the Queen City of the Pacific!

Mrs. Belmont on Women and Prohibition

THAT social leader, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York, having embraced the cause of suffrage for women, in the course of an interview says:

"As for this talk that if women get votes the country will become bound for prohibition laws, that is all nonsense. I believe a poor man has as much right to have a decent place to get his liquor as has any one of my men relatives to go to Sherry's or his club. Women will never vote to abolish saloons. But the women's vote will result in the poor man's having a better place to which to go to get his drink, and there will be an end to all hypocrisy in his getting it, too."

Sixth Annual Revenue District

ELSEWHERE in this issue appears the first report of the production of sweet wines and brandies in the Sixth (new) district, which includes Southern California. The report was obtained too late to put it in the regular tabular shape, but the facts are there.

Hotel Men will Fight Prohibition

THE Western Hotelmen's Protective Association recently held a convention in this city, when the liquor question was frankly discussed. Rome Miller, who comes from Nebraska, and represented the Northwestern Hotelmen's Association, handled the subject without gloves, and declared that more alcoholic liquors had been consumed in his State since the passing of the prohibition ordinance than ever before. He pointed out the evil effects of such ordinances on the hotels. The hotel, according to Mr. Miller, "was a collective home that ought to be able to give its guests just what they wanted to eat and drink." He advised hotelmen to seek legislation affecting hotels and advised "business men and property owners to see to it that the rational side of the question is presented to all the people."

M. C. Dickenson of Portland, Oregon, called attention to the desperate fight against prohibition made in that city by the hotelmen. He considered the growth of that movement a financial menace to the hotel business and warned the delegates to be alert and protect their interests.

John Mitchell of the Hollenbeck hotel, Los Angeles, advised affiliation with the liquor and brewing interests. He suggested a "dignified attitude," holding it was not for hotelmen to assume responsibility for the anti-prohibition fight, but "rather should they offer to support the movement with certain proper restrictions."

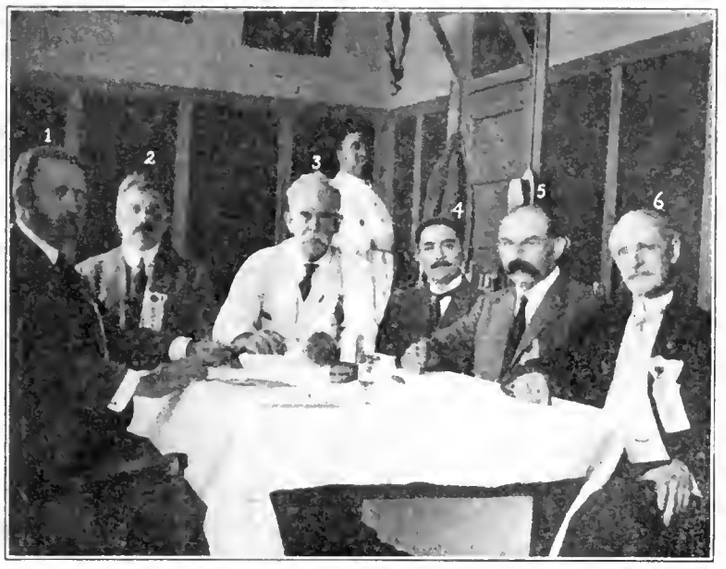
A recent issue of McClure's Magazine states that the whisky business has about kept pace with the growth of the country, and that a little less than three quarts of alcohol yearly is the average for each person in the United States. This is about the same proportion as was sold forty or fifty years ago, but in the same period the amount of alcohol sold in beer has grown from practically nothing to a quantity greater than is sold in distilled liquor. In 1860 the sale of beer in the United States was 3.22 gallons ahead; in 1908 it was 21 gallons. Since 1850 the value of this remarkable industry has increased fifty times, and it is eighteen times larger than it was in 1860. Four-fifths of the 55,000,000 barrels of beer made in the United States is consumed in cities.

The Irresponsible Preacher

ANOTHER fool, no doubt an otherwise worthy man, the Rev. George DeKay of Berkeley, has made an unmitigated ass of himself, by declaring from the pulpit that the makers of liquors in the United States were guided purely by the spirit of gain in introducing poisons into beverages that are sold for whisky, wine and beer.

Such a serious charge, were there any truth in it, should not have been made the basis of a sensational sermon, but laid at once before the Federal and State Pure Food authorities. Perhaps the reverend gentleman judging by his obvious ignorance in such matters, is not aware that the National Pure Food and Drug Act is strengthened in California by a rigorous State law along the same lines, and that such a condition as he stated in his discourse, *could not possibly exist* if Federal and State inspectors are doing their duty under these acts, as we believe they are.

Under these circumstances Mr. DeKay's statement constitutes not only a willful and criminal libel against Distillers, Wine Makers, and Brewers, but a charge that National and State Pure Food inspectors are guilty of gross inefficiency. Such unfounded accusations should in future meet with the disapproval of all honest and sensible people—if any such exist in the reverend gentleman's congregation!



Key to A. Y. P. A. Exposition Jury

THROUGH the oversight of the foreman, the key to the group picture of the A. Y. P. Exposition was left out in the report of awards in the September issue. Here it is: No. 1, Jos. J. Hittinger, Alaska, Chairman; No. 2, Albert Schlossmacher, Seattle; No. 3, Wm. H. McNeil, St. Joseph, Mo., Secretary; No. 4, S. Yusada, Japan; No. 5, G. Benninghausen, Seattle; No. 6, Maj. H. C. McArthur, Washington, D. C.

Argentina a Possible New Market

CONSUL ALFRED K. MOE of Bordeaux gives the following figures of the exports of wine from Bordeaux for the first six months of the present year: To United States, 138,927 gallons; England, 1,412,675 gallons; Netherlands, 876,991 gallons; Argentina, 1,123,991 gallons; Belgium, 1,121,983 gallons; Germany, 2,315,186 gallons; Uruguay, 179,213 gallons; Brazil, 13,473 gallons; other countries, 3,683,465 gallons; total number of gallons exported, 10,865,904.

While it is easy to understand the extensive use of Bordeaux wines in the neighboring countries of Germany and Belgium, it would appear possible that the markets of England and Argentina could be shared by California. In regard to England it may be stated that during the past few years wines bearing Californian brands have made a decidedly favorable impression there, and should the present advantage be properly followed up, it is believed very considerable business could be done. The fact that an immense amount of American capital is now invested and about to be invested in Argentina by Armour & Co., Swift & Co. and other packers of meats and meat products, should certainly, it appears to us, open the door for Californian wines.

In a country where so much claret is drank, it would surely be worth a strenuous effort to introduce our product, instead of stopping at home and crying over lack of consumption.

THE biennial convention of the National German-American Alliance was held recently in Cincinnati. Dr. C. J. Hexamer, of Philadelphia president of the Alliance, stated in his annual address, that the 2,500,000 members of the organization, scattered over thirty-four States, should come to the front and make themselves felt in the fight against all liquor laws of a prohibitory nature. Certainly if our German fellow citizens will take action in the present struggle for personal freedom as against fanatical tyranny, their assistance cannot fail to be extremely valuable.

French Vineyard Fertilizers

Chemical Manures Best—Vine Sensitive to Odors.

Consul D. I. Murphy reports that a French journal publishes the conclusions reached by Professor Zacharewicz, of the French Department of Agriculture, regarding the best and most profitable fertilizers for vineyards. Briefly put, they are as follows:

(1) That chemical fertilizers, judiciously selected, exercise the greatest influence on the growth of the vine and the character of the grape; (2) that the mixture of nitrate of soda with sulphate of potassium and superphosphate of lime has, for the last nine years successively, yielded the most profitable returns; (3) that the action of nitrate of soda on the vine is not affected by dry weather; (4) that the chemical fertilizers improve the quality of the grapes—whether destined for table use or for the making of wine.

It will interest our American grape and wine growers to know that in this region exceedingly bad results have followed the employment of certain fertilizers. Not far from Bordeaux a large grower spread over his vineyard a few years ago quantities of alluvial soil mixed with stable manure. As a result, his crop of grapes was larger than usual, but his wine was of a very inferior quality. The character of the soil appeared to have been so changed or modified that the usual delicately flavored wine was no longer produced.

In the Medoc country—famed for its red wines—the growers exercise the most scrupulous care in the selection and application of fertilizers. They understand that, while the vine is hardy, it is exceedingly sensitive and that the quality of its fruit may be injured by a very slight change in the soil.

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San Francisco

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

A Worthy Candidate—Jas. E. Bride

JAMES C. BRIDE, candidate for Supervisor on the Republican ticket, is exceptionally well known among the younger business men of this city—one of those foremost in the fight to rebuild San Francisco after the great fire.

As an instance of Mr. Bride's activity in those trying times, it is interesting to note that this young aspirant for office erected the first building in that great area of desolation which spread around the City Hall after April 18, 1906. Hardly were the embers cool, before he commenced the work of rebuilding, and within a month was again ready for business.

At the same time the Bride building on Mission near Third Street, which was in course of construction at the time of the catastrophe, was commenced anew and was the first Class "A" building to be completed, and ready for occupancy in the wholesale district.

Under these circumstances in looking for active, intelligent and public spirited men to assist in the government of the great city which he did so much to help rebuild, James C. Bride should not be overlooked. If he will only show the same enterprise and energy in the city's business that he undoubtedly has in his own, he is bound to prove an invaluable member of the new Board, and should certainly receive not only the support of the Republican party but every true worker for the future greatness of San Francisco.

Santa Barbara Should Beware

A municipal election will be held in Santa Barbara on December 7th next, and the voters will be called upon to decide whether saloons, bars and wholesale liquor houses shall be closed by prohibitory ordinance or not. In other words, whether at the instance of fanatical cranks, Santa Barbara, one of the most picturesque and enjoyable seaside resorts on the Pacific Coast, whose manifold attractions are known the world over, shall take steps to become a lonely little hamlet by the sad sea waves, with dwindling population and cessation of business. On December the 7th the voters of Santa Barbara will have the opportunity, if they are sufficiently foolish, of ruining their city and cutting their own financial throat!

Ben Jellison still continues to thrive at No. 10 Third Street, the number of his customers to increase, and himself apparently to get younger every day. This state of things evidences good management, absence of worry and the presence of one of the finest stocks of wines and liquors in the city. It is a case of success because success is merited by courteous management, a thorough knowledge of the trade, and business ability. His life-long prosperous efforts are a lesson to younger men and if his example were followed there would be far less complaint of bad times among retailers. The liquor trade requires not only business acumen but personal fitness, and this gift our old friend Ben possesses in the highest degree.

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Support the Royal Arch Ticket

ON October 13th the San Francisco Lodge No. 2, Knights of the Royal Arch, issued an important political circular to the liquor trade of the city, for the first time putting forth an indorsement of candidates for election to the Board of Supervisors. This is a move in the right direction, because it is intended not as an offensive, but as a defensive movement, against the enemies of the traffic, who would go to all lengths in order to cripple it. These fanatics are tireless workers and their efforts are not only unfair, but destructive of the rights of every man engaged in the production and sale of all kinds of wines and liquors.

Probably more important are the sections on the ballot which take away from the Supervisors the power to raise the license of the retailer or wholesaler, without the vote of the people. This is not only important, but it is eminently in the line of justice. A prejudiced Board could work irreparable damage to the trade by boosting the license to a prohibitive figure. If the men identified with the wine and liquor traffic do not bestir themselves and put up the best possible fight, now and in the future, some day the enemy will slip in a Board of Supervisors that will do the trick for the enemies who want to down the trade in this city.

As shown by the circular of the Royal Arch, which follows, the men who are endorsed for Supervisor are all well qualified to serve the people in an intelligent and honest manner, always looking to the rights of the people generally. The first seven are members of the Royal Arch; the next five are members of the present Board, who voted against high license twice. The last two voted right at the last legislature on matters affecting the wine industry and the general liquor traffic. For the welfare of the traffic the trade should get out and elect these men; and to make the combination for self protection sure should do the same earnest work for the Royal Arch's candidate for mayor, P. H. McCarthy, who has pledged himself frankly and sincerely to "recognize and deal with the liquor business as a legitimate enterprise, entitled to that full measure of justice and fairness under the law, that any other commercial pursuit enjoys."

So far as the wine and liquor interests are concerned there is no politics in this movement; it is simply an effort to protect personal rights and business and to put one's welfare in the hands of pledged friends. The circular of the Knights of the Royal Arch follows:

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 13, 1909.

To the Liquor Dealers of San Francisco:

Will you listen a minute while we talk to you about your own welfare?

We ask you to read the enclosed ordinance which the Knights of the Royal Arch has had placed on the ballot to be voted on at the election, November 2. Your attention is particularly called to sections three and nine which are new and intended for the protection of the saloon keeper. We need your earnest support to secure the passage of this ordinance because if it becomes a law it takes the power away from the Board of Supervisors to raise your license at any time, and it curtails the assumed powers of the Police Commission.

This year the Knights of the Royal Arch has gone a step farther and endorsed the following candidates:

For Mayor—P. H. McCarthy.

For Supervisors—Oscar Hocks, Theo Lunstedt, J. Emmet Hayden, Timothy Minehan, John L. Herget, J. J. Enos, Timothy Healy, Paul Bancroft, Wm. Broderick, Thos. Jennings, D. C. Murphy, A. Comte Jr., Wm. C. Pugh, Chas. C. Nelson.

We have endorsed Mr. P. H. McCarthy for Mayor, because he pledges himself, frankly and sincerely, to recognize and deal with the liquor business as a legitimate enterprise, entitled to that full measure of justice and fairness under the law, THAT ANY OTHER COMMERCIAL PURSUIT IN SAN FRANCISCO ENJOYS.

Mr. McCarthy contends that a traffic which is legalized and licensed by the law shall not be harassed and persecuted by a continual threat of extermination through restrictions and regulations under which it could not exist.

That the Board of Police Commissioners shall be a fair and impartial body of men who are not inclined to the theory that a man is no better than a criminal, and unworthy of belief, because he runs a saloon.

That licenses will renew themselves WITHOUT PERSONAL APPLICATION every three months unless a protest is made against the renewal.

Can you beat it? Has either of the other two candidates said half as much?

That's why WE want, and YOU want, P. H. McCarthy for Mayor of San Francisco.

The fourteen candidates for Supervisors were selected for these reasons: The first seven are members of this organization, men engaged in the saloon business like myself. The next five are members of the present Board, who, on two occasions voted against high license. The last two rendered equally valuable services to the liquor interests while members of the last legislature. They are all entitled to your support for what they HAVE DONE, as well as what they will do.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
WM. C. WOOD, Chairman.

I. H. SPIRO, Secretary.

CHARLES M.
FICKERT For District Attorney
UNION LABOR AND REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

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Back at the same old stand; same old goods; same excellent service. The fire did not get me.
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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

The Kennel Club Opened

THE handsome and commodious building at 305 Market Street, which was erected especially for the Kennel Club saloon and "Charlie's Fly Trap" restaurant, is now occupied by the two establishments named. A striking feature of the building is the large marquise, a canopy extending over the sidewalk and sheltering the doors of the saloon and restaurant. The marquise is illuminated underneath at night time and throws a flood of light on the entrances. A marble vestibule leads into the saloon which is handsomely and solidly fitted up. the bar and wainscoating consisting of costly and artistic wood work. As John Rusconi, Senior proprietor says, "there's no gingerbread about it" and all the appointments lead to the conclusion that it is there for business, and that the money too often spent in useless and inartistic decoration, has been in this case put into the goods behind the bar.

Of course the firm of Rusconi, Fisher & Company is so well known that all the liquors drawn at the Kennel Club can be depended upon to be the best in the market. There is one thing certain, the customer can depend upon not only the quality of the goods, but courteous, liberal and honest treatment.

Grand Location for Saloon

WE offer one of the best locations in San Francisco, a corner with basement in Class A building, reasonable rent, long term lease, within block and a half of Lotta Fountain. Lessee will have a monopoly of a guaranteed special and valuable trade, which will be a big factor in the business. Quick action is required. For further particulars call at the office of THE WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW, 127 Montgomery Street.

At Vallejo, California, S. J. Joyce, a San Francisco saloonman, has bought the saloon and lodging-house business formerly belonging to the Richard Coleman Estate.

"Wind and Fury Signifying Nothing."

FOR bombast and rhodomontade (whatever that may mean) commend us to the following as reported in the Birmingham, Ala., *Age-Herald* of Sept. 17, being the occasion of a grand rally of the prohibitionists in favor of placing prohibition in the State constitution:

"Walter D. Seed, candidate for Governor, was called to the platform. He explained his reasons for favoring the amendment, and in closing said:

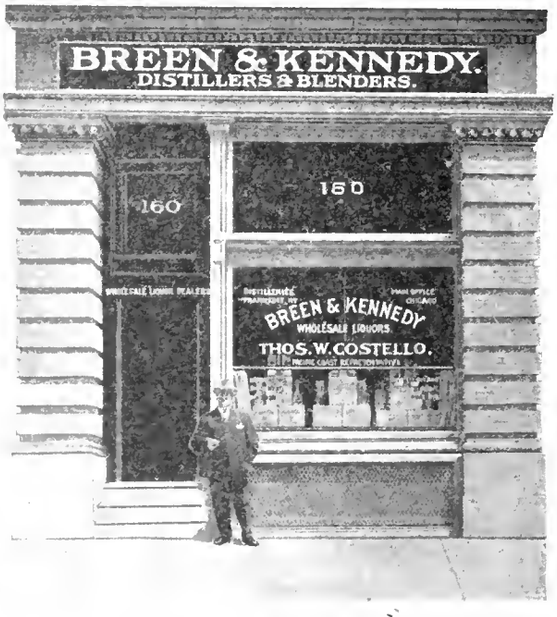
"'Prohibition uncovers the moral fountain, chooses its channel and gives the stream its best impulse to cut into the strata bed of mental and moral excellence that its banks may be fringed with the flowers of lofty thoughts and noble purpose, while the stars mirrored in their beauty like diamonds glittering upon its placid bosom, in their reflex light suggest eternity beyond. Its subjects are bowing to the will of that Omnipotent Commander who marshals the legion of the clouds and fires with the lightning's thunderbolt in the artillery of the heavens.'"

After such a circumlocutory cycle of oratorical sonorosity, bounded by ideality and lost in verbal profundity, every opponent of prohibition is expected to bow his head and bite the dust. But as the bard of Avon would say, it is "wind and fury signifying nothing."

Mr. Seed is evidently troubled like many of his ilk with a diarrhea of words and a constipation of ideas. He will make a good candidate for Governor for the prohibs; being destitute of ideas, he will be a willing tool of the leaders, in the improbable case of his election.—*Criterion.*

Well Put

PROHIBITION is getting the start of its opponents because its advocates call it local option. I believe prohibition is wrong in principle. If a man is full grown and has no guardian, the law allows him to buy a horse or sell a farm. Then he ought to know what he wants to eat and drink and be able to give his own order at a restaurant or saloon without calling the town together and having a vote on what is good for him. While he may make a mistake, the chances are he will decide these things better for himself than some one else can do it for him.—Clarence Darrow.



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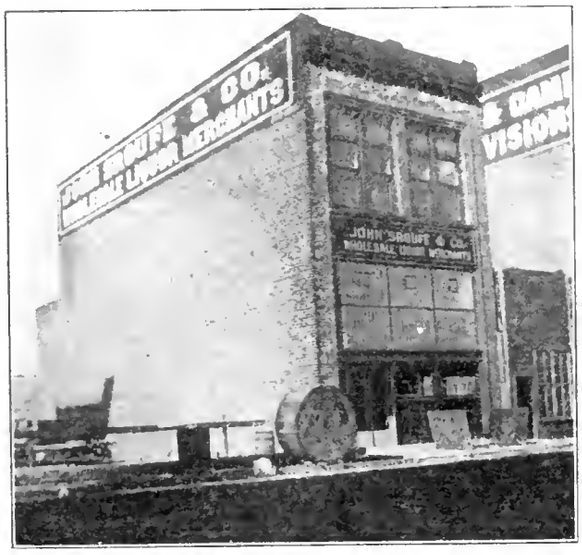

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SAN FRANCISCO

Two High-Class Brands

CHAPMAN & WILBERFORCE of 705 Sansome Street in this city, the well known importing firm, have long been the agents for Peter Dawson's Scotch whisky, one of the most meritorious brands to be found on the Pacific Coast. This whisky is perhaps better known in Eastern cities than in San Francisco, and wherever well known its merits are thoroughly appreciated. Here, while Dawson's is to be found in all the fashionable clubs and hotels it is not as popular as it ought to be in the general saloon business. There are two brands of this good old Scotch tipple, Dawson's "Perfection" and "Old Curio." While the former is a thoroughly good sound whisky, the latter is practically a wonderful liqueur. It is twenty years old and it is probably unbeaten for both flavor and bouquet in the world. Certainly those saloons in this city whose boast is that they keep "the best and nothing but the best" should not be without Peter Dawson's Scotch whisky.

Chapman & Wilberforce are also agents for the St. Marceaux champagne, manufactured by St. Marceaux & Co. of Reims, France. The true merit of this fine brand of champagne have only recently become known to San Francisco connoisseurs through its having been used exclusively at several grand functions at both the Fairmont and St. Francis hotels. It is gaining every day in the good opinion of expert judges, and it is well that it should be generally known to the trade that good as the vintage of 1900 has been found, the agents are advised that that of 1904 will prove still better. This champagne is expected to be on hand for the Christmas festivities, and Chapman & Wilberforce look for a lively demand for the new wine during the holidays.

Stockton Returns to Open Sunday

ON October 11, Stockton scored a great victory on behalf of personal freedom by carrying the special election held to determine Sunday opening, by a majority of 585 out of a total of 3933. The business men of that city have learnt by experience that Sunday closing meant a heavy loss, and in spite of the utmost efforts of the followers of the water wagon, the law to that effect passed a year ago was repealed by the largest vote ever polled at a special election in Stockton.

Fine Whiskies Will Be in Demand

MR. MAX OBERFELDER, of Monticello fame, is a welcome guest of the trade this week, and when seen he said: "The tide is turning. Prices and sales are considerably greater and prices will go higher, due to the fact that the many withdrawals are almost up to those of the prosperous years of 1904, 1905 and 1906. Another reason why the market is advancing is that the trade generally has held very light stocks and they are especially short on their holdings of '08's and '09's. Because at this time there remains a small surplus of '02's, '03's and '04's is the only reason why those ages from '05's through '09's are not from ten to twenty cents more than they now show. This surplus is very slight and will shortly be disposed of; then, within ninety days, the market prices will be increased from ten cents and up per gallon.

"Naturally, hard times have struck the higher-priced and finer whiskies hardest. Good money times will act revertly and you will see those same brands show the greater advance. In my mind you will see a genuine boom in the Maryland situation."

When asked regarding the outcome of the Pure Food Ruling, Mr. Oberfelder said:

"Regardless of the outcome, our now prosperous country will again use many high-priced blends; to make these they essentially will buy fine grades of whisky. If, on the other hand, the demand for straight goods for drinking purposes increases, the general money improvement will enforce a true distinction between cheap grades and those standards of genuine quality."—*Midas* Cincinnati Correspondence, Oct. 16, '09.

In Sacramento the executive committee of the Royal Arch have published and circulated a plain, straightforward circular addressed "To the voters of Sacramento." It correctly asserts that there is plenty of law now in Sacramento to regulate the saloon business, if it was only properly enforced, therefore no further legislation is considered necessary. Already this city, as fit to be the capital of this great State as Milpitas, has by its conduct of public affairs done its utmost to make itself unpopular with the people. If it allows itself to be "Bristolized" at the coming election, it may as well go out of business. The people of the great Sacramento Valley grow grapes and make wine, grow barley and make beer, therefore they will have no use for a community which, like Fresno, is foolish enough to vote against the interests of its best customers!

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TONIC LAXATIVE

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Fine Goods, Square Prices
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Makes a Specialty of PURE GRAPE BRANDY, and Making NO WINE has NO WASH OR SOUR WINE TO PUT INTO BRANDY. Our Stills are Known as Numbers 263 or 357 First District, California. These Numbers ARE BURNED on the GOVERNMENT or STAMPED HEAD of EVERY PACKAGE, there being No Other Genuine "KIRBY BRANDY."

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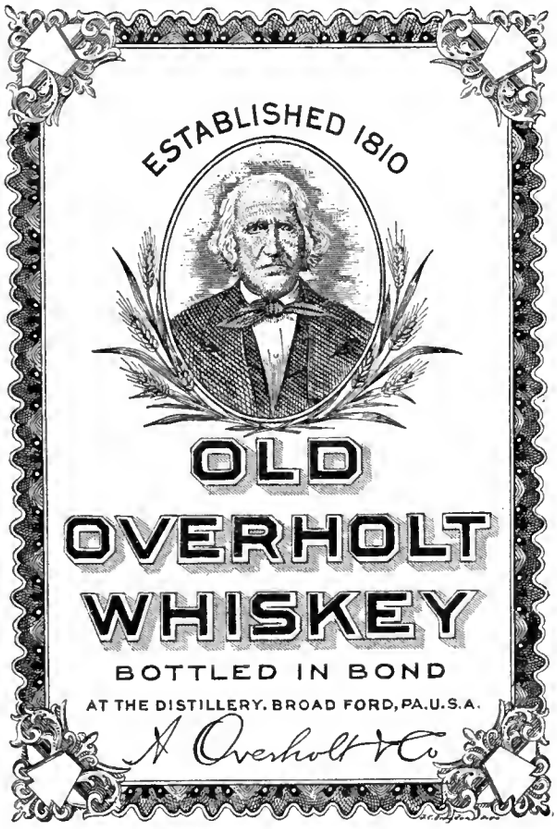

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In conjunction with our restaurant we have the most complete Bar in the West.

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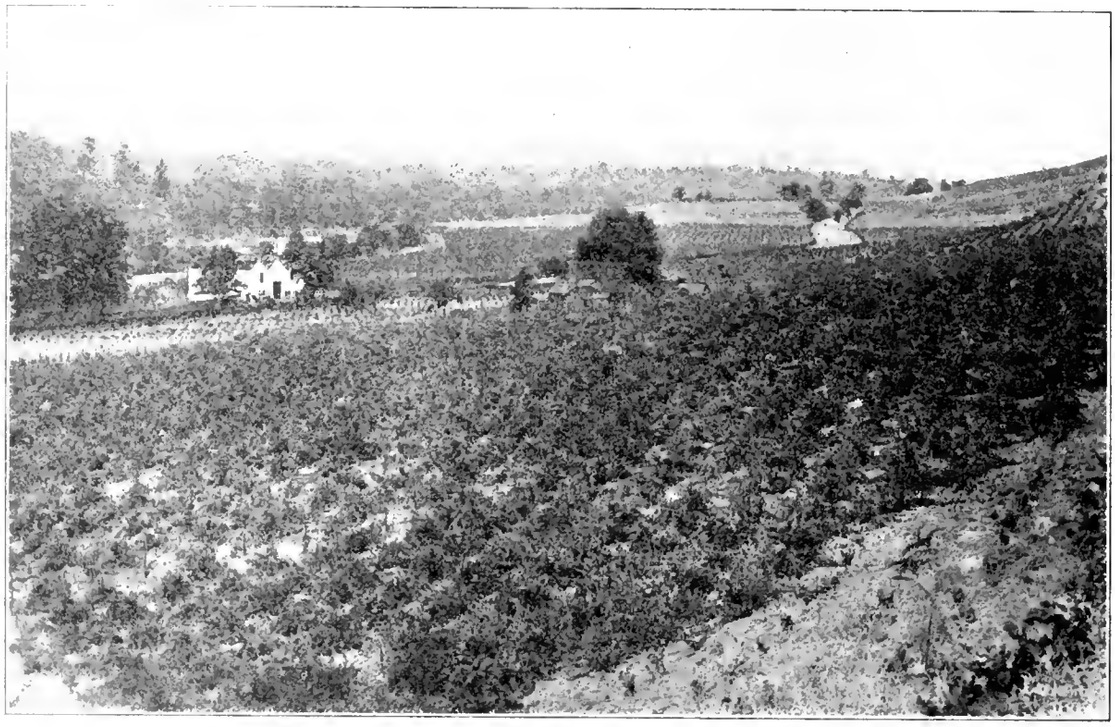
Mendocino's Future

ASIDE from her valuable redwood, pine and fir forests, Mendocino's most valuable asset promises to be her vineyards, which are increasing by leaps and bounds every year, bringing into productivity land that has heretofore been deemed useless. The above cut represents a Mendocino vineyard scene, the like of which is becoming common in that county, where this year about 2700 acres of vines will be in full bearing. In the spring of 1907 some eight hundred acres were planted, while last year and this spring many thousand cuttings of the choicest varieties of grapes have been set out.

There is no reason why Mendocino County should not some day prove a rival of her sister county, Sonoma, which enjoys the distinction of being the largest dry wine section in the State, producing during the past four years about 12,500,000 gallons of wine. Mendocino has every advantage in her favor, both climate and soil being particularly adapted for grapes. Her water service is from five to eight feet, giving plenty of room for the roots, and, therefore, there is no blight. Secretary Stoll, of the Grape Growers of California, believes that in years to come on every foot of land where once chaparral and manzanita flourished, trim rows of grape vines will be growing, the product of which will equal, if not surpass, in quantity and quality, that of any other dry wine district in the State.



TYPICAL VINEYARD SCENE IN MENDOCINO COUNTY

Ignore Him in Future

WHETHER that public nuisance, Dr. W. M. Burke, superintendent of the Alameda District Anti-Saloon League, "eats crow" or not does not seem to us to be of any public interest whatever, and we would suggest that as he is the kind of man who thrives on notoriety, the easiest way to rid the community of him is to eliminate his name from the newspapers. If the press would only ignore this demagogue, he would lose his power to hoodwink a certain ignorant and fanatic element. As it is every line written about such public nuisances adds to their power.

The Alameda Supervisors have shown themselves right along just and fearless in the liquor question and all rational petitions will receive consideration on that or any other question. This being so, they should be ridded of this human gadfly, buzzing and stinging all he can reach, by the press disregarding and refusing to discuss Dr. Burke in any way whatever. Without publicity he would soon cease from troubling!

The "drys" have formally launched their campaign at Walla Walla, Washington. There are now fifteen petitions in the field asking that prohibition be made one of the issues to be voted on Monday, December 20th.

Incense Pot Was Too (Blamed) Hot

A Negro minister from Georgia, who was visiting friends in New York city, went one Sunday to the cathedral on Fifth avenue. He was very much impressed by the service, especially by the choirboys in the processional and recessional. When he returned to the South he resolved to introduce the same thing into his church, so he collected fifteen or twenty little darkies and drilled them until he had them well trained.

One Sunday the congregation was greatly surprised to see the choirboys marching in, singing the processional. The minister noticed that something was wrong; the boy in front was not carrying anything. He leaned over the pulpit, and in order to avoid attracting attention he chanted in tune to the song they were singing:

"What—have you done—with the in-cense—pot?"

The little darky, with great presence of mind, chanted back:

"I—left it in—the aisle—it was too damn hot."

Plans have been drawn for a seven-story steel and brick building, to be erected in Portland for the Gambrinus Brewing Company. The cost is estimated at $50,000, exclusive of machinery, etc. It will be used as refrigerating plant and stock house.

Alcohol in Smyrna

CONSUL-GENERAL ERNEST L. HARRIS reports that the use of alcohol in the Turkish city of Smyrna is confined principally to mixing it with wine and raki. It is imported from Russia, Hungary, Italy, and Germany. Russian alcohol, as a rule, is purchased through commission houses in Odessa. Dealers in Constantinople formerly sent large quantities to Smyrna, but now local agents in this city make direct purchases in the country of origin. Contracts are usually made for large lots, which are sent in various shipments. From Smyrna, alcohol is distributed throughout the interior of Asia Minor, and to the different islands of the Archipelago, Mitylene, Chios, Samos, and Rhodes being the largest consumers. The annual Smyrna trade in alcohol amounts to 34,000 barrels. No government or municipal permit is required for a dealer to sell alcohol or erect a depot.

THE California Wine Association will levy an assessment of $10 a share on its capital stock, in order to raise money with which to liquidate some of the indebtedness of the company. The directorate at a recent meeting decided to reduce the debt and found the assessment the simplest way to increase the capital of the company. The assessment will be formally levied next Thursday and will aggregate about $470,000. The company has more than $300,000 outstanding in insurance money which is due and will have to be paid very soon. As soon as the insurance money is collected a dividend in preferred stock will be issued to the stockholders. The stock has been taken from the list of the Stock and Bond Exchange.

It is learned that the liquor ordinance was so amended at El Centro that that place will be under one of the most rigid prohibition ordinances to be found in Southern California. It prohibits common carriers from receiving, transporting or delivering alcoholic liquors.

The law at Spokane, Washington, compelling the removal of all bar screens is now in operation. Nothing is allowed to prevent the public view of the interior of saloons. Some of the liquor dealers declare the law to be a farce, and maintain that permanent partitions cannot be removed. So there is no doubt this insane regulation will be fought, causing more friction and expense to both city and saloonmen.

According to the San Jose *Mercury*, the Rev. T. H. Lawson, the district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, has returned from the convention recently held in that city and states that the League will carry on a State-wide campaign for the purpose of causing people to vote for the election of men to the next State Legislature who will pass a local option law for California.

Taking a Nip

(A distinguished Kentuckian in a recent speech took some hard raps at Kentucky reformers, saying the men who made the State famous were not ashamed to take a drink.)

Mah respect fo' tradition has not been so much
But refohms are in instances risky.
Theah are some institutions too sacred to touch
And Ah hold in Kentucky it's whisky.
As a cnhuel mahself Ah am proud of its fame,
Of its smoothness, its flavor and body.
And Ah think that you all will be greatly to blame
If yo' ask the suppression of toddy.
We are all of us tempuhrate people, Ah think,
And should not be denied an uhcasional drink.

Ah mahself would be first in denouncing excess,
But a moderate nip on arising,
And again afteh breakfast a drink mo' or less
The best doctors agree in advising.
A judicious three fingahs enduring the meal
Ah am sure will assist the digestion,
And to drink just whenevah the need yo' may feel
Is a practice nobody should question.
From a sot or a topah with horror Ah shrink,
But Ah must say Ah like an uhcasional drink.

Just yo' think of the statesmen we've raised in the State,
Of the warriohs—wondahful fightahs—
Of the jurists we've had, and the oratahs great,
Not to mention ouah talented writahs.
Tell me what stirred theah courage and strengthened theah brains,
Made them elevah and handsome and plucky.
'Twas the potent elixah that trickles and drains
From the coiled coppah still of Kentucky.
It's no wondah at all that with rage Ah am pink
When they want to shut off ouah uhcasional drink.

KENNETT HARRIS.

The Board of Supervisors of Siskiyou County has, at the request of the Anti-Saloon League, called a special election for Tuesday, November 30th, to vote on the saloon question. The league has agreed to pay all expenses of the election, and the following questions will be submitted to voters: Shall there be saloons or no saloons; shall there be precinct option or county option; shall there be strict regulation of saloons or not?

C. A. SLACK, Proprietor E. RATTO, Manager

HOTEL KIRK

Telephone, Park 5
Private Exchange connecting all Guests' Rooms

NEW MODERN HOTEL
Opposite Entrance to Golden Gate Park

Connecting by Private Entrance with Arcade Auto Livery Garage

N. E. COR. STANYAN AND HAIGHT STREETS SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Dawn at Last

AT LAST the attention of learned and broad-minded teachers of Christianity has been called to the untold evils that the curse of prohibition is working upon the citizens of this country, and as the Rev. Wallace Short of New York said in Washington the other day: "The prohibition ideal must be abandoned, it is mistaken in its methods, erroneous in its moral distinction and unjust in its application." The reverend gentleman went further and said "it is a tyranny worse than the ancient tyranny of kings." Any man who believes that principle in the end must prevail, cannot but know that every prohibition wave will have its receding trite and will leave behind a chaotic wreckage of moral destruction, the weakened respect for law, and the justice and temperance of majorities!"

Nothing that we have read lately in regard to prohibition covers the ground better, nor tells the truth plainer than the above statement by Mr. Short.

Its truth was pointed enough to penetrate the thick hides of the narrow minded, ingenuous, religious zealots, and they howled in concert worse than a pack of coyotes on a full moon night. They had much better have kept quiet and taken their medicine, for their attack on Mr. Short brought to his assistance a veritable champion in the person of the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, Kansas City, Mo., who most justly and rightly considered that "when a man is personally attacked for a public utterance upon a question of public policy, it is time for those who think as he does to declare themselves and stand up and be corrected."

Dr. Brady in an open letter to the public endorses the stand taken by the Rev. Wallace Short, and states that he does not believe in so-called legislative prohibition, to which he is opposed both in theory and in practice. Then follows a plain and straightforward statement of the worthy doctor's opinion upon the prohibition question: "I am not one of those prepared to say that it is a crime to drink a glass of wine, or a glass of beer, or that there are not circumstances and conditions when a drink of whisky is proper. Spirituous liquor has a right use. It is the abuse that is to be condemned, not the use.

"The Master whom I serve made drink and offered to others wine—fermented wine. He ordained its use in the most solemn sacrament of the church. He did this the evening before He died when He knew He was going to die, so that He did it in the most solemn moments of His life. His practices, His injunctions, and His example are entirely satisfactory to me personally."

With such men in the lead to point out the right road to follow, the truly religious will begin to see that there are two sides to this question one, that of temperance, freedom of opinion and morality and the other that of tyranny, hypocrisy and pharisaical teaching which makes a sin of what Christ himself practiced.

THE Portland, Oregon, *Oregonian*, is dispensing many words of wisdom which if the political tricksters and religious zealots would only heed them, would do much good. Speaking of the struggle now going on at Atlantic City where the Ultra-religious element is attempting to close up saloons and all amusements on Sunday the *Oregonian* says: "Before the ministers can hope for genuine public approval of their crusade they must learn to distinguish between the injurious and the beneficial, between the wicked and the innocent. To Americans in general the fact that a game is played on Sunday is no good reason for forbidding it. To the great majority a Sunday theater is no worse than one open on Wednesday. An infusion of sound common sense into most of our campaigns against public amusements would be enormously helpful."

Olive Industry in Turkey

CONSUL-GENERAL G. BIE RAVNDAL of Beirut sends the following report on the olive and olive-oil industry of that part of Asiatic Turkey:

The olive-oil industry is an old one in Syria. Some of the producing trees are 300 to 500 years old, while others were planted by the Crusaders.

There is an orchard near Tripoli (in Syria) whose history is definitely established by a trust deed covering 490 trees, which was issued four hundred and ninety-nine years ago. The trees look old, but they bear fruit abundantly. Large groves exist in the vicinity of Latakia, Tripoli, Beirut, Haifa, and Nablus. The Shwayfat grove, south of Beirut, is claimed to be the third largest in the world.

Few new orchards are being started, as it takes a comparatively long time to get a crop. However, during the last five years there has been a tendency to protect and extend the industry. At Sufeta, in the hinterland of Tripoli, only a few years ago, an old resident planted on some unimproved land 300,000 young trees.

Usually the farmer takes but little care of his olive trees. When the crop is ready to be gathered women and children with long sticks whip off the fruit and with it a large quantity of new and tender branches. This custom of roughly beating down the fruit is said to be responsible for the fact that the olive trees yield a crop only every other year.

Mineral water dealers should take notice that one Charles Jacobson was recently fined $100 for two offenses under the Food and Drugs Act for selling misbranded water. An artificially prepared water was sold by Jacobsen as "Rock Spring Lithia." In addition there was on each label a picture of a woman drawing water from a spring. The facts were reported by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Attorney General. Jacobsen pleaded guilty and paid the fines as above stated.

PERFECT IN AGE

PERFECT IN PURITY

PERFECT IN FLAVOR

HENRY CAMPE & CO., INC.,
Distributors for California and Nevada,
San Francisco, Cal.

The Hysterical Prohibitionist

THE American Anti-Saloon League, which has been the most effective agency yet organized for combating the evils of the liquor traffic, has decided in the future to ignore the Prohibitionists. Trickery on the part of their late allies is charged for the defeat in many places where victory should have been won. The wisdom of the Anti-Saloon League in seeking a divorce from an organization which has talked more and accomplished less in the way of lessening or removing the evil it was fighting than any other organization in existence will be commended by all who are sufficiently broad-minded to take an unbiased view of the liquor problem.

In order to understand why the Prohibition party, with half a century of effort to its credit, remains practically stationary, it is only necessary to read some of the wild statements which it puts forth with the apparent expectation that the public will place credence in them. For example, we find in the circular issued from headquarters the remarkable statement that "there is no longer a Republican organization, but a great whisky party, into which the frightened leaders of the drink curse are at last rushing pell-mell in the vain hope of stemming the tide already setting against them."

Any individual or party that would stand sponsor for such an extravagant and untruthful statement can never hope to attain success that comes only through winning the confidence of the people. Hampered and burdened with narrow-minded bigots, who thus attempt to smite the only friendly hand that has ever been extended their cause by a political party, is it any wonder that the sensible, sincere reformers in the cause object to their presence in the anti-liquor forces?

"President Taft is the incarnation of the liquor traffic," says this pre-election announcement of the Prohibition forces, but it fails to state wherein the Democratic candidate or the Democratic party has ever shown any favors to the Prohibition party. Some one should get out an injunction to prevent the Prohibition party from destroying what is left of its stunted self.

CONSUL-GENERAL ALBAN G. SNYDER of Buenos Aires furnishes the following information concerning the wine industry of Mendoza, in Argentina:

The message of the Governor to the Legislature of Mendoza states that the progress of the wine industry of that Argentine Province has been remarkable. Twenty years ago the production of wine in the province amounted to only 13,250,000 gallons, while the production this year amounts to 50,850,000 gallons, valued at $11,676,000 gold. The grapes were grown on 4,266,000 acres, valued at $41,000,000 gold, and the wine storehouses of the province were valued at $12,525,000. More than one-half the revenue of the province is derived from the tax on wine.

The province has sold 6,602,410 acres of its public land, for which it realized $1,101,200 gold, and $1,653,180 in bills. It has still 5,020,956 acres of public lands unsold.

According to the London *Financial Times*, the world's production of wine for the year 1908 amounted to 3,866,575,000 gallons, which was 30,089,000 gallons less than the production the previous year. During 1908 France produced 1,331,995,000 gallons, Italy 264,800,000 gallons, the United States 39,600,000.

The authorities of Santa Barbara have prohibited the sale of liquor in the public parks of that city and made the violation of this ordinance a misdemeanor.

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INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 1550.)

Special tax—Place of sale.

Wholesale liquor dealer at one point permitting actual delivery from warehouse at another point without prior constructive delivery at place where special tax stamp is held is liable for special tax at place of delivery.

What constitutes a sale—DeBary v. Souer, 101 Fed. Rep., 425 distinguished.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., October 12, 1909.

The appended decision of the United States circuit court for the district of Oregon in the case of Adolf De Bary et al. v. David M. Dunne, collector, is published for the information of internal-revenue officers and others concerned.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, JR.,
Acting Commissioner.

(11308—09—3.)

United States Circuit Court, District of Oregon.
Le Bary et al v. Dunne, Collector.

Bean, District Judge: This is a suit brought against the collector of internal revenue for the district of Oregon to recover the amount of a special tax paid by plaintiffs under protest as a wholesale liquor dealer in the city of Portland, for the year ending June 30, 1905. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, provides:

Special taxes are imposed as follows: * * * Wholesale liquor-dealers shall pay one hundred dollars. Every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits or wines, in quantities of not less than five wine gallons at the same time, shall be regarded as a wholesale liquor dealer. * * *

The plaintiffs are wholesale liquor dealers in the city of New York, and paid a special tax for the year ending June 30, 1905, in that city. They had no office or resident sales agent in the district of Oregon during that year, but kept a stock of imported wines on storage in the warehouse of the J. McCracken Company, at Portland, from which jobbers in the city and vicinity were supplied. The method of doing business was as follows: The plaintiffs purchased wines in France and shipped them to Portland in bond. The J. McCracken Company paid the necessary charges to take the goods out of bond and the expense of transferring them to its warehouse, which sums were returned to them by the plaintiffs. The goods when taken to the warehouse were placed in storage as the property of the plaintiffs, and they paid the storage thereon. The plaintiffs furnished the McCracken Company a list of persons and firms in Portland and vicinity to whom they, the McCracken Company, were authorized to deliver wines from the stock in storage, when requested to do so by such persons, not exceeding a certain number of cases in any one month. When any persons or firm on this accredited list desired to purchase wines of the plaintiffs they made out and delivered to the McCracken Company a written order for the number of cases desired, and, if the maximum limit to which such person was entitled for the current month had not been exceeded, the McCracken Company immediately delivered the goods, without consulting the plaintiffs. The delivery was reported by the McCracken Company to the plaintiffs at New York, and in due course of mail the purchaser received from the plaintiffs a bill or invoice for the goods at the current market price, and the money in payment therefore was remitted by such customer direct to the plaintiffs at New York. There was no contract or agreement between the plaintiffs and any person on the accredited list by which such person was obliged to purchase from plaintiffs any particular quantity of wines per month, or to purchase wines from them at all. The list, was merely authority to the McCracken Company to deliver wines on storage belonging to the plaintiffs to the persons on such accredited list.

The question for decision is whether the sale of the wines delivered by the McCracken Company to plaintiffs' customers at Portland, under the circumstances stated, took place in Portland or in New York. If in Portland the special tax was legally and properly exacted, and plaintiffs can not recover in this action, but if the sale was in fact, or in legal effect, made in New York, the plaintiffs are not subject to a second tax in Portland.

In my opinion, the transaction was clearly a sale and delivery of the goods in Portland. A sale is briefly defined as a contract by which property is transferred from the seller to the buyer for a fixed price in money, paid or agreed to be paid by the buyer. (24 Am. & Eng. Ency., 1022; 2 Bouvier Law Dictionary, 943.)

All the essential requisites of such a transaction took place in Portland. The goods which were the subject matter of the contract and which were to be transferred from the seller to the buyer were in Portland in the possession of a warehouseman, holding them for the seller, but with authority to deliver them to the buyer. They were so delivered, with the intent that the title should pass. The buyer then and there became the owner of the goods, and liable to the seller for the market value thereof in money. The fact that the warehouseman reported the delivery to the seller for the market valne thereof in money. The fact that the warehouseman reported the delivery to the seller at New York and the bill or invoice was there made out and forwarded to the buyer is unimportant.

That was after the delivery of the goods and title had passed, and was nothing more than a presumably convenient method of advising the buyer of the price and the manner in which he would be expected to make payment. The case of De Bary v. Souer (101 Fed. Rep., 425) is relied upon by plaintiffs. In that case the order for the liquors was sent by the customer to the plaintiff in New York, and there approved before the warehouseman received authority to deliver the goods to the purchaser. The transaction was therefore deemed a New York contract and the sale held to have taken place in that city. But here no such method was pursued. The goods were, in fact, delivered to the purchaser and the title passed irrevocably to him before the plaintiffs were advised of the transaction. It may be that where an order for liquors is received by a dealer at a place where the special tax has been paid, and is there duly accepted and the purchaser so informed, and the invoice transmitted to him from such place, that a subsequent delivery of the goods from a warehouse elsewhere will not make the seller liable to a special tax at the place of delivery. In such case it may be well held that the contract is complete and the sale in law made at the place where the order is received and accepted. But it has been held that a liquor dealer who receives orders at his place of business to ship liquors to another place, there to be delivered to the person ordering them upon payment of the price, is liable to the payment of a special tax at the place of delivery because the sale is actually made at such place. (United States v. Shriver, 23 Fed. Rep., 134; United States v. Cline, 26 Fed. Rep. 515; Stevens v. Ohio, 93 Fed. Rep., 793.) But however that may be, the transaction involved in this action constituted sales at Portland, and plaintiffs are not entitled to recover.

Findings may be prepared in accordance with these views.

(T. D. 1551.)

Wine mash—Disposition of product on hand—Enforcement of Circular No. 731.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., October 13, 1909.

To collectors of internal revenue and revenue agents:

The attention of collectors and revenue agents is invited to Circular 731, dated November 21, 1908, relating to the making of a mash fit for distillation from sugar, glucose, raisins, etc., and the use of the fermented product thereof in the manufacture of compound liquors, the provisions of which became effective October 1, 1909.

It is held in the circular mentioned that such a mash as is described therein, or a mash similar thereto, is a mash fit for distillation and can not be made and fermented otherwise than provided in section 3282, United States Revised Statutes, and that any person offending in this respect incurs liability to the fines and penalties imposed for a violation of said section.

Persons who have been making a mash of this character may be given a reasonable time to dispose of the same, or the fermented product thereof, but anyone, not authorized, hereafter found making such a mash should be reported to this office for violation of the section herein referred to.

ROYAL E. CABELL, Commissioner.

Prohibitionists Do Not Reform

REV. WILLIAM A. WASSON, an Episcopal clergyman, has an able article on the subject of prohibition in the August number of Pearson's Magazine. He believes in the regulation, but not the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and points out many evils to which the latter policy has led. He says in part:

"During the decade immediately preceding the Civil War a great 'temperance wave' swept over the country. Within a period of five years eight States, viz., the six New England States, Michigan and Nebraska, adopted prohibition. New York, Indiana and Wisconsin also enacted prohibitory laws, which, however, never went into effect, having been declared unconstitutional by the highest courts in those States.

"Now again, after a lapse of fifty years, the country is witnessing another 'temperance wave,' which has already risen higher than its predecessor. Nor is the end in sight yet. While in some sections of the country the 'wave' has spent its force and appears to be receding, in other sections it is increasing in volume and strength. There are at present eight States in which statutory prohibition obtains—four in the South, three in the West and one in New England. Under the local option system a number of other States are being prohibitionized on the installment plan. Not long ago it was estimated that saloons were being closed at the rate of thirty a day—nearly 11,000 a year.

"The liquor problem is one of the most complex of all social problems. It does not stand out alone, simple, distinct and isolated, as prohibitionists would have us believe. It is at once a moral, an economic, a physiological, a psychological and, in its final analysis, a purely personal problem. It contains many elements and involves many perplexing difficulties. When we look below the surface and study this problem in its deeper aspects we find that its roots are inextricably intertwined with those of other social problems. So that genuine and thorough temperance reform must be conducted along many different lines.

"No legislative system has ever been more extensively or fairly tested than that of prohibition. During the last sixty years it has been tried on the state-wide scale in many different sections of the country and under the most diverse social and political conditions, the periods of trial ranging from three years in Nebraska to fifty-three years in Vermont. By its record, by what it has done and what it has not done, prohibition must be judged. On every page of that record from beginning to end are written the words failure, folly, farce. Nowhere and at no time in all its history has prohibition accomplished a single one of its avowed objects. Nowhere has it abolished the liquor traffic; nowhere has it prevented the consumption of liquor nor lessened the evil of intemperance. Neither as a state-wide system nor under local option has prohibition ever made the slightest contribution toward the solution of the liquor problem. The one solitary service that it has rendered to society is that of furnishing a warning example of the supreme folly of attempting to legislate virtue into men's lives.

"There could be no stronger evidence of the failure of prohibition than the fact that seven of the eight States that adopted the system fifty years ago have since abandoned it and gone back to the policy of license and regulation. The people of these States adopted prohibition in good faith. They honestly and earnestly desired to wipe out intemperance. They realized that intemperance was directly or indirectly the cause of much crime, poverty and disease; that it was a financial burden on the State; and that it was a hindrance to material prosperity and to moral progress. They thought it was a better policy to abolish than to license and regulate a traffic that seemed to them to be the root and source of this evil. Now, to claim that prohibition was even measurably successful in these States, that it accomplished even a little good, is to insult the intelligence of the people of New England. No sensible person can believe that these seven States would have deliberately repudiated a system that they had adopted in high hopes and with high moral purpose, if they had found that that system was making for sobriety, prosperity and good citizenship.

"If prohibition really prohibited, the fact ought to be reflected in the figures of the United States Revenue Department. But, according to the Government reports, the use of alcoholic liquors actually increases with the spread of prohibition. In 1893, the year the Anti-Saloon League was organized, the per capita consumption of malt and spirituous liquors in the whole country was 16.6 and 1.46 gallons respectively. In 1899, when only 6,000,000 people were living under prohibitory laws, the figures were 15.8 and 1.11. In 1907, when approximately 35,000,000 people were living in "dry" territory, the figures had risen to the high water mark, 22.0 and 1.58. The report of 1908 shows a decrease of about 10 per cent in spirituous liquors as compared with 1907, while the consumption of malt liquors was about the same for both years. Thus we are confronted with the remarkable fact that, in 1908, when the prohibition wave had reached enormous proportions and was wiping out saloons at the rate of 11,000 a year, the American people consumed more liquor per capita than they did in any previous year since 1893, the year 1907 alone excepted."

Dr. Wasson believes that each community should elect a board of Excise Commissioners, which would have charge of the administration of the liquor traffic. He believes that the saloon proprietor should have some surety that his investment will be permanently remunerative and not possible of sudden confiscation. In line with his argument is the proposal that the people of San Francisco should vote into effect the present retail liquor ordinance, so that the dealers would not be subject to the caprice of every Board of Supervisors that might be tempted to hold them up for a higher license. Such a measure would place the business on a stable basis and make it possible to raise the character in the traffic.

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"SWEET WINE" is wine made from grapes under a process by which the fermentation is checked before the sugar is all changed into alcohol by the addition of pure grape brandy sufficient to raise the alcoholic content to not exceeding 24 per cent. "Raisin wine," as it is called, is made under a process in which the dried grapes, containing, of course, a much larger percentage of sugar than fresh grapes, are allowed to complete fermentation. This makes a wine high in alcohol content. There has been a dispute as to whether this product was chargeable with the internal revenue tax and there is now a final decision—unless it can be carried to the courts—that the product is taxable and after the 1st of October it can only be produced in a regular licensed distillery.

Our sweet wine makers are in hard luck. The business was already so depressed that it does not justify growers to produce grapes for that purpose, and apparently does not pay the wine makers any better. This decision is another knock to an industry already down. The market for strong wines is limited in any case. Port and sherry no longer have any considerable family use, having been supplanted for that purpose by light wines in most countries. Their principal sale seems to be for medicinal purposes, including the compounding of proprietary medicines. There is a certain amount of saloon trade, port wine being taken at the bar by those who do not care to refuse to "take a drink" and yet prefer not to take whisky or other more fiery liquor. It stands midway between whisky and mineral water. We can conceive of no cause for the great "slump" in the consumption of sweet wine for the last year or two except the extension of "dry" territory. The production of sweet wine is so small in comparison with other alcoholic beverages that it is quite possible that the cutting out of so many saloons has made the trouble.

If "raisin wine" is used as a beverage and generally for the purposes for which sweet wine is used, and its alcoholic strength is no greater than that of sweet wine, there would seem no sense in treating it differently from sweet wine. The object which the law seeks to gain is to permit the sale of wine produced from domestic grapes free of tax. That is precisely what untaxed raisin wine does, and the fact that all the alcohol is produced from the grapes in the mash, and not partly from those and partly with brandy distilled from the wine of other grapes, makes no difference. If it is a mere triumph of the revenue department in the construction of a doubtful clause in the law it deserves no more sympathy than was given to the attempt of the same Commissioner Cabell to exclude domestic sweet wines from use in compounding medicines in order to compel the use of duty-paying imported wines. Cabell did not like his overruling in that case and may be trying to "get even." But he hurts our grape growers just the same.—*Exchange.*

Value of the Experimental Station

AT the Farmers' Institute held in Napa Saturday, Prof. F. T. Bioletti, of the State University, addressed the audience on the "Relation of the Experiment Station to Grape Growing and Wine Making." Mr. Bioletti began his address by calling attention to the fact that experiments have been made in the several branches of agriculture for thousands of years and that while the progress has been slow, yet it has been sure and great things have been accomplished of benefit to the farmers and the world at large. In viticulture the progress had been slower than in any other branch, for in the Roman and Grecian records and on the Egyptian monuments are found evidence that grapes were grown and wine was made pretty much as at present. Some of the same methods are used now as in olden times, and the Muscat Alexandria was known thousands of years ago and was probably as good then as now. This country stands well to the front in the advance made in methods of wine making, but experiments have, up to this time, added very little. "There has been, however," said the speaker, "more progress during the past fifty years than for the centuries before. The fact of the matter is that wine making reached such a high state of perfection so many years ago that it was last to adopt experimental methods." Professor Bioletti then briefly reviewed what the State University is doing to advance the viticultural industry. He said that the last Legislature had made it possible by providing buildings at Davis and by appropriating funds, to have the experiments carried on so that they will do a great deal of good. He urged that these legislative appropriations be made every two years so that experiments once started can be carried on so that their usefulness may be determined. Mr. Bioletti urged the planting of the choicest varieties of grapes and the production of the best wine. He says Napa County produces some of the best wine in the State, but that there is still too much poor wine made even in Napa County. The speaker closed by urging the desirability of the greatest possible care in wine making, to the end that none but the choicest wines will be placed on the market.

New Cooperage Concern

Humboldt Coopérage Company, with principal place of business at Arcata, Humboldt county, was recently incorporated and the papers filed in Nevada. Capital stock, $250,000, $125,000 paid. The board of directors, of which there are three, is at present J. J. Krohn, H. A. Koster and George W. Marken, and the California Barrel Company as a local concern has ceased to do business in Arcata.

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The Unmasking of Alabama's Prohibition Champion

THE question of placing prohibition in the constitution of Alabama has produced an unexpected tangle in the politics of the State. Although the election of governor does not come off until next year, a half dozen candidates for that office are in the field taking part on the prohibition side, with the understanding that the one who attains the best standing with the prohibitionists will be the choice of that element for governor. This is a weakness for the prohibs, as their question is mixed up with a struggle for the spoils of office.

The election on the constitutional amendment of prohibition will take place on November 2, but already the entire State is torn up over the question and the contest threatens to become one of the most intense ever waged in the State, and will be a precedent in the south as to the state of popular opinion. For in few cases, notably North Carolina, has the popular vote been taken on state-wide prohibition. In Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, prohibition has been improved by legislatures who have not had a special mandate from the electorate to do so.

Of course, the most prominent candidate for governor so far is Governor Comer, who desires to succeed himself, although he has numerous and influential aspirants for the office among the prohibs. Being in the limelight, the searchlight has been turned on Comer. It has been ascertained that a number of years ago he was a liquor dealer. This accusation, although new, has given the prohibitionists the surprise of their life. Aware that it would seriously impair the prohibition cause, a number of affidavits were being prepared when the governor himself offered to sign an affidavit that he had formerly been a liquor dealer. It is an admitted fact that part of the great fortune of the governor, perhaps a million dollars, was gained by mercantile traffic at the town of Comer, his home, that was made up largely of liquor in bottles, retailed over the counter in the main to negro farmers and his own tenants.

Another charge against Comer is that to satisfy his ambition to become U. S. Senator he has bankrupted the State. It is admitted that the finances of the State are in a very bad way. The question is being asked, why are the pensions to the Confederate veterans unpaid? Not only have the revenues been cut down by prohibition, but the expenses have been increased by extra sessions of the Legislature to discuss prohibition and by extra prohibition elections.

Mr. Comer is the owner of several cotton mills in which a large number of children are employed, and he is being savagely assailed as having made a million dollars out of the labor of underpaid child workers. A few months ago a convention of representatives of all the Southern States was held at New Orleans on the invitation of Governor Sanders of Louisiana to consider the adoption of uniform child labor laws and to put an end to the abuses said to exist in the cotton mills. Alabama was almost the only Southern State unrepresented, Governor Comer refusing to appoint delegates on the ground that the child labor laws of Alabama were satisfactory, a statement which was challenged by the women of the State. —*Criterion*, Oct. 16, 1909.

George A. Graves, of the firm of John H. Graves & Co., leading wholesale liquor merchants of San Jose, besides representing his own firm, is agent for A. P. Hotaling Company of this city and several well-known Kentucky distilleries.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Killing Moths in Vineyards

CONSUL William Bardel reports that various experiments have been made recently near the French city of Rheims for discovering the most effective methods of destroying the moths of the pyralid and the cochylis, which insects are so harmful to the vineyards. The plan is as follows:

The best results have been attained by electric-light traps. The trap consists of a portable post holding a 5-candle electric lamp with an enameled reflector, from which, attached to 3 thin metal chains about 8 inches long, is suspended a round tin-plate dish of about 15 inches in diameter. The dish contains water with a top layer of petroleum.

During the first night the traps were placed in 3 rows running parallel at a distance of about 200 feet, the distance between each lamp being about 75 feet. On the first clear evening late in July, the lights were turned on about 8 o'clock and remained burning until an hour or so after midnight. Soon after the lights were burning the moths commenced to swarm toward them and were rapidly killed either by the fumes of the coal oil or by the coal oil itself. The same operation was resumed the next clear night, only the lamps of the 2 outside rows were placed about 25 feet closer to those of the center row, and this was repeated in each of 5 subsequent clear nights, so as to finally bring the 3 rows within about 50 feet of each other. During the succeeding 6 or 7 clear nights the movement was reversed in the same manner, so as to finally return the lamps to their position of the first night. As to the position of the lamps, numerous experiments were made during these trials, and it has been proved that those which were placed so that the petroleum dish was elevated only a few inches above the ground were more effective in killing the moths than those placed higher.

These experiments were witnessed by representatives from a number of leading champagne makers, and this method proved so successful that it is highly recommended to all wine growers who can avail themselves of the services of electricity for this work.

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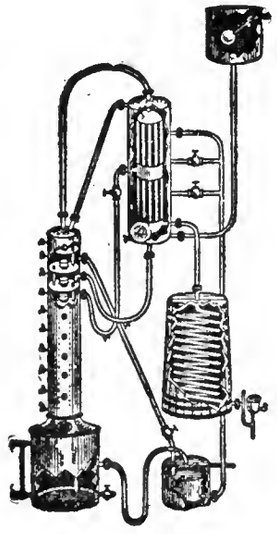

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LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, October 20, 1909.—The bulk of the grapes has been harvested and the heaviest portion of the vintage is over, although many of the wineries will be running until about the first of November, and a few of the larger concerns will be working on second crop grapes until a week or so later. So far there has been no material damage to the grapes in this section by rain, as there has been only one storm since the crushing season commenced, and as the weather immediately after was cool, no damage of consequence was done.

With the closing of the vintage season, it is being found that the grape crop was not as large this season as was anticipated earlier in the year. In many of the foothill vineyards the yield was much shorter than expected, as was also the case in most of the new vineyards just coming in bearing, and it is now believed that the crop will be shorter than last year. With still considerable of last season's wine in the cellars, the winemen view that phase of the situation with considerable equanimity.

All the heads of the big wine houses of this section have been exceedingly busy men since the opening of the vintage, and Los Angeles has seen but little of them in their accustomed haunts. Secundo Guasti, President of the Italian Vineyard Company, has been superintending the crushing and other details, down at the company's immense plant at Cucamonga, where several hundred men are engaged in the gathering, transporting and other phases of the work of the vintage. Henry Baer is out at the Los Angeles Wine Company's winery at West Glendale giving his personal attention to all the details of the work. Alfred Stern of Chas. Stern & Sons is bossing things out at the big plant at Wineville, which is running its full capacity. Hugo Goldschmidt, president of the Southern California Wine Company, is taken for a hired man every day by the tourists who pass the Eastside Winery, where Hugo is to be seen hustling around in blue overalls and jumper. In fact, in every winery in Southern California "hustle" has been the word for several weeks, as each is doing its share to take care of the grapes being offered it by the vineyardists of its territory.

The Italian Vineyard Company was the host for some thousand men, women and children on October 14th, the occasion being a picnic held under the auspices of the Federation of Italian Associations, for the benefit of the Italian Free School fund. The participants left Los Angeles on a special train at 9 A. M. and were received at Cucamonga by President Guasti and Secretary Barlotti of the Italian Vineyard Company, who conducted them to the winery, where the guests were shown around, after which the feast of the vintage was partaken of.

The feature of the day was the big barbecue, prepared and served by the Italian Vineyard Company, whose hospitality was unlimited. Beneath a row of large pepper trees, whose overhanging limbs sheltered the visitors from the sunlight, the feast was served. The choicest grapes and other fruits, together with specially barbecued meats, and two varieties of wine, loaded the long wooden tables prepared for the guests.

It was a true feast of the harvest, a feast of the vintage. Through it all there was a touch of old Italy, the mother country. The supply was bounteous, appetizing and satisfying, and reflected credit upon the officers and employes of the Italian Vineyard Company.

After the feast, games and races and speech-making were in order, after which prizes were awarded the successful contestants. Something over a thousand dollars was turned over to the fund as the result of the picnic.

We are getting very good down here, and hereafter when any bold bad San Franciscans come here and smoke on our street cars they will be haled before the J. P. and fined, our City Council, under pressure of the W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Tobacco League having passed an ordinance prohibiting smoking on street cars except on the rear platform.

Post and Clusman have begun the erection of a modern winery and distillery on their ranch at Cucamonga.

Joseph Melczer has spent the last three weeks at Byron Springs.

John Davin, who has been laid up for several weeks past with rheumatism, has gotten around again, though he is still under treatment.

Long Beach has won in the contest regarding the calling of an election for the annexation of Belmont Heights to Long Beach. As Belmont is wet and Long Beach dry, the Belmontites do not want to be "annexed," but the Court has decided against them and the election has been set for November 9th, when the wets and drys will fight it out.

Business among the retail trade has been good this month despite the fact that elections have been the rule every few days because of the annexation fever, which will probably take in everything annexable before it runs its course. The Taft celebration brought thousands of visitors, and tourists have been arriving in large numbers the past few weeks. Their presence is being felt among the restaurants and cafes, which with the regular fall business has caused things to look up a little along the row.

As usual when there is nothing particular for the Council to do, they pass a few more ordinances to liven up things for the liquor man. Some of the freaks introduced and debated upon, but finally tabled, was an ordinance to enforce closing of saloons and bars at 10 o'clock every night; one regulating measures in wholesale houses; the presence of women in cafes after 9 o'clock in the evening. The ordinance abolishing barmaids passed the Council and was signed by the Mayor, but on protest from the waitresses employed in restaurants which held liquor licenses, that the enforcement of the ordinance meant the loss of employment for them, and as it was not intended by the Council to affect those engaged in reputable places, the ordinance will probably be repealed and modified so as to cover only the dives.

The ordinance forbidding the issuance of licenses to groceries was defeated, though it is not expected that any more such licenses will be issued by the Board of Police Commissioners.

The authorities, both city and county, have been after those breaking the liquor laws with a sharp stick. The winery license of the Celano Winery at Azusa was revoked because of violations of the law. In the city the license of the Saddle Rock, one of the old time and famous restaurants of Los Angeles, conducted by John Brink, the well-known sporting man, was revoked because of flagrant violation of the liquor-serving

clause. A number of cases of selling liquor without license and of violation of the law by minor dealers have been before the Courts and disposed of.

The Police Commission have decided that no more restaurant liquor licenses shall be issued until revocation or surrender of existing licenses shall reduce the number in existence.

Bordeaux Wine Limitation

VICE-Consul J. D. Wise, of Bordeaux, makes the following report on the wine industry there:

The action of the French Minister of Agriculture in defining the respective limits of the region from which wine, to be properly called "Bordeaux" must come has caused the departmental council of the Gironde to protest against the commission which defined these limits. The primary cause of the dissatisfaction arises from the fact that portions of the department of the Gironde, which by the Girondins is regarded as the real home of "Bordeaux," have been excluded from the limited territory, whereas portions of other departments have been included which are distinctly removed from the Gironde.

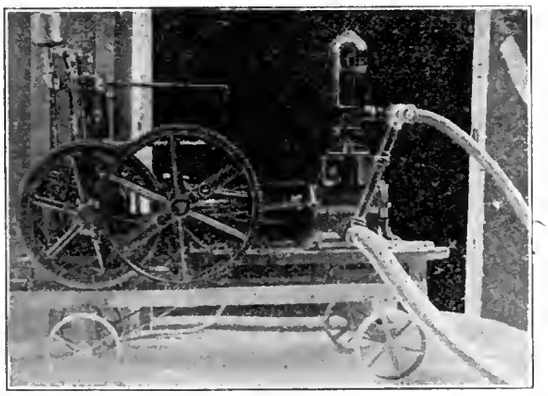
The limited region is almost in the form of a triangle, its apex terminating at the northern extremity of the famous Medoc district, a peninsula between the Gironde River and the Atlantic Ocean. Its base extends in an irregular line from the vicinity of Bazas to Bergeras. Briefly, the limited region includes 517 communes of the Gironde, 41 of Dordogne, and 22 of Lot-et-Garonne.

The outlook for the vintage in the Medoc, Dordogne, and Lot-et-Garonne is a promising one, but little black rot or mildew having made its appearance on the vines—in fact all of the cryptogamic affections have been successfully combated, despite the inclemency of the weather during the first half of July.

The wine market here is laboring under a distinct depression, "vin rouge" being but little sought for by large buyers and commanding only the comparatively low prices of the Midi product. Unless the situation is benefited by the limitation of the Bordeaux region, the year 1909 will simply prove to be a continuation of the period of sluggishness and depression so marked in this section of France for some years past.

A Scurvy Trick

THE Prohibitionists of Texas are successfully playing a new trick upon the liquor men of that State. The Fitzhugh-Robinson law limits the number of saloons in each precinct to one for every 500 inhabitants. The town of Fairfield went "wet" a few weeks ago; applications were at once made for the full number of saloons allowed, and the same were approved, but not a saloon was opened. It now turns out that the applications were made by Prohibitionists who resorted to this underhand trick to keep the town dry.



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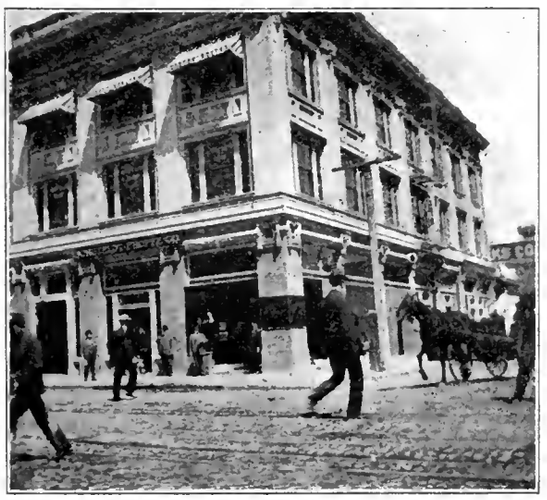

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Correspondence

National Model License League

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18, 1909.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR: Enclosed is copy of an editorial from the Newark, N. J., *News*, which endorses the policy of the National Model License League and which we think is of special interest to the trade.

Respectfully,
NATIONAL MODEL LICENSE LEAGUE,
By A. H. WOOLSON,
Manager Publicity Department.

LIQUOR DEALERS ON THE OFFENSIVE.

Newark, N. J., News, October 15, 1909.

All of the assertions that local option is absolutely dead in this State—and there have been many of them, especially since the recent primaries—have not convinced the organizer of the New Jersey Retail Liquor Dealers' League that the statements are true. That official, J. H. Buckridge, made it plain in his annual report to his organization this week that the hotel and saloon men have need to fear a further spread of the local option movement, and that it is imperative for them, if they are to protect their interests, to organize an aggressive attack upon the local optionists. Mr. Buckridge declared that the defensive policy heretofore maintained by the liquor dealers was not sufficient to safeguard their property rights, and he, therefore, offered a program for an active warfare that he feels certain will check the onward march of what he calls "local prohibition."

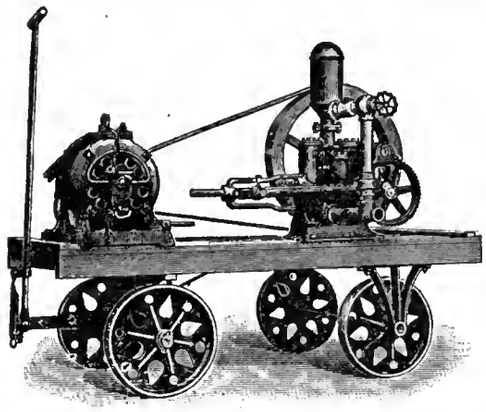
The Buckridge plan is based on the proposition that New Jersey is a license State, and that that policy is a fixed one. He would, therefore, have a law enacted whereby there should be established for each community in the State an excise board, which would be required to license at least one drinking place in every locality. In other words, under this plan, there could not be a single "dry" community in New Jersey, and Mr. Buckridge defends the logic of this scheme by the statement that "the State owes it to herself to see that her fixed policy is observed by all communities alike; and, recognizing that there are drinkers in all localities, they should insist upon every community having at least one public licensed resort for their accommodation. The State organizer proposes to have a special committee of the liquor dealers work out the details of such an act, and have it, if practical, prepared for presentation to the Legislature.

But Mr. Buckridge would not stop there. He evidently has some suspicion that such a measure would not be adopted, so he worked out another plan for submission to the law-makers. This proposed bill would compel every community that decides to abolish the sale of liquor within its bounds to pay for all property theretofore held by hotel men and saloonkeepers. The traffic they pursue, Mr. Buckridge holds, "has grown into a public utility that demands State recognition" as much as do banks, railroads and insurance companies, and the men engaged in the business should be protected against practical confiscation of their property, even though the courts have harshly held that the liquor traffic "is not a property for the wreck of which an action will lie." Mr. Buckridge has called upon the counsel of the State association to advise the ways and means committee as to the possibility of framing such an act for the consideration of the next Legislature.

The proposition of the State organizer is not only to present these bills to the Legislature, but also to provide a strong lobby to push their consideration. He would have the ways and means committee of the organization enlarged, so as to have upon it a member of each local association in the State. These members would select a chairman, whose business it would be to care for legislative matters and to summon to his aid at Trenton at any time he considered it necessary the entire membership of the committee. This plan, Mr. Buckridge believes, would give the liquor dealers a prestige at the State capital they do not now enjoy, and might make their aggressive fight for measures they desire more certain of success.

This program is just the opposite of that under which the Model License League, a national organization of varied liquor interests, is working. The league is doing its best not to arouse antagonism, and is laboring for more strict regulation of the traffic rather than for further favors for it. To people who believe in temperance, but not in prohibition or local option, the plan of the Model License League is more likely to appeal favorably than is the program of Mr. Buckridge, and if the latter is carried out at Trenton the liquor interests themselves may have cause to regret indulgence in offensive tactics.

According to a dispatch from Yreka, the Supervisors of Siskiyou County have modified the call for the special election to be held in that county November 30th, on the saloon question. Only two questions will be submitted: First, shall the county be wet or dry? Second, shall precinct or county option prevail? The election will not concern the seven incorporated towns containing sixty saloons. Only forty saloons in outside precincts of the county are in jeopardy.



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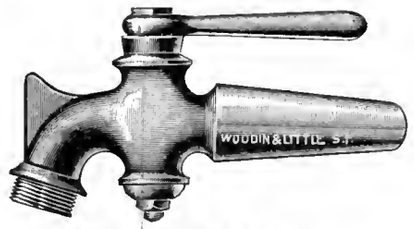

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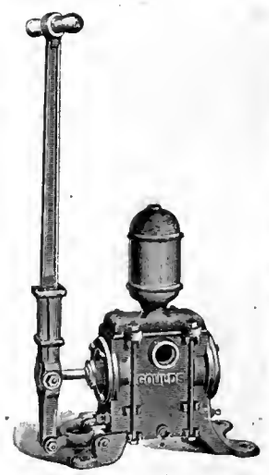

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INTERNAL REVENUE & CUSTOMS RULINGS

(T. D. 1547.)

Distilled spirits.

Distilled spirits the seven-year period of which might expire in which a request for first regauge could be made prior to receipt in general bonded warehouse to have first regauge made before removal for transfer.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., October 5, 1909.

Sir: Your letter of September 28,1909, inclosing Form 59, showing a commercial gauge of 10 packages of spirits produced at distillery warehouse No. —, Fifth District of Kentucky, serial Nos. 204434-43, and application of ————, the owners thereof, to tax pay said spirits on the taxable contents as determined by a commercial gauge, has been received.

In view of the fact that the commercial gauge was made by an authorized United States gauger prior to the expiration of the seven year period, and the fact that the spirits were in transit at the time the application for first regauge on Form 381 should have been filed and the regauge thereunder made, permission is hereby given to tax pay the packages hereinbefore described on the commercial gauge, which was made prior to the expiration of the seven-year period.

Distillers should hereafter be notified that packages of spirits withdrawn for transfer to general bonded warehouses, the seven-year period of which might expire in which a request for first regauge could be made prior to the receipt of the same at the general bonded warehouse, should have a first regauge made on application of the distiller on Form 381, prior to the removal of the same for transfer to general bonded warehouse; otherwise the leakage allowance provided by Section 50 of the act of August 28, 1894, as amended, can not be made.

Respectfully, ROBERT WILLIAMS, JR.,
Acting Commissioner.

MR. AUGUST E. MUENTER,
Collector First District, San Francisco, Cal.

(T. D. 1548.)

Transportation and warehousing bonds.

Transportation and warehousing bonds, Forms 235 and 351, for distilled spirit transferred to a general or special bonded warehouse, may be executed in *duplicate* instead of in triplicate, as heretofore required.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., October 5, 1909.

Mr. P. E. Garlick,
Collector Twenty-first District, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sir: The office is in receipt of a memorandum from you, forwarded with a transportation and warehousing bond, Form 235, in which you call attention to the fact that article 28, page 15, Regulations No. 5, required such bonds to be executed in triplicate, while T. D. 1279 directs that it be in duplicate, and that you have accepted it in duplicate according to the provisions of the latter decision.

In reply, you are informed that T. D. 1279,while including such bonds among those to be executed in duplicate, for the purpose therein stated, did not revoke the regulations regarding these bonds. The fact, however, that the decision referred to has led some collectors to consider it an abrogation of the regulations has led this office to give the matter further consideration, and it has been decided that hereafter bonds, Form No. 235, and also transportation and warehousing bonds, Form No. 351, need be issued in duplicate only, one copy to be retained by the collector and the other promptly forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as directed in T. D. 1279.

Respectfully, ROBT. WILLIAMS, JR.,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved: CHARLES D. HILLES,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

(T. D. 1542.)

Special Tax.

Societies or associations receiving from a qualified liquor dealer a share of the profits from the liquor traffic on an excursion do not thereby necessarily involve themselves in special-tax liability.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1909.

Sir: This office is in receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, relative to the sale of liquors on excursion steamboats carrying picnic parties out of St. Paul.

In reply you are advised that the proprietor of the boat who carries on such business under the protection of a special-tax stamp issued to him may divide the profits with the society or association carried on the boat without involving the latter in special-tax liability, T. D. 1388 covering such cases.

If the owner of the boat purchases liquors in his own name and is the sole person interested in the business, the mere fact that he subsequently divides with or gives to the association using the boat a portion of the profits does not constitute the latter a partner in the business within the meaning of the law, as they clearly would not be responsible for any losses sustained in connection with the business.

Respectfully, ROYAL E. CABELL,
Commissioner.

MR. F. VON BAUMBACH,
Collector Internal Revenue, St. Paul, Minn.

(T. D. 30017.)

Reciprocity between United States and France.

Termination of commercial agreements between the United States and France.

Treasury Department, September 30, 1909.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, relative to a dispatch from the American consul at Cognac, requesting information as to whether "merchandise shipped from France and declared before November 1, 1909, is dutiable under the new customs tariff of August 5, 1909, or according to the former tariff."

In reply, I have to state that articles of French origin specified in the commercial agreements with France, imported prior to the close of business on October 30, 1909 (the 31st falling on Sunday), for which no entry has been made, or for which, if previously entered without payment of duty and under bond

for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose, no permit of delivery to the importer or his agent has been issued, and all French merchandise subsequently imported, will be subjected to the conditions and rates of duty in the tariff act of August 5, 1909.

Respectfully,

(67690.) CHARLES D. NORTON,

The Secretary of State. Acting Secretary.

(T. D. 1543.)

Distilled spirits—Seizures.

Spirits should not be seized upon mere suspicion. As a general rule, there should be legal evidence in advance of seizure.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1909.

Sir: Yours of 23d instant is received referring to the report of ——— as to the detention of 13 distiller's packages at ———, Ohio, the contents of which are suspected to be substituted spirits, which the revenue agent requests should be seized. You ask whether it is the desire of this office that seizure should be made in these cases before the result of analysis of samples is received by you. You refer to the fact that in several previous cases analysis showed substitution as to a portion only of the packages reported on, and you therefore express the opinion that the policy of making wholesale seizures in advance of the chemist's report is scarcely justifiable.

In reply, you are advised that this office indorses your opinion as thus expressed.

Spirits should not be seized upon mere suspicion. There should be legal evidence in advance of seizure as a general rule. An exception may, of course, be made in a case where there are extraneous facts and circumstances justifying the belief that the spirits are forfeitable, and where the 48-hour detention authorized by section 3298, Revised Statutes, is insufficient to enable analysis to be made and reported, and where the claimant does not voluntarily consent and agree to respect longer detention.

Respectfully,

ROYAL E. CABELL, Commissioner.

MR. FRANK M'CORD,
Collector Eighteenth District, Cleveland, Ohio.

(T. D. 1544.)

Tax-paid spirits stamps.

Stubs should be properly filled in as required by law.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., October 2, 1909.

Sir: In examining the records on stubs in books of tax-paid stamps for distilled spirits returned by you to this office, per your schedule of September 8, 1909, it is found that all of the data required by law, section 3295, Revised Statutes, to be inserted on the stamps does not appear in the spaces provided for the same on the stubs. This is contrary to regulations. (See Regulations No. 2, p. 28.)

The stubs should show, as intended, to whom the package is to be delivered and at what destination.

When a number of stamps are issued in consecutive order on the same date to the same person or firm, the complete record of the first and last stamps must appear upon the first and last stubs, respectively.

Upon each intervening stub the word "Same" may be used, either written or stamped, *to cover so much of the record as is identical with that on the first of the stubs.* The balance of such record, not covered by the word "Same," such as serial numbers of casks, contents, etc., should be inserted in the proper places on each stub.

Absolute compliance with these rules will be required in the future, and books with stubs not properly filled in will be returned to collectors for revision.

Respectfully,

ROYAL E. CABELL,
Commissioner.

MR. E. T. FRANKS,
Collector Second District, Owensboro, Ky.

(T. D. 1545.)

Fermented liquors.

It is unnecessary to forward to this office samples of fermented beverages on the labels of which it is stated that they "contain less than 2 per cent alcohol."

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., October 2, 1909.

Sir: This office is in receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, requesting to be advised whether "Mead," a preparation brewed and bottled by the Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., and claimed on the label to be a "fermented malt beverage containing less than 2 per cent alcohol," has been analyzed by this office.

In reply, you are informed that it has, and the sample analyzed has been found to contain 1.8 per cent. of alcohol.

In this connection, you are informed that it is unnecessary to forward to this office samples of beverages of this character bearing a label stating that they contain less than 2 per cent alcohol, as it has been the invariable experience of this office that beverages so labeled contain more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, and are prepared to meet the provisions of various State laws, which permit the sale of malt beverages containing less than 2 per cent of alcohol. * * *

Respectfully,

ROYAL E. CABELL,
Commissioner.

MR. J. M. SIMPSON,
Collector Internal Revenue, Leavenworth, Kans.

Royal Commission Defines Whiskey

At last the Royal Commission on whisky and other potable spirits has issued its report in the shape of a blue book. It may briefly be stated that the Commission arrived at the conclusion that declarations as to processes, were not necessary; it opposes special legislation as applying to whisky, and supports the findings of the committee of 1890. It appears to be the consensus of opinion that the Commissioners had taken a common sense view of "What is Whisky?" and that it had reached the most natural conclusion.

A well known whisky man gave it as his opinion that the report was simply a repetition of the findings of the commission of 1890-91, when the same questions were put and the same answers given. It was satisfactory to know that the reply would put an end to the uncertainty at present convulsing the trade. He thought that the decisions of the Commissioners would give satisfaction to the general trade, and especially to the firms doing business in the North of Ireland.

The Scotch distillers also appear to be satisfied, and the report does not seem to alter conditions before the Commission sat, or to suggest any material alteration in the regulations affecting the public supply. While it leaves things practically where they were, it is allowed on all sides to be a victory for the patent still men, while many consider that a big lot of money has been wasted for nothing.

In a dispatch from Salem, Oregon, it is stated that the Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of the State vs. Sam Cochran, and as a result the City Council of St. John will hereafter have the legal right to license saloons in that city. The good people of St. John are elated by their good fortune and the toast, "Success to the Supreme Court," is being drunk on all sides.

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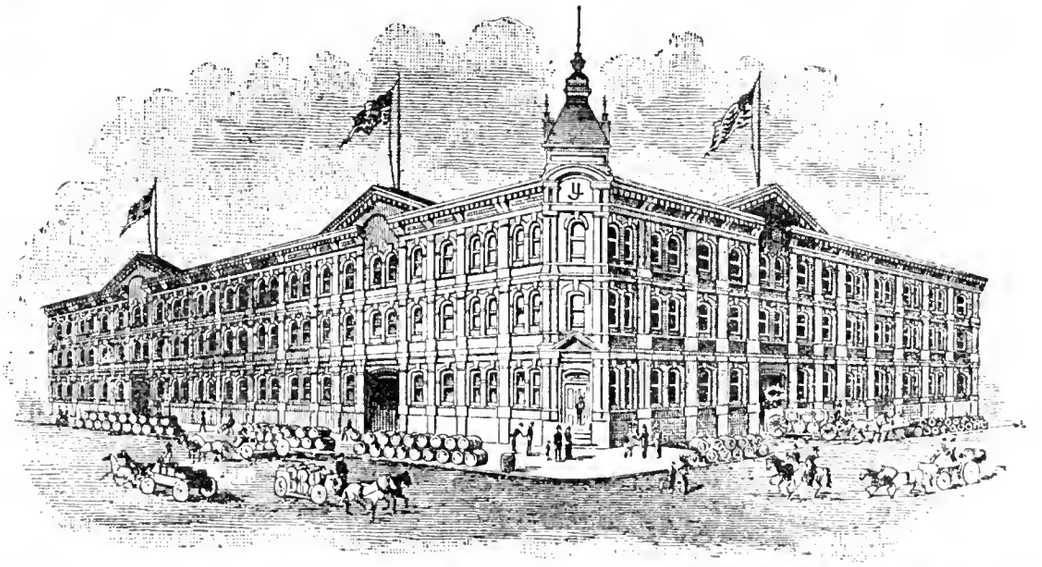

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Issued Monthly

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R. M. WOOD, - - - - PRESIDENT AND EDITOR
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OFFICE: 127 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
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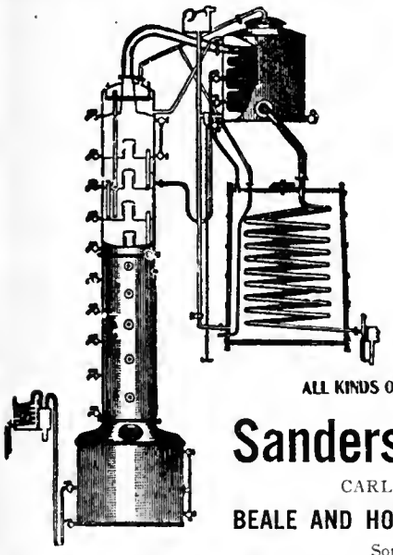

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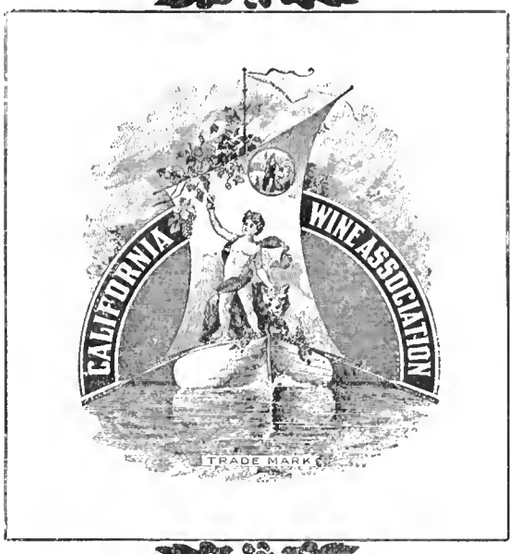

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